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PRICING SUPPLEMENT
(TO OFFERING MEMORANDUM DATED JULY 17, 2017)

YPF Sociedad Anónima

(incorporated in the Republic of Argentina)

U.S.$250,000,000 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027

Principal Amount: U.S.$250,000,000

Issue Price: 106.25% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, in the amount of U.S.$6,950,000 for the period from (and including), July 21, 2017 to (but excluding) December 15, 2017

New Notes Issue Date: December 15, 2017

Gross Proceeds to Company: U.S.$265,625,000 (excluding accrued interest)

Specified Currency: U.S. dollars

Interest Rate: 6.950% per annum.

New Notes: The New Notes are being offered as additional debt securities (the "New Notes") under a supplemental indenture pursuant to which, on July 21, 2017, we issued an aggregate of U.S.$750,000,000 of our 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027 (the "Initial Notes"). The New Notes constitute "additional notes" under the Indenture (as defined below). The New Notes will have identical terms and conditions as the Initial Notes, other than their issue price, issue date and first interest payment date, and will constitute part of the same series as, and vote together as a single class with, the Initial Notes, except that the New Notes offered and sold in offshore transactions under Regulation S shall be issued and traded under temporary ISIN and CUSIP numbers during a 40-day distribution compliance period. See "Listing and General Information–Clearing Systems" for more information. References to the "Notes" refer to the Initial Notes and the New Notes collectively, unless the context otherwise requires.

Principal Payment: Principal on the New Notes will be payable on July 21, 2027. The New Notes will not be subject to Optional Redemption, other than in the event of certain developments affecting taxation, in which case we may redeem all, but not less than all, of the New Notes. If we undergo a change of control, we may be required to make an offer to purchase the New Notes.

Interest Payment: Interest on the New Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on July 21 and January 21 of each year, commencing on January 21, 2018, with accrued interest from July 21, 2017.

Accrued Interest: Purchasers of New Notes will be required to pay accrued interest from July 21, 2017 to but excluding December 15, 2017, the date on which we expect to deliver the New Notes.

Status and Ranking: The New Notes will constitute *obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones* under Argentine law. The New Notes will constitute our unconditional and unsubordinated general obligations and will rank at least *pari passu* in priority of payment with the Initial Notes and all of our present and future unsubordinated and unsecured obligations.

Listing: Application will be made to have the New Notes listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the *Mercado Abierto Electrónico S.A.* (the "MAE"). There can be no assurance that these applications will be accepted.

Minimum Initial Subscription Amount: U.S.$10,000 and integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof.

Minimum Denominations: U.S.$10,000 and integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof.

Form: Global Notes (Rule 144A and Regulation S).

CUSIP Numbers:	Rule 144A: 984245 AQ3	Regulation S: (after January 24, 2018) P989MJ BL4	Temporary Regulation S: P989MJ BM2
ISIN Numbers:	Rule 144A: US984245AQ34	Regulation S: (after January 24, 2018) USP989MJBL47	Temporary Regulation S: USP989MJBM20

Settlement: The Depository Trust Company and its direct and indirect participants, including Euroclear S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*.

This Pricing Supplement is supplementary to, and should be read together with, the accompanying Offering Memorandum and our attached Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016, which includes our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and our Form 6-K furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on November 15, 2017 (which attached our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2017).

Investing in the New Notes involves significant risks. See "Risk Factors" on page S-44 of this Pricing Supplement and on page I-6 of the Offering Memorandum and see "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 included therein.

We have not registered, and will not register, the New Notes under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws. The New Notes may be offered only in transactions that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act and the securities laws of other jurisdictions. Accordingly, the New Notes are being offered and sold only (1) in the United States to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and (2) outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act. For a description of certain restrictions on resale and transfer of the New Notes, see "Transfer Restrictions" in the Offering Memorandum and "Plan of Distribution" in this Pricing Supplement. The New Notes are being offered pursuant to an exemption from the requirement to publish a prospectus under Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended and supplemented from time to time, the "Prospectus Directive"), of the European Union, and this Pricing Supplement has not been approved by a competent authority within the meaning of the Prospectus Directive.

Joint Bookrunners and Joint Lead Managers

BofA Merrill Lynch **Credit Suisse**

The date of this Pricing Supplement is December 22, 2017.

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Offering Memorandum

Part I: Information Relating To Our Global Medium Term Note Program

Part II: Additional Information Relating to YPF Sociedad Anónima

This Pricing Supplement relates to our additional U.S.$250,000,000 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027, which are being offered as additional notes under Series LIII of our Global Medium-Term Note Program authorized by resolution of the CNV No. 18,074, dated June 9, 2016, in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding not to exceed U.S.$10,000,000,000 or the equivalent amount in other currencies (the "Program"). This Pricing Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read together with, the accompanying Offering Memorandum and our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "2016 20-F"), which includes our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (our "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements"), and our Form 6-K, furnished to the SEC on November 15, 2017, which attached our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (the "September 2017 6-K"). To the extent that information contained in this Pricing Supplement is not consistent with the Offering Memorandum, this Pricing Supplement will be deemed to supersede the Offering Memorandum with respect to the New Notes. Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used in this Pricing Supplement shall have the meanings given to them in the Offering Memorandum. In this Pricing Supplement, we use the terms "YPF," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" to refer to YPF Sociedad Anónima and its controlled companies; "YPF Sociedad Anónima" and "YPF S.A." refer to YPF Sociedad Anónima alone.

The creation of the Program was approved by resolution of our shareholders at a meeting held on January 8, 2008 and by resolution of our Board of Directors approved on February 6, 2008. The size of the Program was most recently increased to U.S.$10,000,000,000 by resolution of our shareholders at a meeting held on April 29, 2016 and by resolution of our Board of Directors dated May 10, 2016. In addition, the term of the Program was extended for five years from October 25, 2017 by our shareholders at a meeting held on April 28, 2017 and in a meeting of our Board of Directors held on June 7, 2017.

The issuance of the New Notes and the subdelegation of powers for certain of the Company's officers was approved by our Board of Directors at a meeting held on November 8, 2017.

The offering of the New Notes was authorized by resolution of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the Argentinean National Securities Commission or the "CNV") dated December 6, 2017. This authorization means only that the applicable information requirements have been met. The CNV has not rendered any opinion in respect of the accuracy of the information contained in this Pricing Supplement or the Offering Memorandum. We are responsible for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement or the Offering Memorandum. The information in this Pricing Supplement or the Offering Memorandum is based on information provided by us and other sources we believe to be reliable and is accurate only as of the date of this Pricing Supplement, regardless of the time of delivery of this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Memorandum or when any sale of the New Notes occurs. This Pricing Supplement and the Offering Memorandum may be used only for the purposes for which they have been published.

We are a stock corporation (*sociedad anónima*) incorporated under the laws of Argentina and the liability of our shareholders is limited to their subscribed and paid-in capital under Argentine General Corporations Law No. 19,550, as amended (the "Argentine Corporations Law"). Prospective purchasers acknowledge and agree that neither our shareholders, nor our affiliates or subsidiaries, will be liable for any obligation under the New Notes.

We have not, and the initial purchasers have not, authorized anyone to provide you with any other information, and we and the initial purchasers take no responsibility for any other information that anyone else may provide you. We are not, and the initial purchasers are not, making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Pricing Supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date of this Pricing Supplement.

In making your decision whether to invest in the New Notes, you must rely on your own examination of us and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. You should not construe the contents of this Pricing Supplement or the Offering Memorandum as legal, business, financial or tax advice. You should consult your own advisors as needed to make your investment decision and to determine whether you are legally permitted to purchase the securities under applicable legal investment or similar laws or regulations. You should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the New Notes for an indefinite period of time.

The New Notes will constitute *obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones* under the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law No. 23,576, as amended by Argentine Law No. 23,962 (the "Negotiable Obligations Law"), will be entitled to the benefits set forth therein and subject to the procedural requirements established therein and in Law No. 26,831 and the applicable CNV resolutions.

The offer of the New Notes shall be conducted by means of an offering that qualifies as a public offering under Argentine law and the regulations of the CNV. In order to comply with those regulations, the placement of the New Notes in Argentina will be done through a book-building process, in accordance with applicable CNV rules. See "Plan of Distribution–Argentina–Placement Efforts."

The initial purchasers make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Offering Memorandum. Nothing contained in this Pricing Supplement or the accompanying Offering Memorandum is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the initial purchasers as to the past or future. The initial purchasers assume no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any such information.

The initial purchasers participating in this offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the New Notes, including over-allotment, stabilizing and short-covering transactions in the New Notes, and the imposition of a penalty bid during and after this offering of the New Notes. Such stabilization, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. For a description of these activities, see "Plan of Distribution."

The modifications or replacements of certain items in the accompanying Offering Memorandum included in this Pricing Supplement do not affect respective rights of holders of other series of notes issued under the Program.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

This overview highlights and updates certain relevant information in the accompanying Offering Memorandum (including our 2016 20-F). This overview does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information that is important or relevant to you. Before investing in the Notes, you should read this Pricing Supplement and the accompanying Offering Memorandum carefully for a more complete understanding of our business and the offering, including: our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Pricing Supplement; the sections entitled "Risk Factors" included in the accompanying Offering Memorandum and in the 2016 20-F; and the section entitled "Update of Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in this Pricing Supplement.

Overview

We are Argentina's leading energy company, operating a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic upstream, downstream and gas and power segments. Our upstream operations consist of the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and LPG. Our downstream operations include the refining, marketing, transportation and distribution of oil and a wide range of petroleum products, petroleum derivatives, petrochemicals, LPG and bio-fuels. Additionally, we are active in the gas separation and natural gas distribution sectors both directly and through our investments in several affiliated companies and in power generation through YPF Energía Eléctrica. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, our consolidated revenues were Ps. 183,199 million and Ps. 155,542 million, respectively and net income (loss) was Ps. 710 million and Ps. (30,154) million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our consolidated revenues were Ps. 210,100 million, Ps. 156,136 million and Ps. 141,942 million, respectively and net income (loss) was Ps. (28,379) million, Ps. 4,426 million and Ps. 8,849 million. See "—Selected Financial and Operating Data."

Beginning in the 1920s and until 1990, both the upstream and downstream segments of the Argentine oil and gas industry were effectively monopolies of the Argentine government. During this period, we and our predecessors were owned by the state, which controlled the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, as well as the refining of crude oil and marketing of refined petroleum products. In August 1989, Argentina enacted laws aimed at the deregulation of the economy and the privatization of Argentina's state-owned companies, including us. Following the enactment of these laws, a series of presidential decrees were promulgated, which required, among other things, us to sell majority interests in our production rights to certain major producing areas and to undertake an internal management and operational restructuring program.

In November 1992, the Argentine government enacted the Privatization Law (Law No. 24,145), which established the procedures for our privatization. In accordance with the Privatization Law, in July 1993, we completed a worldwide offering of 160 million Class D shares that had previously been owned by the Argentine government. As a result of that offering and other transactions, the Argentine government's ownership interest in our capital stock was reduced from 100% to approximately 20% by the end of 1993.

In January 1999, Repsol YPF acquired 52,914,700 Class A shares (14.99% of our shares) which were converted to Class D shares. Additionally, on April 30, 1999, Repsol YPF announced a tender offer to purchase all outstanding Class A, B, C and D shares (the "Offer"). Pursuant to the Offer, in June 1999, Repsol YPF acquired an additional 82.47% of our outstanding capital stock. Repsol YPF acquired additional stakes in us from minority shareholders and other transactions in 1999 and 2000.

Repsol YPF owned approximately 99% of our capital stock from 2000 until 2008, when Petersen Energía ("PEISA") purchased 58,603,606 of our ADSs on February 21, 2008, representing 14.9% of our capital stock, from Repsol YPF for U.S.$2,235 million. In addition, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of PEISA options to purchase up to an additional 10% of our outstanding capital stock within four years. On May 20, 2008, PEISA exercised an option to purchase shares representing 0.1% of our capital stock. Additionally, PEISA launched a tender offer to purchase all of the shares of YPF that were not already owned by them at a price of U.S.$49.45 per share or ADS. Repsol YPF, pursuant to its first option agreement with PEISA, had stated that it would not tender YPF shares to

PEISA. A total of 1,816,879 shares (including Class D shares and ADSs), representing approximately 0.462% of our total shares outstanding, were tendered. On May 3, 2011, PEISA exercised an option to acquire, from Repsol YPF, shares or ADSs representing 10.0% of our capital stock and on May 4, 2011, Repsol YPF acknowledged and accepted such exercise. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions" in the 2016 20-F for a detail of our current major shareholders.

On May 3, 2012, the Argentine congress passed the Expropriation Law. Among other matters, the Expropriation Law provided for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF represented by an identical stake of Class D shares owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol YPF and its controlled or controlling entities. The shares subject to expropriation, which have been declared of public interest, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company" in the 2016 20-F. As of the date of this Pricing Supplement, the transfer of the shares subject expropriation from the National Executive Branch to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States was still pending. According to Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, the distribution of the shares among the provinces that accept their transfer must be conducted in an equitable manner, considering their respective levels of hydrocarbon production and proved reserves. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Branch, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government that will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law," "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—We face risk relating to certain legal proceedings" in the 2016 20-F for a description of the Repsol Agreement relating to compensation for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol.

In addition, on February 25, 2014, the Republic of Argentina and Repsol reached an agreement (the "Repsol Agreement") in relation to compensation for the expropriation of 200,589,525 of YPF's Class D shares pursuant to the Expropriation Law under the Repsol Agreement. Repsol accepted U.S.$5.0 billion in sovereign bonds from the Republic of Argentina and withdrew judicial and arbitral claims it had filed, including claims against YPF, and waived additional claims. YPF and Repsol also executed a separate agreement (the "Repsol Arrangement") on February 27, 2014, pursuant to which YPF and Repsol each withdrew, subject to certain exclusions, all present and future actions and/or claims based on causes occurring prior to the date of execution of Repsol Arrangement arising from the expropriation of the YPF shares owned by Repsol pursuant to the Expropriation Law, including the intervention and temporary possession for public purposes of YPF's shares. YPF and Repsol agreed to withdraw reciprocal actions and claims with respect to third parties and/or pursued by them and to grant a series of mutual indemnities, which at the time were subject to certain conditions precedent. The Repsol Arrangement entered into force the day after Repsol notified YPF that the Repsol Agreement had entered into force. The Repsol Agreement was ratified on March 28, 2014 at a Repsol general shareholders' meeting and approved by the Argentine congress by Law No. 26,932 enacted by Decree No. 600/2014. On May 8, 2014, YPF was notified of the entry into force of the Repsol Agreement. As of that date, the expropriation pursuant to the Expropriation Law was concluded, and as a result the Republic of Argentina is definitively the owner of 51% of the capital stock of each of YPF and YPF GAS S.A.

YPF is a corporation (*sociedad anónima*), incorporated under the laws of Argentina for a limited term. Our address is Macacha Güemes 515, C1106BKK Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina and our telephone number is (011-54-11) 5441-2000. Our legal name is YPF Sociedad Anónima and we conduct our business under the commercial name "YPF."

Argentina Macroeconomic Conditions

On August 13, 2017, primary elections (*Primarias Abiertas Simultáneas y Obligatorias* (PASO)) were held, in which candidates for the mid-term legislative elections were defined. On October 22, 2017, the legislative elections were held. This election renewed one third of the representatives of the Senate for the next six years and half of the representatives of the Chamber of Deputies for the next four years. Candidates representing the current federal administration obtained the largest aggregate percentage of votes at a national level.

The official exchange rate of the Argentine peso to the U.S. dollar as of September 30, 2017 was Ps. 17.32 per U.S. $1.00, a depreciation of approximately 9.3% compared to the exchange rate as of December 31, 2016.

According to inflation data published by INDEC in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October 2017, the provisional CPI increased 1.3%, 2.5%, 2.4%, 2.6%, 1.3%, 1.2%, 1.7%, 1.4%, 1.9% and 1.5% respectively. In January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October 2017, the provisional wholesale price index increased 1.5%, 1.7%, 0.9%, 0.5%, 0.9%, 1.9%, 2.6%, 1.9%, 1.0% and 1.5% respectively.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, the estimated Argentine trade balance was a deficit of U.S.$5.2 billion resulting from exports of approximately U.S.$44.0 billion as of September 30, 2017, representing a 0.7% increase from the same period in 2016, and total imports of approximately U.S.$49.2 billion as of September 30, 2017, representing a 17.65% decrease from the same period in 2016.

In 2017, continuing with the gradual reduction of crude oil prices in the domestic market, an agreement among producers, refiners and MINEM was reached (the "Transitional Agreement") to attain price parity with international markets during the course of 2017 and to sustain domestic production and protect employment in the oil and gas sector. The agreement establishes mechanisms to adjust fuel prices in the domestic market in 2017. Pursuant to the agreement, gas oil and gasoline prices increased by 8.0% in January 2017, and decreased by 2.6% and 0.1%, respectively, in April 2017. On July 1, 2017, gas oil and gasoline increased respectively by 6.0% and 7.2%. Section 9 of the Transitional Agreement provided that if, at any time, the international average price of a barrel of Brent crude oil exceeded the reference value for local crude oil of Medanito type by less than one U.S. dollar per barrel for a period greater than 10 consecutive days, the commitments assumed by the parties to the Transitional Agreement would be suspended, effective as of the immediately succeeding calendar month. On September 26, 2017, MINEM informed that the conditions for the suspension of the Transitional Agreement had been satisfied on September 13, 2017, and consequently the terms of the Transitional Agreement (other than the requirements relating to the import of crude oil and derivatives) were suspended, effective as of October 1, 2017.

On October 23, 2017, diesel, super gasoline and premium gasoline prices were increased by 9%, 10% and 12%, respectively, and on November 2, 2017, the price of super and premium gasoline was decreased by 1.5%. On December 1, 2017, prices of diesel and gasoline were increased.

In addition, on November 29, 2017, based on the objectives of the Ministry of Energy and Mining ("MINEM") and at MINEM's request, companies producing natural gas in Argentina, including YPF and Energía Argentina Sociedad Anónima ("ENARSA") entered into certain "Terms and Conditions for the Supply of Natural Gas to Gas Distributors by Networks" (the "Terms and Conditions").

The Terms and Conditions set forth the basic policies to guarantee the adequate supply of natural gas to Distributors, and consequently to the residential and commercial final consumers, the continuity of the gradual and progressive reduction of subsidies. The Terms and Conditions were entered into within the framework of the normalization process of the natural gas market, which provides that the Terms and Conditions will be effective during the "transition period" to normalization which is currently scheduled to run through December 31, 2019.

Among other provisions, the Terms and Conditions recognize the right to transfer the cost of acquiring gas to the tariff paid by users and consumers and establish the volume that each producer and each basin must make available on a daily basis to the distributors (who in turn may express their lack of interest in receiving such amounts before a certain cut-off date set forth in the Terms and Conditions) during each month. In addition, the Terms and

Conditions: (i) set forth penalties for any party's non-compliance with their obligation to take or deliver gas, (ii) set maximum gas prices in US dollars for each basin for the two-year period from the execution of the Terms and Conditions, (iii) include payment guidelines for the purchases made by the distributors to the producers and (iv) they include guidelines for early termination in the event of certain breaches by the parties. Pursuant to the Terms and Conditions, during the transition period ENARSA assumed the obligation to supply the demand corresponding to areas where the subsidies of residential gas consumption set forth in section 75 of Law No. 25,565 (corresponding to the areas of lower price of residential gas charged to users and consumers) are applicable.

The Terms and Conditions constitute guidelines for all parties in the negotiation of their respective individual agreements; however, the terms and conditions are guidelines and not obligations of the parties who entered into the Terms and Conditions.

On October 31, 2017, the Argentine Government announced that it had submitted one bill and expects to submit another one to the Argentine Congress in order to implement reforms to the Argentine Federal labor and tax regimes.

The labor and social security draft reform bill intends to improve competitiveness and efficiency of the different productive sectors, increase generation of employment, attract investment and reduce the labor costs.

The tax reforms are intended to eliminate certain of the existing complexities and inefficiencies of the Argentine tax regime, diminish evasion, increase the coverage of income tax as applied to individuals and encourage investment while sustaining its medium and long term efforts aim at restoring fiscal balance. The proposed reforms are part of a larger program announced by President Macri intended to increase the competitiveness of the Argentine economy (including by reducing the fiscal deficit) as well as employment, and diminish poverty on a sustainable basis.

In addition, the Argentine Government has sent to Congress a bill for the reform of Law No. 26,831, Law No. 24,083 of Common Investment Funds, Law No. 20,643 on the Tax Relief Regime for Private Securities and its amendments regarding *Caja de Valores*, the Negotiable Obligation Law, Law No. 27,264 of Productivity Recovery Program and its amendments regarding the regulation of the promissory note, Law No. 25,246 and its amendments regarding persons obliged to provide information to the Financial Information Unit among others. The reform intends to develop the Argentine capital markets within the framework of a market with clear and transparent rules.

Given the preliminary nature of the proposed reforms and the need for congressional discussion and approval, it is difficult to determine how we could be affected by these potential legislative reforms, but given the high sensitivity of our industry to changes in labor and tax regulations, any such reform (if approved) could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or consolidated results of operations. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The implementation of new export duties, other taxes and import regulations could adversely affect our results" and "Certain risks are inherent in any investment in a company operating in an emerging market such as Argentina" in the 2016 20-F.

Competitive Strengths

Largest producer, refiner and marketer of crude oil, natural gas and refined products in Argentina

Since 2012, we have launched a concerted effort of significant magnitude that managed to reverse the decline rate that had marked the production trend of the previous 10 years. Between 2012 and 2015 the average annual oil production grew approximately 3% while the annual average natural gas production grew approximately 6%, including the acquisition of Apache Argentina in 2014. In order to achieve these increases, we committed a considerable amount of resources evidenced, among other elements, by the significant increase in the number of active drilling rigs in activity to a total of 72 as of December 31, 2015. Additionally, the increase in activity resulted in a sustained increase in well drilling and other projects, amounting to an increase of more than 100% in wells drilled in the 2015 campaign compared to 2012. The possibility of integrating this production with the demand for fuel and energy in the market through the downstream activities, allowed us to develop this production in line with commercial policies that shortened the gap between domestic and international prices, contributing to the

profitability of our projects. As of 2015, the effect of the drastic fall in international prices which began in 2014 started to permeate into the local markets, which caused us to adjust our activity by being more selective in the execution of the projects within our vast portfolio of resources. Consequently, the number of projects executed in 2016 was more limited than in previous years, due to the aforementioned price effect, resulting in a fall in the level of activity (drilling and work-overs equipment and number of resulting wells). We have consistently shown indicators of the replacement of our reserves at a rate of approximately 100% which evidence our strength to transform our prospective resources into profitable projects. In line with the above, we have shown a strong commitment to the development of unconventional oil and gas resources, based on the enormous potential they have. During 2016, we were able to maintain the production levels of our unconventional developments due to: (i) the use of horizontal wells with higher production, both in oil and natural gas, and (ii) the continued use of pilot wells, which allow for the identification of the new sweet spots for the future development of new projects.

Our downstream operations refine and distribute more refined products than any other company in Argentina. In 2016 we accounted for more than 50% of the country's refining capacity and distributed more diesel, gasoline, lubricants, asphalts and compressed natural gas than any other distributor in 2016, according to our latest internal estimates. As of December 31, 2016, we had 1,547 YPF-branded service stations (including proprietary and franchised service stations). We believe, as of December 31, 2016, this figure represented approximately 36% of Argentina's network of gasoline service stations, and we accounted for approximately 54.9% of all sales of gasoline and 56.1% of all sales of diesel in 2016 based on our analysis of the information published by the Secretariat of Energy. We are one of the largest petrochemical producers in the Argentine market, offering a wide range of products, including aromatics and fertilizers, LAB, LAS, maleic anhydride, polybutenes, methanol and solvents.

Favorably positioned as a vertically integrated player along the entire oil and gas value chain

We participate in all phases of the oil and gas value chain, including production, refining, marketing and distribution, obtaining margins at all levels, which gives us unique flexibility in managing our portfolio in relation to our target markets. Our oil production is aimed almost entirely at our refineries. Our gas production caters not only to the residential sectors of the country but also the consumption of our own refineries and chemical complexes, and, to varying degrees, the gas needs of our portfolio companies such as Compañía Mega S.A. (separating and fractionating NGLs), Profertil S.A. (producer and marketer of fertilizers) and Refinor (refinery located in the northwest of the country), among others. Finally, we supply natural gas to the industrial consumption sector and electricity generation, where we have carried out new projects that supplement our energy supply in partnership with General Electric. These generation projects will involve new ten-year contracts in very convenient terms for the company's strategy. Fuels sold in our service stations are generally produced in our refineries and are supplemented by fuels which we import, whenever justified by market opportunities. We believe that this effort to meet current demand contributes to strengthening our customer base and enhances our profitability through an integrated value chain.

Substantial portfolio of oil and gas concessions

As of December 31, 2016, we held interests in 133 production concessions and exploration permits in Argentina, with 100% ownership interest in 75 of these. Several of our production concessions are among the most productive in Argentina, including concessions in the Neuquina basin, which accounted for approximately 77% of our reserves of oil and gas in 2016 in operated and non-operated concessions. In the majority of those concessions, YPF extended them until 2026, 2027, 2042 and 2048, respectively (for additional information on those concessions already extended, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production Overview" in the 2016 20-F) The process of obtaining the extension of concessions continues according to the designed strategy of assets valuation, which determines the timing and extent of each case. For example, we have a portfolio of mature fields, including reservoirs under secondary recovery processes and gas reservoirs with low permeability with geologic characteristics that are similar in many respects to those in other regions (such as those in the United States) which have been successfully rejuvenated through the use of advanced oil recovery technologies to increase field recovery factors or to enhance the permeability through reservoirs stimulation mechanisms. In addition, we made several strategic acquisitions to improve our portfolio. See "— Optimize the value of our asset portfolio". Likewise, the strategy for increasing the value of our assets has also driven our request for new unconventional hydrocarbons concessions or the reconversion of existing areas and permits in said concessions of the new type (for 35 years according to Law No. 27,007 of modification of the Hydrocarbons Law).

Approximately 73% of our total proved reserves of 1,113 mmboe as of December 31, 2016 were classified as developed.

Extensive refining and logistics assets

We have extensive refining assets with processing capacity of almost 319,5 mbbl/d as of December 31, 2016, which we believe represents more than 50% of the country's refining capacity, according to our latest internal estimates, and have been operating at high utilization rates. Our refining system is complex, and gives us flexibility to shift some of our production resources toward higher value-added products. During 2016, the new Coke A unit in La Plata refinery came into operation, reinforcing our industrial capacity both in the conversion factor and in the greater flexibility of the system as a whole.

Our refining assets also benefit from large scale and convenient location (e.g., our La Plata refinery is the largest in Argentina, with a capacity of 189,000 bbl/d), and they rank highly in terms of availability and maintenance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on April 2, 2013, our facilities in the La Plata refinery were hit by a severe and unprecedented storm, which caused a fire and consequently affected the Coke A and Topping C units in the refinery. These incidents affected the crude processing capacity of the refinery for a long period of time (during which period we benefitted from the coverage of our insurance policy). The industrial complex now has a greater capacity for conversion and flexibility from the start-up of the Topping C in 2015 and the new Coke A in 2016. We operated our industrial refining complexes at 91.9% of their capacity during 2016. In Argentina, we also operate a network of multiple pipelines for the transportation of refined products with a total length of 1,801 km. We also own 17 plants for the storage and distribution of refined products and seven LPG plants with an approximate aggregate capacity of 1,620,000 cm. Three of our storage and distribution plants are annexed to the refineries of Luján de Cuyo, La Plata and Plaza Huincul. Ten of our storage and distribution plants have maritime or river connections. We operate 53 airplane refueling facilities (40 of which are wholly-owned) with a capacity of 22,500 cm, and we own 28 trucks, 123 manual fuel dispensers and 17 automatic fuel dispensers. These facilities provide a flexible countrywide distribution system and allow us to facilitate exports to foreign markets, to the extent allowed pursuant to government regulations. Products are shipped mainly by truck, ship or river barge.

All of our refineries are connected to pipelines that we own or in which we have a significant ownership stake. Oil is shipped to our Luján de Cuyo refinery from Puerto Hernández by a 528 km pipeline and to our La Plata refinery from Puerto Rosales by another 585 km pipeline. We also have a 37% stake in Oleoductos del Valle S.A. (the company operating the oil pipeline from the Neuquina basin to Puerto Rosales).

Strong marketing brand

The "YPF" brand is widely recognized in the Argentine consumer market. Our more than 1,500 YPF-branded service stations are located throughout Argentina's urban, suburban and rural areas with the largest country market coverage, and we maintain marketing loyalty programs with approximately 1.5 million card members as of December 31, 2016. We also leverage our marketing and branding power to sell industrial products, such as lubricants, for which we held approximately 38.1% market share as of December 31, 2016, according to the MINEM.

One of the most significant achievements of brand positioning was the introduction and consolidation of "Infinia", the YPF brand of Premium fuels. During 2016, our Infinia gasoline product obtained approximately 61% market share in premium gasolines. At the same time, in the diesel line, Infinia Diesel was introduced, and reached an approximately 58% market share in Premium gas oil.

Experienced management team strengthened with executives with broad experience in the industry at international levels

We are led by a professional team whose high capacity is recognized by the industry, both locally and internationally, with vast experience in the areas where we conduct our business in the Argentine energy sector.

During the past year, we incorporated new professionals from the industry and new leaders from other sectors to our first level management team (all of them with international experience), who have contributed innovative views and enriched our company.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is oriented to grow profitably, based on (i) maintaining our productive leadership, industrial positioning and the value proposal to our clients, (ii) improving the productivity and efficiency of our operations, and (iii) creating value for our shareholders in an environment of sustainability and financial discipline. Our definition of strategy is aligned with a vision of being Argentina's largest integrated energy company that provides innovative and sustainable solutions for the country's energy development, leading the transformation of the local industry towards a competitive market.

We are the most important company in Argentina, leader of the energy market, strongly committed to the growth of the country and the generation of value for all of our shareholders. We invest to increase the size of our portfolio in a balanced and integrated manner, focusing on exploiting, in a profitable and efficient way at an integrated level, the greatest number of opportunities available at any given time under an environment of competitive prices.

The cornerstones of our strategy are as follows:

Upstream

Promote the rejuvenation of our mature fields in order to extend their life limits and by improving the recovery factor under continuous cost improvement.

We will seek to expand the current limits of our fields and the systematic application of techniques such as infill drilling (i.e., seeking remaining oil in the reservoir by drilling new wells in between existing wells) and water injection, gels and polymers for secondary and tertiary recovery. Many of these techniques have been successfully employed in other comparable mature basins, which, combined with other reservoir modeling, have contributed to significant improvements in recovery factors.

Launch an intensive development of our unconventional resources.

We are designing a pilot program to implement factory mode drilling, accessing the latest technology in drilling and well stimulation: an essential element for the successful development of the potential of our unconventional oil and gas reserves. Unconventional resources exist in hydrocarbon accumulations, which are generally very large and typically are in the source rock. Therefore, factory mode drilling is characterized by extensive use of specialized extraction techniques on a generally large area, requiring significant capital investment. The development of a pilot program in the Vaca Muerta basin will test different designs and well spacing, to optimize the sustained development over a larger area. Another feature inherent in the economics of factory mode drilling projects is that the performance of wells tends to improve with increased knowledge of the reservoir and costs may be substantially reduced with the increase in size or scale of the factory. The history of the development of unconventional "plays" such as Eagle Ford, Hanesvielle or Bakken in America - against which Vaca Muerta compares favorably in terms of geology and others - demonstrates the evolution previously mentioned.

Continue the development of our unconventional areas in production and accelerate the de-risking of the rest of our unconventional resources through the execution of new pilots.

We have advanced in the implementation of productivity pilots that opened us different development fronts, both in oil and natural gas, accessing the latest available technology in the field of drilling and stimulation of wells, a key lever for the success of development that is currently done almost exclusively through horizontal wells of increasing lateral extension. This should allow for the reduction of costs (simultaneous operations, shared logistics and others) while increasing the production per well (greater number of fractures of greater power each one, leveraged by the use of less expensive domestic production sand in the realization of said fractures). Another

intrinsic characteristic in the economics of unconventional projects is that the performance of the wells improves, at least to a point, with the knowledge of the reservoirs. For such reason, during the pilot stages different "landing zones" of the horizontal sections are tested together with different spacing between the different wells that allow a greater recovery of hydrocarbons in the areas where the compact rock is the richest. The history of the development of unconventional "plays" like Eagle Ford, Wofcamp, Hanesvielle or Bakken in the United States - against which Vaca Muerta, the most important unconventional play in Argentina, is compared more than favorably in geological terms and others - exemplify the evolutionary character referred to and, therefore, the potential of existing resources.

Optimize the value of our asset portfolio.

Our strategy includes the optimization of the portfolio of exploration and production assets, in order to improve operational efficiency and diversify the exploratory risk or the size of the operation and incorporate new profitable developments, both conventional and non-conventional

Transactions for portfolio optimization began actively in early 2013 with the agreement with Chevron for the exploitation of the new unconventional exploitation area Loma Campana. Since then, we have made other similar agreements, including El Orejado with Dow Chemical, La Amarga Chica with Petronas, Narambuena with Chevron or Rincón del Mangrullo with Pampa Energía. We have acquired companies such as Apache Argentina, for its attractive assets for the development of natural gas, and sold part of its unconventional potential to form an association of exploration and development with Pluspetrol. Also within the strategy of increasing the participation of natural gas in our businesses, we have acquired a participation in the UTE Segment 5 from Potasio Rio Colorado in 2014 and, more recently, acquired percentages of participation in the Río Nequén and Aguada de la Arena areas from Pampa Energy. We have also acquired production assets, such as Puesto Hernández from Petrobras Argentina in 2014, with the aim of strengthening our supply chain of light crudes. Even the strategy of securing assets with potential in the portfolio that led us to extend concessions or the conversion of these into non-conventional types, was accompanied by related transactions, such as the delivery of minor assets to Gas and Petroleum of the province of Neuquén as part of investment agreements in new areas. Also, within the purpose of optimization, we have exchanged assets, such as the delivery of the minor asset Cerro Mollar Norte in exchange for additional participation in the asset with potential development Llancanelo, with the oil company El Trébol. The optimization of the portfolio also includes the exit of certain projects such as those of Ecuador (association for incremental production), Colombia (exploration) or Uruguay (exploration), where the initial results were not satisfactory enough to continue to a new stage, whether for technical, commercial or commercial or contractual issues. See also "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Main Properties" in the 2016 20-F.

Improve the operational efficiency of our exploration and production.

Our exploration, production and upstream services business unit is carrying out a comprehensive operational improvement and cost reduction program. These include initiatives seeking to improve well productivity through better injection management, improve maintenance of facilities, optimize the stimulation process, reduce energy costs and alliances and comprehensive contracts for the supply of critical inputs among others.

Invest in onshore and offshore exploration.

We plan to relaunch our conventional and unconventional exploratory activity onshore. In productive basins in Argentina, our intention is to develop exploration activities on operated assets in order to put us in a favorable position with respect to the new unexplored onshore domain, for which we plan to add drilling equipment and hire additional staff. Also, for non-productive basins or frontier areas, we intend to expand our research and, eventually, our portfolio on relatively unexplored areas that offer potential based on our Exploration Plan for Argentina. We also expect to leverage our exploratory expertise in countries where we are already present such as Chile. Finally, we have extended our exploratory frontier to the areas of Charagua, Abapó and Yuchán in Bolivia, where we hope to integrate future discoveries in a regional strategy of natural gas supply and commercialization.

Additionally, we will continue the exploration of potentially productive fields in the continental platform of Argentina ("offshore"). The offshore area of Argentina has generally not been explored and is the largest area for the development of untapped areas of the country. We intend to actively participate in offshore exploration through

the incorporation of new areas. During 2016, YPF entered into a cooperation agreement with Statoil to start joint studies offshore. In turn, YPF began the reconversion of its exploration permits in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 27,007 which modified the Hydrocarbons Law. In addition, we have partnerships with other companies with specific expertise in each of the relevant offshore exploration projects in order to diversify the risks related to this activity, enhance our knowledge and expertise in this area and increase the number of projects under study, factors that typically determine the success of a portfolio of exploration projects.

Downstream

Sustain the refining and marketing margin by positioning and differentiating our sales channels and improving the quality of our fuels.

We are seeking to optimize our production process to increase the utilization of existing refining capacity and increase the processing capacity of our plants through removal of "bottlenecking" and revamping of equipment. We strive to improve their flexibility by shifting capacity among certain categories of products, adapting our refineries to sustain our current leadership in product quality and developing our logistics network and assets to meet the continued growth in demand. In addition, we continue to implement various cost reduction programs through our refining and logistics assets (including internal consumption reduction and centralized purchasing), marketing network (including back-office integration, loyalty program reductions) and our chemical division (including the reduction of maintenance-related production stoppages).

During 2012, a new low sulfur fuel oil hydrotreatment plant (HTGB) was launched at the La Plata refinery.

In the Luján de Cuyo refinery, new HDS III (diesel desulfurization) and HTN II (gasoline desulfurization) plants were started up in 2013. Additionally, we are increasing the tankage capacity of several of our terminals in order to optimize fuel distribution logistics. During 2013, new diesel tanks were implemented in the Luján de Cuyo refinery and Montecristo terminal. In 2014, a diesel tank was completed at Terminal Villa Mercedes, and engineering projects were advanced at the Luján de Cuyo and La Plata refineries.

Finally, the construction of the new Coke Unit A was completed and it began operations in 2016. The unit has a capacity of 1,160 bbl / h of fresh cargo from the Topping and Vacuum Units, which allowed the La Plata refinery to increase its crude oil processing capacity to 23,800 bbl/d, representing a 12% increase in capacity.

Increase value creation from petrochemicals.

With the construction of the Continuous Catalytic Reformer completed in 2013 with an investment of U.S.$453 million, we increased our aromatics production, much of which will be used by our refining and marketing business unit thus reducing the imports of these products. At the same time, the production of hydrogen (used in the La Plata refinery hydrotreatment plants to improve fuel quality) also increased.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following items describe the particular terms and conditions that relate to the Notes and should be read together with the "Description of the Notes" in the Offering Memorandum, which sets forth certain material terms of the Notes not set forth in this Pricing Supplement.

Issuer	YPF Sociedad Anónima.
Series No.	Additional Series LIII under the Issuer's U.S.$10,000,000,000 Global Medium-Term Note Program.
Title of the New Notes	U.S.$250,000,000 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027. The New Notes are being offered as additional debt securities under a supplemental indenture pursuant to which, on July 21, 2017, we issued an aggregate of U.S.$750,000,000 of our 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027. The New Notes constitute "additional notes" under the Indenture. The New Notes will have identical terms and conditions as the Initial Notes, other than their issue price, issue date and first interest payment date, and will constitute part of the same series as, and vote together as a single class with, the Initial Notes, except that the New Notes offered and sold in offshore transactions under Regulation S shall be issued and traded under temporary ISIN and CUSIP numbers during a 40-day distribution compliance period. See "Listing and General Information–Clearing Systems."
Principal Amount of the New Notes	U.S.$250,000,000.
New Notes Issue Price	106.25% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Purchasers of New Notes will be required to pay accrued interest from July 21, 2017, to but excluding December 15, 2017, the date on which we expect to deliver the New Notes plus accrued interest, if any, if settlement occurs after that date.
New Notes Issue Date	December 15, 2017 (the "New Notes Issue Date").
Specified Currency of Settlement and Payments	U.S. dollars.
Stated Maturity	July 21, 2027.
Interest Rate	6.950% per annum.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the New Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on July 21 and January 21 of each year, commencing on January 21, 2018 (each, an "Interest Payment Date"). Interest on the New Notes shall accrue from and including July 21, 2017.
Regular Record Dates	The 10th calendar day preceding an Interest Payment Date.
Day Count Basis	Interest on the New Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 30-day months.

Indenture	The Indenture dated October 3, 2013, among us, U.S. Bank National Association and First Trust of New York, N.A, Permanent Representation Office in Argentina (the "Base Indenture") as amended and supplemented from time to time and as further supplemented by the Eleventh Supplemental Indenture dated July 21, 2017 (the Base Indenture as supplemented by the Eleventh Supplemental Indenture, the "Indenture"), which is the same Indenture that governs the Initial Notes.
Status and Ranking	The New Notes will constitute *obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones* under Argentine law. The New Notes will constitute our unconditional and unsubordinated general obligations and will rank at least *pari passu* in priority of payment with the Initial Notes and all of our present and future unsubordinated and unsecured obligations.
Redemption for Taxation Reasons	We may redeem the New Notes, in whole but not in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and any Additional Amounts (as defined in the Offering Memorandum) upon the occurrence of specified Argentine tax events. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption and Repurchase—Redemption for taxation reasons" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum.
Optional Redemption	The New Notes will not be subject to Optional Redemption (as defined in the Offering Memorandum).
Change of Control Offer	Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined below), each holder of New Notes will have the right to require us to redeem all or a portion of such holder's New Notes at a redemption price equal to 101% of the outstanding principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of purchase. See "Additional Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Change of Control Offer" below.
Covenants	The New Notes will be issued under the Indenture which contains covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to: • sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets; • incur or permit to exist certain liens; • enter into transactions with affiliates; and • consolidate, amalgamate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets. These covenants contain exceptions and qualifications. See "Additional Terms and Conditions of the Notes" below.
Events of Default	Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the New Notes may, and in certain cases shall, become immediately due and payable. See "Description of the Notes—Events of Default" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum.
Withholding Taxes; Additional	We will make our payments in respect of New Notes without withholding or deduction for any Taxes imposed by Argentina, or any

Amounts	political subdivision or any taxing authority thereof, except as required by applicable law. In the event that such withholdings or deductions are required by law, we will, subject to certain exceptions, pay such Additional Amounts as are necessary to ensure that the holders receive the same amount as the holders would otherwise have received in respect of payments on the New Notes in the absence of such withholdings or deductions.
Use of Proceeds	We will use the net proceeds from the sale of the New Notes in accordance with the requirements established by Article 36 of the Negotiable Obligations Law, (i) to pay for the consideration in respect of the simultaneous cash tender offer (the "Tender Offer") to repurchase any and all of our outstanding 8.875% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes") and accrued and unpaid interest on the 2018 Notes, (ii) to pay fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Tender Offer, (iii) to pay fees and expenses in connection with the issuance of the New Notes and (iv) to use the remainder, if any, for: (a) investments in fixed assets located Argentina. Fixed assets include (without limitation) investments in land and buildings, mining property, wells and related equipment, distillery equipment and petrochemical plants, transportation equipment, materials and equipment in storage, exploratory drilling, fixtures and installations, and commercialization equipment; and/or (b) working capital in Argentina. Working capital includes (without limitation) all uses that affect our assets and short-term liabilities, including purchasing inventory, payments to suppliers for our operations and activities, and compensation to employees. Pending such uses, the proceeds from the sale of the New Notes may be invested in short-term temporary investments, including (without limitation) high-quality marketable securities, fixed-term deposits and money market instruments). See "Use of Proceeds."
Transfer Restrictions	We have not registered, and will not register, the New Notes under the Securities Act, and the New Notes may not be transferred except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth in "Transfer Restrictions" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum and this Pricing Supplement and "Plan of Distribution" in this Pricing Supplement.
Form and Denomination of the New Notes	The New Notes will be represented by one or more Global Notes without interest coupons, registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee. The New Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of U.S.$10,000 and integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof.
International Rating	The New Notes are expected to be rated B+ by S&P and B by Fitch. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning Rating Agency without notice.
Listing and Trading	The New Notes are a new issue and there is no current trading market for the New Notes. Application will be made to have the New Notes listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market

	and listed on the MAE. The initial purchasers are not obligated to make a market in the New Notes, and any market making with respect to the Notes may be discontinued without notice. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the maintenance or liquidity of any market for the New Notes.
Settlement	The New Notes will be delivered in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC and its direct and indirect participants, including Euroclear S.A./N.V., Clearstream Banking, société anonyme and Caja de Valores S.A.
CUSIP Number	Rule 144A: 984245 AQ3 Reg S: P989MJ BL4 Temporary Regulation S: P989MJ BM2
ISIN Number	Rule 144A: US984245AQ34 Reg S: USP989MJBL47 Temporary Regulation S: USP989MJBM20
Common Codes	Rule 144A: 165285131 Reg S: 165285204 Temporary Regulation S: 173766149
Governing Law	New York State law; *provided* that all matters relating to the due authorization, execution, issuance and delivery of the New Notes by us, and matters relating to the legal requirements necessary in order for the New Notes to qualify as *obligaciones negociables* under Argentine law, will be governed by the Negotiable Obligations Law together with the Argentine Corporations Law and other applicable Argentine laws and regulations.
Trustee, Co-Registrar, Principal Paying Agent and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bank National Association
Registrar, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent	Banco Santander Río S.A.
Representative of the Trustee in Argentina	First Trust of New York N.A., Permanent Representation Office in Argentina
Luxembourg Listing Agent, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Risk Factors	See "Risk Factors" on page S-44 of this Pricing Supplement and on page I-6 of the Offering Memorandum and see "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" in the 2016 20-F included herein for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider prior to making an investment in the New Notes.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following is a description of certain additional terms and conditions of the Notes. This description supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the description of the terms and conditions of notes described under "Description of the Notes" set forth in the accompanying Offering Memorandum. See "Description of the Notes" beginning on page I-6 of the accompanying Offering Memorandum. All references, to "we," "us," "our" and "our company" set forth in the "Description of the Notes" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall mean YPF Sociedad Anónima, unless the context suggests otherwise. The terms and conditions of the Notes differ from the general description of the terms and conditions of the notes described in the accompanying Offering Memorandum. To the extent that the following description of additional terms and conditions of the Notes is inconsistent with that set forth in the accompanying Offering Memorandum, the following description supersedes that in the accompanying Offering Memorandum. References to the "Notes" in this description include the Initial Notes and the New Notes collectively, unless the context otherwise requires.

The New Notes are being offered as additional debt securities under a supplemental indenture pursuant to which, on July 21, 2017, we issued an aggregate of U.S.$750,000,000 of our 6.950% Senior Notes due 2027, or the Initial Notes. The New Notes constitute "additional notes" under the Indenture. The New Notes will have identical terms and conditions as the Initial Notes, other than their issue price, issue date and first interest payment date, and will constitute part of the same series as, and vote together as a single class with, the Initial Notes, except that the New Notes offered and sold in offshore transactions under Regulation S shall be issued and traded under temporary ISIN and CUSIP numbers during a 40-day distribution compliance period. See "Listing and General Information—Clearing Systems."

Optional Redemption

The Notes will not be subject to Optional Redemption.

Change of Control Offer

If a Change of Control occurs, YPF will make an offer to purchase all of the Notes (a "*Change of Control Offer*") (in integral multiples of U.S.$1,000, *provided* that the principal amount of such Holder's Note will not be less than U.S.$10,000) at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (a "*Change of Control Payment*").

"*Change of Control*" shall mean any circumstance under which any Person, individually or collectively, other than the Permitted Holders has the power (whether by ownership of the capital stock of YPF, contract or otherwise) to control YPF's management or its policies.

YPF will give a notice of such Change of Control Offer to the Trustee within 30 days following any Change of Control, for further distribution to each holder of Notes no later than 15 days following the Trustee's receipt thereof, stating:

(a) that a Change of Control Offer is being made and that all Notes properly tendered pursuant to such Change of Control Offer will be accepted for purchase by YPF at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount of such Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase;

(b) the purchase date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is given) (the "*Change of Control Payment Date*"); and

(c) the procedures determined by YPF, consistent with the Indenture, that a holder of Notes must follow in order to have its Notes repurchased.

On the Business Day immediately preceding the Change of Control Payment Date, YPF will, to the extent lawful, deposit with the Paying Agents an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes so tendered.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, YPF will, to the extent lawful:

(a) accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes (of U.S.$10,000 or integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof) properly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the Change of Control Offer; and

(b) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee for cancellation the Notes so accepted together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being purchased by YPF in accordance with the terms of this covenant.

If only a portion of a Note is purchased pursuant to a Change of Control Offer, a new Note in a principal amount equal to the portion thereof not purchased will be issued in the name of the Holder thereof upon cancellation of the original Note (or appropriate adjustments to the amount and beneficial interests in a Global Note will be made, as appropriate).

YPF will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by YPF and purchases all Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

If a Change of Control Offer occurs, there can be no assurance that YPF will have available funds sufficient to make the Change of Control Payment for all the Notes that might be delivered by holders seeking to accept the Change of Control Offer. In the event that YPF is required to purchase outstanding Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer, YPF may seek third–party financing to the extent YPF does not have available funds to meet its purchase obligations and any other obligations it may have. There can be no assurance, however, that YPF will be able to obtain necessary financing or that such third-party financing will be permitted under the terms of the Indenture and its other indebtedness.

Other existing and future indebtedness of YPF may contain prohibitions on the occurrence of events that would constitute a Change of Control or require that Indebtedness be purchased upon a Change of Control.

Moreover, the exercise by the Holders of their right to require YPF to repurchase the Notes upon a Change of Control may cause a default under such Indebtedness even if the Change of Control itself does not.

YPF will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of the Indenture, YPF will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations described in the Indenture by virtue of doing so.

"*Permitted Holders*" means, any of (i) the holders of class D shares of YPF subject to expropriation in accordance with the Expropriation Law, (ii) the Republic of Argentina, *provided that* it holds no less than the Government Interest, and *provided further* that the Expropriation Law provides for the assignment by the Government of Argentina of 49% of the Government Interest to the governments of the Argentine provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States (the Government of Argentina shall retain the remaining 51% of the Government Interest), and (iii) one or more Permitted Acquiring Entities.

Currency Indemnity

The covenant set forth under "Description of Notes—Judgment Currency Indemnity" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

This is an international debt issuance transaction in which the specification of U.S. dollars and payment in New York City is of the essence, and YPF's obligations under the Notes and the Indenture to the Trustee and the holders of the Notes to make payment in U.S. dollars shall not be discharged or satisfied by any tender or recovery pursuant to any judgment expressed in or converted into any other currency or in another place except to the extent

that on the Business Day following receipt of any sum adjudged to be so due in the judgment currency the payee may in accordance with normal banking procedures purchase U.S. dollars in the amount originally due with the judgment currency. If, for the purpose of obtaining judgment in any court, it is necessary to convert a sum due under the Notes and the Indenture in U.S. dollars into another currency (in this paragraph called the "judgment currency"), the rate of exchange shall be that at which, in accordance with normal banking procedures, such payee could purchase such U.S. dollars in New York, New York with the judgment currency on the Business Day immediately preceding the day on which such judgment is rendered. YPF's obligation in respect of any such sum due under the Notes and the Indenture shall, notwithstanding the rate of exchange actually applied in rendering such judgment, be discharged only to the extent that on the Business Day following receipt by the relevant payee of any sum adjudged to be due under the Notes and the Indenture in the judgment currency the relevant payee may, in accordance with normal banking procedures, purchase and transfer dollars to New York City with the amount of the judgment currency so adjudged to be due (giving effect to any set-off or counterclaim taken into account in rendering such judgment). Accordingly, YPF hereby, as a separate obligation and notwithstanding any such judgment, agrees to indemnify each of the holders of the Notes and the Trustee against, and to pay on demand, in U.S. dollars, the amount (if any, the "Excess") by which the sum originally due to the holders of the Notes or the Trustee in U.S. dollars under the Notes and the Indenture exceeds the amount of the U.S. dollars so purchased and transferred.

YPF agrees that, notwithstanding any restriction or prohibition on access to the foreign exchange market (*Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios*) in Argentina, any and all payments to be made under the Notes and the Indenture will be made in U.S. dollars. Nothing in the Notes and the Indenture shall impair any of the rights of the holders of the Notes or the Trustee or justify YPF in refusing to make payments under the Notes and the Indenture in U.S. dollars for any reason whatsoever, including, without limitation, any of the following: (i) the purchase of U.S. dollars in Argentina by any means becoming more onerous or burdensome for YPF than as of the date hereof and (ii) the exchange rate in force in Argentina increasing significantly from that in effect as of the date hereof. YPF waives the right to invoke any defense of payment impossibility (including any defense under Section 1091 of the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code), impossibility of paying in U.S. dollars (assuming liability for any force majeure or act of God), or similar defenses or principles (including, without limitation, equity or sharing of efforts principles).

Additional Covenants

Conduct of Business, Maintenance of Property and Existence

The provisions set forth under "Description of the Notes— Maintenance of existence", "Description of the Notes— Maintenance of Properties" and "Description of the Notes— Maintenance of insurance" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will conduct its business in accordance with industry practices and standards of persons engaged in the same or similar business in the same or similar location, maintain all Property useful and necessary in its business in good working order and condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted, except in each case where failure to comply could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect and maintain its corporate existence and qualify and remain qualified to do business as a foreign corporation in each jurisdiction in which the character of the properties owned or leased by YPF therein or in which the transaction of YPF's business is such that the failure to qualify could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

YPF will keep its Property and business insured with financially sound and reputable insurers and reinsurers against loss or damage in accordance with international industry practices, except where the failure to do so could not reasonably be expected to have, either individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect. YPF will punctually pay any premium, commission and any other amount necessary for effectuating and maintaining in force each insurance policy required pursuant to the Notes.

Reporting

The provision set forth under "Description of the Notes—Reports to Trustee" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

If YPF (i) ceases to file as a public company with the CNV, (ii) terminates its reporting obligations with the SEC, (iii) becomes delisted from the NYSE or the Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A. ("BYMA") or (iv) fails to comply with any of its obligations with the SEC, NYSE, CNV or BYMA, YPF will furnish to the Trustee: (A) as soon as available, but, in any event within 90 days after the end of each of the first three quarters of each Fiscal Year: (i) two copies of YPF's unaudited financial statements and YPF's consolidated Subsidiaries for such quarter, together with any notes thereto; (ii) a description of any related party transactions consummated during such quarter; and (iii) any other information which the Trustee (acting pursuant to written instructions from the holders of at least 51% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes) may reasonably request; (B) as soon as available but, in any event, within 120 days (or solely with respect to a change in YPF's independent auditors, within five Business Days after the time required under applicable law to file such item) after the end of each Fiscal Year: (1) two copies of YPF's complete audited financial statements for such Fiscal Year, including YPF's audited balance sheet and the audited balance sheet of YPF's consolidated Subsidiaries as of the end of such Fiscal Year, the related audited consolidated statements of income and expense, retained earnings, paid in capital and surplus and changes in financial position of YPF and YPF's consolidated Subsidiaries, which will be in agreement with YPF's books of account and prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable; (2) a report on such financial statements of Deloitte & Co. S.A. (a firm member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited), or another of the four most prominent firms of independent public accountants of internationally recognized standing, which report shall be unqualified; (3) an officers' certificate certifying that, since YPF's most recent delivery of financial statements pursuant to this provision, no default or Event of Default has occurred or is continuing or, if such default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, specifying its nature, the period of its existence and the action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy such default or Event of Default; (4) a description of any related party transactions consummated during such Fiscal Year; (5) a report reflecting the consolidated results from the application of environmental parameters by YPF, including without limitation, quarterly conclusions and observations related to the affected values or deviations therefrom and the results of an annual external audit or its corresponding certification; (6) YPF's Annual Report on Form 20-F as filed with the SEC; and (7) any other information which the Trustee (acting pursuant to written instructions from the holders of at least 51% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Notes) reasonably requests, including, without limitation, financial projections.

The Trustee shall have no obligation to determine if YPF is required to file any report or other information pursuant to this provision, nor be responsible or liable for determining or monitoring whether or not YPF has otherwise delivered any report or other information in accordance with the requirements specified in the foregoing paragraph.

Licenses and Other Permits

YPF will obtain and maintain in force (or where appropriate, promptly renew) all licenses, permits, registrations, approvals, authorizations, or consents necessary or advisable for carrying out YPF's business and operations generally; and perform and observe all the conditions and restrictions contained in, or imposed on YPF by, any such licenses, permits, registrations, approvals, authorizations, or consents, except where the failure to do so could not reasonably be expected to have, either individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect.

Corporate Governance

YPF will comply with the corporate governance standards of the NYSE and the reporting requirements of Sections 12, 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. In the event that YPF's securities cease to be listed on the NYSE or are not required to remain subject to the reporting requirements of Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, YPF will continue to comply with the corporate governance standards of the NYSE and to file with the SEC such annual reports and such information, documents and other reports (or copies of such portions of any of the foregoing as the SEC may by rules and regulations prescribe) which are specified in Sections 12, 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Trustee Access to Books and Records

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Maintenance of Books and Records" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will keep books and records reflecting all of YPF's business affairs and transactions in accordance with appropriate accounting standards and furnish promptly to the Trustee such information as the Trustee may from time to time reasonably request and take all necessary action to permit the Trustee's representatives to (i) visit with reasonable prior notice, and, if a default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or is discovered as a result of such visit, at YPF's expense, YPF's premises if the Trustee indicates that such visit(s) is related to the administration or enforcement of the Notes and the Indenture, and (ii) subject to reasonable prior notice, to have access to YPF's books and YPF's auditors within working hours and on working days.

Notice of Default and other Notices

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Notice of default" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will, promptly, and in any event within three Business Days after it obtains knowledge thereof, notify the Trustee following the occurrence of (i) any default or Event of Default; (ii) any event, development or circumstance which would cause the financial statements most recently furnished to the Trustee to fail to present fairly, in accordance with IFRS, YPF's financial condition and operating results as of the date of such financial statements; (iii) any change in YPF's corporate name; (iv) the condemnation or threat of condemnation with respect to any Property necessary to YPF's conduct of business if the effect thereof could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect; and (v) any other development in YPF's business or affairs or any of its Subsidiaries if the effect thereof could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect; in each case describing the nature thereof and the action YPF proposes to take with respect thereto.

Compliance with Exchange Controls, Environmental and Social Laws

YPF will comply (i) in all material respects, with all applicable requirements of law, including but not limited to, all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations and all applicable Argentine exchange controls; and (ii) with all material obligations, covenants and conditions contained in any of YPF's contractual obligations, except, with respect to this provision (ii), where the failure to do so could not reasonably be expected to have, either individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect.

Effectiveness of Covenants

If, following the New Notes Issue Date:

(a) the Notes are rated Investment Grade from at least two Rating Agencies; and

(b) no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under the Indenture,

YPF will not be subject to the provisions of the Indenture summarized under the headings below:

"—Limitation on Transactions with Affiliates"; and

"—Limitation on Sale and Lease-back Transactions";

(collectively, the "*Suspended Covenants*"). If at any time the Notes' credit rating is downgraded from Investment Grade by any Rating Agency such that the Notes are no longer rated Investment Grade by at least two Rating Agencies or if an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, then the Suspended Covenants will thereafter be reinstated as if such covenants had never been suspended (the "*Reinstatement Date*") and be applicable pursuant to the terms of the Indenture (including in connection with performing any calculation or assessment to determine

compliance with the terms of the Indenture), unless and until the Notes subsequently attain a rating of Investment Grade from at least two Rating Agencies and no Event of Default is in existence (in which event the Suspended Covenants shall no longer be in effect for such time that the Notes maintain a rating of Investment Grade from at least two Rating Agencies and no Event of Default is in existence); *provided*, *however*, that no Event of Default or breach of any kind shall be deemed to exist under the Indenture or the Notes with respect to the Suspended Covenants based on, and YPF shall bear no liability for, any actions taken or events occurring during the Suspension Period (as defined below), regardless of whether such actions or events would have been permitted if the applicable Suspended Covenants remained in effect during such period. The period of time between the date of suspension of the covenants and the Reinstatement Date is referred to as the "*Suspension Period*."

"*Investment Grade*" means a rating equal to or higher than Baa3 (or the equivalent) by Moody's and BBB- (or the equivalent) by S&P and Fitch, in each case, with a stable or better outlook.

"*Rating Agency*" means each of Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Inc., or any successor thereto ("*S&P*"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or any successor thereto ("*Moody's*"), and Fitch, Inc., or any successor and thereto ("*Fitch*").

Negative Pledge

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Negative Pledge" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will not, and will not permit any of its Significant Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien on any of YPF S.A or its present or future Property to secure Indebtedness unless, at the same time or prior thereto, all of the Notes are equally and ratably secured therewith, except for:

(a) any Lien existing on the New Notes Issue Date;

(b) any landlord's, workmen's, carriers', warehousemen's, mechanics', materialmen's, repairmen's or other like Liens arising in the ordinary course of business (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, Liens in connection with any Indebtedness for borrowed money) that are not overdue for a period of more than 30 days or that are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

(c) any Lien on any Property securing Indebtedness incurred or assumed solely for the purpose of financing all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, development or improvement of such Property, provided that (i) such Lien attaches to such Property concurrently with or within 120 days after the acquisition or the completion of the construction, development or improvement thereof and (ii) the aggregate amount of Indebtedness incurred by any Liens does not exceed the cost of the asset or property acquired, constructed, developed or improved;

(d) any Lien on any Property securing Indebtedness existing thereon at the time of acquisition of such property and not created in connection with such acquisition;

(e) any Lien on any Property securing Indebtedness owned by a corporation or other Person, which Lien exists at the time of the acquisition of such corporation or other Person by YPF or any of its Significant Subsidiaries and which Lien is not created in connection with such acquisition;

(f) any Lien on cash, cash equivalents or marketable securities created to secure Hedging Obligations of YPF or any Significant Subsidiary;

(g) any Lien securing any Project Financing or any guarantee thereof by any direct or indirect parent of the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary; provided that such Lien does not apply to any Property or assets of YPF or any Significant Subsidiary other than the Property of the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary related to the relevant project and equity interests in the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary that holds no significant assets other than those related to the relevant project or in any direct or indirect parent

thereof that holds no significant assets other than direct or indirect ownership interests in such Project Financing Subsidiary;

(h) any Lien on any Property securing an extension, renewal or refunding of Indebtedness secured by a Lien referred to in (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) above, provided that such new Lien is limited to the Property which was subject to the prior Lien immediately before such extension, renewal or refunding and provided that the principal amount of Indebtedness secured by the prior Lien immediately before such extension, renewal or refunding is not increased;

(i) any Lien for taxes, assessments, governmental charges or claims or other statutory Lien, in each case relating to amounts that are not yet payable or that are being contested in good faith and for which any reserves required by IFRS have been established;

(j) Liens incurred or deposits made to secure the performance of tenders, bids, trades, contracts, leases, statutory obligations, surety and appeal bonds, performance bonds, advance payment bonds, purchase, construction or sales contracts and other obligations of a like nature, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

(k) leases or subleases granted to others, easements, rights of way, servitudes or zoning or building restrictions and other minor encumbrances on real Property and irregularities in the title to such Property which do not in the aggregate materially impair the use or value of such Property or risk the loss or forfeiture of title thereto;

(l) judgment Liens, the judgments underlying which do not give rise to a default or an Event of Default, and for which any reserves required by IFRS have been established and with respect to which any appropriate legal proceedings have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment and have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;

(m) Liens incurred or deposits made in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other types of social security benefits or obligations or other obligations of a like nature, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

(n) Liens securing the Notes or any of YPF's other securities for the purposes of defeasance thereof in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or any indenture under which such other securities have been issued;

(o) Liens arising under Section 9.343 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, or similar statutes of states other than Texas, in connection with the purchase by YPF or any of its Subsidiaries of oil and/or gas extracted from such state; and

(p) any other Lien on YPF's Properties or those of any of its Significant Subsidiaries, provided that, on the date of creation or assumption of such Lien, the Indebtedness secured thereby, together with all YPF's and its Significant Subsidiaries' other Indebtedness secured by any Lien in reliance on this clause (p), has an aggregate outstanding amount no greater than 15% of YPF's total consolidated assets (as set forth, for any date of determination, on YPF's most recent consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and filed with the CNV).

Limitations on Transactions and Prohibited Payments

YPF will not enter into any material transactions that do not fall within the scope of its business purpose as set forth in the by-laws as in effect on New Notes Issue Date.

YPF will not sell, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of, or grant options, warrants or other rights with respect to, any of its Property to any person unless (i) such sale, transfer, lease or other disposition (x) is in the ordinary course of business or (y) could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect and (ii) if

outside the ordinary course of business, the Property subject to such sale, transfer, lease or other disposition does not, in the aggregate during any Fiscal Year, that exceeds 10% of YPF's total consolidated assets, as set forth, for any date of determination, in its consolidated financial statements for the prior Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with IFRS and filed with the CNV.

YPF will not engage in any business activity, except those in which it is engaged in as of New Notes Issue Date and such activities as may be incidental or related thereto.

YPF will not use the proceeds of the Notes for any purpose other than the purposes specified in "Use of Proceeds"; in particular, YPF will not use the proceeds of the sale of the Notes in connection with any speculative related business activities.

YPF will not enter into any agreement that would violate any provision of the Notes.

"*Material Adverse Effect*" means, a material adverse effect on (a) the condition (financial or otherwise), operations, performance, business, properties or prospects of YPF and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole, or (b) the rights and remedies of the Trustee, or the holders of the Notes, as applicable under the Indenture or the Notes, or (c) YPF's ability to pay any amounts under the Notes or the Indenture or YPF's ability to perform its other payment obligations under the Notes or the Indenture or (d) the legality, validity or enforceability of the Indenture or the Notes.

Limitations on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Limitation on Sale and Lease-Back Transactions" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will not enter into, renew or extend, or permit any of its Significant Subsidiaries to enter into, renew or extend, any transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which YPF or any of its Significant Subsidiaries sell or transfer any Property in connection with the leasing, or the release against installment payments, or as part of an arrangement involving the leasing or resale against installment payments, of such Property to the seller or transferor ("Sale and Leaseback Transaction") except a Sale and Leaseback Transaction that, had such Sale and Leaseback Transaction been structured as a secured loan in an amount equal to the Attributable Debt with respect to such Sale and Leaseback Transaction, YPF or its Significant Subsidiaries would have been permitted to enter into such transaction pursuant to the terms of the covenant described under the caption "—Negative Pledge."

Limitation on Transactions with Affiliates

YPF will not, and will not permit any of its Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, enter into any transaction (or series of related transactions), including, without limitation, any conveyance, sale, lease or other disposition of Property, with any Affiliates, except (i) upon commercially reasonable terms that are no less favorable to YPF than those which may be obtained in a comparable arm's length transaction at the time from a person which is not an Affiliate of YPF, (ii) transactions solely among YPF's Subsidiaries, (iii) transactions solely between any of YPF's Subsidiaries and YPF, or (iv) transactions in compliance with applicable law (including, without limitation, Article 72 of Law No. 26,831 of the Argentine Congress (the *Ley de Mercado de Capitales*)).

For the avoidance of doubt, all transactions with Affiliates as in existence on the New Notes Issue Date that have been disclosed in this Pricing Supplement and the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be deemed to comply with this covenant.

Mergers, Consolidations, Sales, Leases

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Mergers, Consolidations, Sales, Leases" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will not, and will not permit any of its Significant Subsidiaries to, merge or consolidate with or into, or convey, transfer or lease YPF's or its Significant Subsidiaries' Properties substantially as an entirety, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions, to any Person, unless immediately after giving effect to such transaction, (a) no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing, (b) any Person formed by any such merger or consolidation or the Person which acquires by conveyance or transfer, or which leases such properties and assets (if not YPF) (the "Successor Person") expressly assumes, by a supplemental indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, in form reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, the due and punctual payment of all amounts payable under the Indenture, the payment of principal, interest and premiums, if any, and Additional Amounts, if any, that may result due to withholding by any authority having the power to tax to which the Successor Person is or may be subject, on all of the Notes according to their terms, and the due and punctual performance of all of its other covenants and obligations under the Notes and the Indenture, (c) the Successor Person agrees to indemnify each holder against any tax, assessment or governmental charge thereafter imposed on such holder by a Government Agency solely as a consequence of such merger or consolidation, conveyance, transfer or lease with respect to the payment of principal, interest or premium, if any, on the Notes, (d) the Successor Person (except in the case of leases), if any, succeeds to and becomes substituted for YPF with the same effect as if it had been named in the Notes and the Indenture as YPF, and (e) the Successor Person is organized in a Qualified Merger Jurisdiction.

"*Qualified Merger Jurisdiction*" shall mean (i) Argentina, (ii) any country that participates in the European Union or the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Russia or China and (iii) any other nation that has Investment Grade sovereign debt rating from two Rating Agencies.

Tax Covenant

The covenant set forth under "Description of the Notes—Covenants—Payments of taxes and other claims" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

YPF will, and will cause each of its Significant Subsidiaries to, pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged, before the same shall become delinquent, (i) all taxes, assessments and governmental charges levied or imposed upon YPF or any of its Significant Subsidiaries, and (ii) all lawful claims for labor, materials and supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a Lien upon the Property of YPF or the Property of any of its Significant Subsidiaries; provided that YPF will not be required to pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged any such tax, assessment, charge or claims where failure to do so would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a Material Adverse Effect on YPF and its Subsidiaries' condition, financial or otherwise, earnings, operations or business, taken as a whole, or whose amount, applicability or validity is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings.

Certain Definitions

The following sets forth definitions for certain terms used herein, which definitions supersede the definition of any corresponding term in the accompanying Offering Memorandum. For other definitions used herein, see "Description of the Notes—Certain Definitions" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum.

"*Business Day*" means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, when banks are open for business in the City of New York, United States of America and the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"*Disqualified Capital Stock*" means that portion of any Capital Stock which, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is exchangeable at the option of the holder thereof), or upon the happening of any event, matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise, or is redeemable at the sole option of the holder thereof, in any case, on or prior to the 91st day after the final maturity date of the Notes.

"*Expropriation Law*" means, law No. 26,741, enacted by the Argentine Congress on May 3, 2012, providing for the expropriation of the Government Interest to the Republic of Argentina, which provides for the

assignment by the Government of Argentina of 49% of the Government Interest to the governments of the Argentine provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States (the Government of Argentina shall retain the remaining 51% of the Government Interest).

"*Government Interest*" means the 51% of the share capital of YPF to which the Republic of Argentina holds political rights pursuant to the Expropriation Law.

"*Hedging Obligations*" means, with respect to any Person, the obligations of such Person pursuant to any interest rate swap agreement, foreign currency exchange agreement, interest rate collar agreement, option or futures contract or other similar agreement or arrangement designed to protect such Person against changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or the prices of commodities, to the extent recorded as a liability on YPF S.A's most recent consolidated balance sheet prepared under IFRS and filed with the CNV.

"*Indebtedness*" means, with respect to any Person, without duplication, (a) any liability of such Person (1) for borrowed money, or (2) evidenced by a bond, note, debenture or similar instrument issued in connection with the acquisition of any businesses, properties or assets of any kind (other than a trade payable or a current liability arising in the ordinary course of business), or (3) for the payment of money relating to any obligations under any capital lease of real or personal property which has been recorded as a capitalized lease obligation pursuant to IFRS; (b) all obligations of such Person issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property or services, all conditional sale obligations and all obligations under any title retention agreement (but excluding trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business); (c) all letters of credit, banker's acceptances or similar credit transactions, including reimbursement obligations in respect thereof; (d) all Disqualified Capital Stock issued by such Person (the amount of Indebtedness therefrom deemed to equal any involuntary liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends); (e) all obligations due and payable under Hedging Obligations of such Person; and (f) guarantees and other contingent obligations of such Person in respect of Indebtedness referred to in clauses (a) through (e) above. For purposes of determining any particular amount of Indebtedness under this definition, guarantees of (or obligation with respect to letters of credit supporting) Indebtedness otherwise included in the determination of such amount shall not also be included. For avoidance of doubt, Indebtedness shall not include any obligations not specified above, including trade payables in the ordinary course of business.

"*Permitted Acquiring Entity*" means any Person: (i) which is engaged principally in the oil and gas industry, (ii) which, at the time of the relevant transaction has a long-term foreign currency debt rating at least Investment Grade or higher by at least two of S&P, Moody´s and Fitch, and such rating would not be reduced below either such level (or, if at either such level, put on a negative watch) as a result of such transaction, (iii) is not incorporated in any country which is blacklisted under the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) or similar European directives and (iv) is domiciled in any of the countries in the European Union or North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Russia or China.

"*Securities Act*" means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Defeasance

The Notes will not be subject to legal defeasance.

Governing Law; Service of Process; Submission to Jurisdiction; Immunity

The provision set forth under "Description of the Notes—Governing Law, Judgments, Jurisdiction, Service of Process, Waiver of Immunities" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum shall be replaced, in its entirety, by the following:

The Notes and the Indenture shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, without giving effect to choice of law rules; *provided* that all matters relating to the due authorization, execution, issuance and delivery of the Notes by YPF, and matters relating to the legal requirements necessary in order for the Notes to qualify as "*obligaciones negociables*" under Argentine law, and certain matters related to meetings of holders of the Notes, including quorums, majorities, and requirements for

calling, shall be governed by the Negotiable Obligations Law, the Argentine Business Companies Law and/or other applicable Argentine Laws and regulations. YPF will irrevocably submit to the non- exclusive jurisdiction of any state or federal court sitting in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, United States of America, any Argentine court sitting in the City of Buenos Aires, including the ordinary courts for commercial matters and the Arbitral Tribunal of the MAE under the provisions of Article 46 of Law 26,831, and any competent court in the place of YPF's corporate domicile for purposes of any action or proceeding arising out of or related to the Indenture or the Notes. YPF will designate, appoint and empower Cogency Global Inc. with offices at 10 East 40th Street, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10016, as YPF's authorized agent to receive for and on YPF's behalf service of summons or other legal process in any such action, suit or proceeding in the State of New York. Final judgment against YPF in any such action, suit or proceeding shall be conclusive and may be enforced in any other jurisdiction including the country in which YPF is domiciled by suit on the judgment.

Nothing shall affect the right of the holders of the Notes or the Trustee to commence legal proceedings or otherwise sue YPF in the country in which it is domiciled or in any other court having jurisdiction or to serve process upon YPF in any manner authorized by the laws of any such jurisdiction.

YPF will further covenant and agree that, for so long as any Note is outstanding under the Indenture, YPF will maintain a duly appointed agent for the service of summons and other legal process in New York, New York, United States of America, for purposes of any legal action, suit or proceeding brought by any holder of the Notes or the Trustee in respect of the Notes or the Indenture and shall keep the holders of the Notes and the Trustee advised of the identity and location of such agent. YPF will further irrevocably consent, if for any reason there is no authorized agent for service of process in New York, to the service of process out of the said courts by mailing copies thereof by registered United States airmail postage prepaid to YPF at YPF's address specified herein; and in such a case YPF shall also receive by telex or confirmed facsimile, a copy of such process.

The serving of process in the manner provided in the paragraph above in any such action, suit or proceeding shall be deemed personal service and accepted by YPF as such and shall be valid and binding upon YPF for all the purposes of any such action, suit or proceeding.

In addition, YPF will irrevocably waive, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any objection that it may now or hereafter have to the laying of venue of any action, suit or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Notes and the Indenture, brought in the courts of the State of New York or in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and any claim that any such action, suit or proceeding brought in any such court has been brought in an inconvenient forum. Further, YPF will irrevocably waive, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any right YPF may now or hereafter have to the removal to a United States Federal Court of any action brought in a state court of the State of New York.

To the extent that YPF may, in any suit, action or proceeding brought in a court of the country in which YPF is domiciled or elsewhere arising out of or in connection with the Notes or the Indenture, be entitled to the benefit of any provision of law requiring the Trustee or the holders of the Notes in such suit, action or proceeding to post security for the costs of YPF, as the case may be, or to post a bond or guarantee (*excepción de arraigo*) or to take similar action, YPF hereby irrevocably waives such benefit, in each case to the fullest extent now or hereafter permitted under the laws of the country in which YPF is domiciled or, as the case may be, such other jurisdiction.

To the extent that YPF may be entitled in any jurisdiction to claim for itself or YPF's assets immunity, on the grounds of sovereignty or otherwise, in respect of YPF's obligations under the Notes or the Indenture from any suit, execution, attachment (whether in aid or execution, before judgment or otherwise) or other legal process or to the extent that in any jurisdiction there may be attributed to YPF or its assets such immunity (whether or not claimed), or to the extent it might have the right to have a jury trial, YPF will irrevocably waive and agree not to, as the case may be, claim or exercise such immunity and right to jury trial to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of such jurisdiction.

SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The following tables present our selected financial and operating data as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2017, which is derived from our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements as of September 30, 2017 (the "Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements"). You should read this information in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 (the "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements") included in our 2016 20-F, and our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, included in our September 2017 6-K, both included elsewhere in this Pricing Supplement, and their respective notes, as well as the information under "Update of Financial and Operating Data" included elsewhere in this Pricing Supplement.

Our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard (the "IAS") No. 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". The adoption of such standard, as well as all the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB"), was required by Technical Resolution No. 26 (ordered text) issued by Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences ("FACPCE") and the Regulations of the Argentine Securities Commission (the "CNV").

Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the IFRS, as issued by the IASB. The adoption of the IFRS, as issued by the IASB, was required by Technical Resolution No. 26 (ordered text) issued by FACPCE and the regulations of the CNV.

Certain figures included in this Pricing Supplement have been subject to rounding adjustment. Accordingly, figures shown as totals may not sum due to rounding.

The following table shows a summary of our consolidated statement of comprehensive income data for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and our consolidated statement of financial position as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	**2016**
Summary of results [(1)]	**(in millions of pesos)**	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data [(1)]**:**		
Revenues [(2)]	183,199	155,542
Costs	(151,581)	(130,978)
Gross profit	**31,618**	**24,564**
Selling expenses	(12,780)	(10,678)
Administrative expenses	(5,965)	(5,258)
Exploration expenses	(1,760)	(1,504)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(36,188)
Other operating results, net	(86)	1,422
Operating income	**11,027**	**(27,642)**
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	546	373
Financial results, net [(12)]	(8,678)	(3,933)
Net income before income tax	**2,895**	**(31,202)**
Income tax	(2,185)	1,048
Net income (loss) for the period	**710**	**(30,154)**
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to:		
- Shareholders of the parent company	330	(29,958)
- Non-controlling interest	380	(196)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	11,584	22,564

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Summary of results [(1)]	(in millions of pesos)	
Total comprehensive income for the period	12,294	(7,590)
Other Consolidated Financial Data:		
Property, plant and equipment depreciation and intangible assets amortization	38,059	34,922
Adjusted EBITDA [(7)]	50,046	44,283
Adjusted EBITDA margin [(8)]	27%	28%

	As of September 30, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
	(in millions of pesos)	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position [(1)]**:**		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,881	10,757
Working capital [(3)]	22,235	4,760
Total assets	461,284	421,139
Total loans [(4)]	(172,662)	(154,345)
Total liabilities	(330,376)	(302,478)
Total shareholder's contribution [(5)]	10,356	10,403
Total reserves [(6)]	2,823	31,054
Total retained earnings	330	(28,231)
Total other comprehensive income	117,113	105,259
Non-controlling interest	286	(94)
Shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	130,622	118,755
Total shareholders' equity	130,908	118,661
Indicators		
Current liquidity [(9)]	1.28	1.06
Solvency [(10)]	0.40	0.39
Capital immobilization [(11)]	0.78	0.79

(1) The consolidated financial statements reflect the effect of the application of the functional and reporting currency. See Note 2.b to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Revenues are net of payment on account of fuel transfer tax and turnover tax. Customs duties on hydrocarbon exports are disclosed in taxes, charges and contributions, as indicated in Note 22 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. Royalties with respect to our production are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted in determining revenues.

(3) Working capital consists of total current assets minus total current liabilities as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

(4) Total loans includes: (i) non-current loans of Ps. 148,232 million and Ps. 127,568 million, as of September 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively, and (ii) current loans of Ps. 24,430 million and Ps. 26,777 million as of September 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(5) Our subscribed capital as of September 30, 2017 is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares, with a par value of Ps. 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing. As of September 30, 2017, total shareholder's contributions included: Ps. 3,924 million of subscribed capital, Ps. 6,085 million of adjustment to contributions, Ps. 9 million of treasury shares, Ps. 16 million of adjustment to treasury shares, Ps. (8) million of share-based benefit plans, Ps. (94) million of acquisition cost of treasury shares, Ps. (216) million share trading premium and Ps. 640 million of issuance premiums. As of December 31,

2016, total shareholder's contributions included: Ps. 3,923 million of subscribed capital, Ps. 6,085 million of adjustment to contributions, Ps. 10 million of treasury shares, Ps. 16 million of adjustment to treasury shares, Ps. 61 million of share-based benefit plans, Ps. (152) million of acquisition cost of treasury shares, Ps. (180) million share trading premium and Ps. 640 million of issuance premiums.

(6) As of September 30, 2017, total reserves were comprised of Ps. 2,007 million of legal reserve, Ps. 716 million of reserve for future dividends and Ps. 100 million of reserve for purchase of treasury shares. As of December 31, 2016, total reserves were comprised of Ps. 2,007 million of legal reserve, Ps. 5 million of reserve for future dividends, Ps. 24,904 million of reserve for investments in accordance with article 70, third paragraph of the Argentine Corporations Law, Ps. 490 million of reserve for purchase of treasury shares and Ps. 3,648 million of reserve for initial IFRS adjustment.

(7) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding income on investments in companies, interest gains on assets, interest losses on liabilities, foreign exchange gains (net), unproductive exploratory drilling, depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of intangible assets, impairment charges and income tax, from our net income. .

(8) Adjusted EBITDA margin is calculated by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by our net revenues.

(9) Current liquidity is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

(10) Solvency is calculated by dividing total shareholder´s equity by total liabilities.

(11) Capital immobilization is calculated by dividing noncurrent assets by total assets.

(12) Financial results, net is calculated by adding the interest and exchange differences on assets and liabilities.

Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding income on investments, interest gains on assets, interest losses on liabilities, foreign exchange gains (net), income tax, unproductive exploratory drilling, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets and impairment charges from our net income. Our management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is meaningful for investors because it is one of the principal measures used by our management to compare our results and efficiency with those of other similar companies in the oil and gas industry, excluding the effect on comparability of variations in depreciation and amortization resulting from differences in the maturity of their oil and gas assets. Adjusted EBITDA is also a measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in the oil and gas industry. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under IFRS and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to operating income as an indicator of our operating performance, or an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity.

The following table presents, for each of the periods indicated, our Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to our net income.

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,		
	2017	**2016**	**Percentage Change**
	(in millions of pesos)		
Net income	710	(30,154)	(102%)
Income from equity interest in associates and joint ventures	(546)	(373)	46%
Interest gains on assets	(2,163)	(2,365)	(9%)
Interest losses on liabilities	15,667	15,256	3%
Foreign exchange gain, net	(4,826)	(8,958)	(46%)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	38,059	34,922	9%
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	36,188	(100%)
Unproductive exploratory drillings	960	815	18%
Income tax	2,185	(1,048)	(308%)
Adjusted EBITDA	50,046	44,283	13%

Capitalization and indebtedness

The following table shows our debt, equity and total capitalization as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. This table should be read together with the information in this Pricing Supplement and our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in the accompanying Offering Memorandum.

	As of September 30, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
	(in millions of pesos)	
Current loans	24,430	26,777
Non-current loans	148,232	127,568
Total loans	172,662	154,345
Total shareholders' equity	130,908	118,661
Total capitalization [(1)]	303,570	273,006

(1) Corresponds to the sum of current and non-current loans and equity.

Production and other operating data

The following table presents certain information regarding our production and other operating data as of September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 based on our internal sources.

	As of September 30,	
	2017	2016
Average daily production for the period [(1)]		
Oil (mbbl)[(2)]	226.5	246.3
Gas (mmcf)	1576.7	1573.5
Total (mboe)	558.8	578.5
Refining capacity [(1)]		
Capacity (mbbl/d)	320	320

(1) According to our internal information.

(2) Including natural gas liquids (NGL).

UPDATE OF OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in our September 2017 6-K.

Segment Reporting

We report our business into the following segments: (i) Upstream, which consists of our "Upstream" oil and gas exploration and production segment; (ii) Downstream, which consists of our "Refining and Marketing" and "Chemicals" segments; (iii) Gas and Power, which consists of our "Natural Gas Distribution and Electricity Generation" segment; and (vi) Central Administration and Other, which consists of our "Central Administration and Other" segment in connection with our segment reporting.

Sales between business segments were made at internal transfer prices established by the Company, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Summary of Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions of pesos)	
Revenues	183,199	155,542
Cost	(151,581)	(130,978)
Gross profit	**31,618**	**24,564**
Selling expenses	(12,780)	(10,678)
Administrative expenses	(5,965)	(5,258)
Exploration expenses	(1,760)	(1,504)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(36,188)
Other operating results, net	(86)	1,422
Operating income	11,027	(27,642)
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	546	373
Financial results, net	(8,678)	(3,933)
Net income before income tax	**2,895**	**(31,202)**
Income tax	(2,185)	1,048
Net income (loss) for the period	**710**	**(30,154)**
Total other comprehensive income for the period	11,584	22,564
Total comprehensive income for the period	12,294	(7,590)

Our business is inherently volatile due to the influence of exogenous factors such as internal demand, market prices, financial availability for our business plan and the corresponding costs, and government regulations. Consequently, our past financial condition, results of operations and the trends indicated by such results and financial condition may not be indicative of future financial condition, results of operations or trends in future periods.

Factors Affecting Our Operations

Our operations are affected by a number of factors, including:

- the volume of crude oil, oil byproducts and natural gas we produce and sell;
- regulation of domestic pricing;

- export administration by the Argentine government and domestic supply requirements;
- international and domestic prices of crude oil and oil products;
- our capital expenditures and financing availability;
- cost increases;
- domestic market demand for hydrocarbon products;
- operational risks, labor strikes and other forms of public protest in Argentina;
- taxes, including export taxes;
- regulation of capital flows;
- the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate;
- the revocation of our concessions in case of noncompliance with certain provisions as set by laws and agreements with provinces in Argentina;
- dependence on the infrastructure and logistics network used to deliver our products;
- laws and regulations affecting our operations, such us import regulations; and
- interest rates.

Principal Income Statement Line Items

The following is a brief description of the principal line items of our statement of comprehensive income.

Revenues

Net revenues include primarily our consolidated sales of unrefined and refined fuel and chemical products net of the payment of applicable fuel transfer taxes and turnover taxes and payments from the Additional Injection of Natural Gas Program established by Resolution 1/2013 of the Hydrocarbon Commission (the "Gas Plan"). Royalties with respect to our production and customs rights on hydrocarbon exports are accounted for as a cost of production and selling expenses, respectively, and are not deducted when determining revenues.

Costs

The following table presents, for each of the periods indicated, a breakdown of our consolidated costs by category:

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	**2016**
	(in millions of pesos)	
Inventories at beginning of year	21,820	19,258
Purchases	47,886	37,121
Production costs	105,026	94,055
Translation effect	1,956	3,247
Reclassifications and other movements	(67)	-
Inventories at end of period	(25,040)	(22,703)
Costs	151,581	130,978

The table below presents, for each of the periods indicated, a breakdown of our consolidated production costs by category:

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions of pesos)	
Salaries and social security taxes	8,982	7,357
Fees and compensation for services	796	676
Other personnel expenses	2,530	2,048
Taxes, charges and contributions	1,618	1,381
Royalties, easements and cannons	12,898	12,813
Insurance	605	776
Rental of real estate and equipment	4,179	3,707
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	36,077	33,146
Amortization of intangible assets	498	343
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	4,097	4,079
Operation services and other service contracts	8,925	7,042
Preservation, repair and maintenance	13,636	12,239
Transportation, products and charges	6,388	5,029
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	3,797	3,419
Total	105,026	94,055

Other operating results, net

Other operating results, net principally includes reserves for pending lawsuits and other claims, provisions for environmental remediation and provisions for defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefits.

Financial results, net

Financial results, net consists of the net of gains and losses on interest paid and interest earned and foreign currency exchange differences.

Income tax

Income tax includes the current income tax and deferred income tax expenses for the periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. See Note 16 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Results of operations

Consolidated results of operations for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

The following table sets forth certain financial information as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
	(percentage of revenues)	
Revenues	100.00%	100.00%
Costs	(83%)	(84%)
Gross profit	17%	16%
Selling expenses	(7%)	(7%)
Administrative expenses	(3%)	(3%)
Exploration expenses	(1%)	(1%)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	0%	(23%)
Other operating results, net	0%	1%
Operating income	6%	18%

The tables below present, for the periods indicated, volume and price data with respect to our consolidated sales of our principal products in the domestic and export markets, respectively.

Domestic Market	For the nine-month period ended September 30,							
	2017				2016			
Product	Units sold		Average price per unit[1]		Units sold		Average price per unit[1]	
	(in pesos)				(in pesos)			
Natural gas	10,971	mmcm	2,959	/mcm	10,581	mmcm	2,592	/mcm
Diesel	5,726	mcm	10,154	/m³	5,848	mcm	9,012	/m³
Gasoline	3,800	mcm	11,032	/m³	3,580	mcm	9,408	/m³
Fuel oil	584	mtn	6,624	/ton	1,044	mtn	7,872	/ton
Petrochemicals	422	mtn	9,248	/ton	457	mtn	6,272	/ton

(1) Average prices shown are net of applicable domestic fuel transfer taxes payable by consumers in the domestic market and are calculated over the revenues obtained by the Company and the volumes sold for each product.

Export Markets	For the nine-month period ended September 30,							
	2017				2016			
Product	Units sold		Average price per unit[1]		Units sold		Average price per unit[1]	
	(in pesos)				(in pesos)			
Diesel	45	mmcm	10,288	/mcm	37	mmcm	9,907	/mcm
Gasoline	90	mcm	7,412	/m³	10	mcm	4,637	/m³
Fuel oil	206	Mtn	5,431	/ton	307	Mtn	3,660	/ton
Petrochemicals[2]	149	mtn	14,381	/ton	149	Mtn	11,444	/ton

(1) Average prices shown are gross of applicable export withholding taxes payable by us and are calculated over the basis of revenues obtained by the Company and the volumes sold for each product.

(2) Includes exports of refined paraffinic.

Revenues

Revenues during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 183,199 million, representing a 17.8% increase compared to Ps. 155,542 million during the same period in 2016. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:

- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 8,243 million, or 24.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of approximately 17.3%, and an increase in sales volumes of approximately 6.2%, reflecting a 21.0% increase in sales volumes of Infinia gasoline;
- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 5,443 million, or 10.3%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of approximately 12.7%, which was partially offset by a decrease in the aggregate sales volumes of approximately 2.1%, despite a 26.2% increase in sales volumes of Infinia diesel, a premium diesel;
- Natural gas revenues increased by Ps. 5,041 million, or 18.4%. Of that increase, Ps. 4,438 million was due to an increase of 14.6% in the average sale price in Argentine peso terms (or a 2.6% increase in U.S. dollar terms), which includes not only higher prices from third parties but also Gas Plan revenues, which increased the average prices obtained by YPF as a result of increasing YPF's natural gas production, and additionally due to an increase in sales volumes of 1.4%. In addition, during the first quarter of 2017, Ps. 603 million corresponding to 242 mcm of natural gas injection were invoiced and assigned to the commercial compressed natural gas ("CNG") segment which represented a 3.7% increase in sales volumes;
- Natural gas revenues to the retail segment (residential and small general service category) increased by Ps. 3,445 million, or 69.3%. This increase was mainly explained by our controlled company Metrogas S.A., which recorded lower sales volumes of 14.5% that were more than offset by a higher average price of 85.1%, totaling an increase in sales of Ps. 3,262 million, or 58.3%.
- Fuel oil revenues in the Argentine domestic market decreased by Ps. 4,348 million, or 52.9%, as a result of a decrease in sales volumes of 44.0% and a decrease in the average price of approximately 15.9%;
- Other revenues in the Argentine domestic market increased by Ps. 6,287 million, or 37.6%, mainly due to an increase of asphalt revenues by Ps. 1,377 million, or 189.4%, higher LPG revenues by 48.9%, higher petrochemicals revenues by 36.4% and higher aerokerosene revenues by 36.5%, all due to higher prices of those products; and
- Export revenues increased by Ps. 3,546 million, or 30.0%, primarily due to increases in exports of petrochemicals by 25.6%, due to an increase in average prices in Argentine peso terms as well as an increases in export volumes and prices of aerokerosene and LPG of 52.9% and 85.0% respectively, and virgin gasoline, which had not registered significant export volumes during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. Flour and soybean oil exports registered an increase of Ps. 496 million or 12.0% compared to the same period of 2016.

Costs

Costs during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was Ps. 151,581 million, representing a 15.7% increase compared to Ps. 130,978 million during the same period in 2016, including increases in production costs and purchases of 11.7% and 29.0%, respectively. Among the main factors contributing to this increase were:

- Regarding Production costs, total lifting costs increased by Ps. 3,839 million, or 14.2%, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 18.4%;
- Property, plant and equipment depreciation costs increased by Ps. 2,931 million, or 8.8%, primarily as a result of overall increases in Argentine peso terms of the value of fixed assets, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company, which was partially offset by the net decrease of said assets as a result of the impairment charge recorded in the third quarter of 2016;
- Refining costs increased by Ps. 1,279 million, or 20.4%. This increase was driven by higher charges for consumption of materials, spare parts, electricity and other supplies and fuels, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 20.1%;
- Transportation costs increased by Ps. 1,359 million, or 27.0%, mainly due to increases in rates;

- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 3,975 million, or 42.8%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average prices of ethanol biofuel and FAME of approximately 25.0% and 23.8%, respectively, and an increase in volumes purchased of ethanol biofuel and FAME of 20.2% and 10.5%, respectively;
- Natural gas purchases from other producers in order to sell to the retail segment (residential and small general service category) increased by Ps. 1,051 million, or 26.3% due to an increase in the average prices of approximately 26.6% that more than offset a decrease of purchased volumes of 0.3%;
- Grain purchases in the agricultural sales segment through the form of barter, which were recorded as purchases for accounting purposes, increased by Ps. 895 million, or 27.8%. This increase was due to a 25.5% increase in volumes purchased, and an increase in the average price of approximately 1.8%.

This was partially offset by:

- Royalty payments net decreased by Ps. 76 million, or 0.6%, as a result of a decrease of Ps. 885 million in crude oil royalties due to lower production and lower wellhead value, which was partially offset by an increase of Ps. 809 million in natural gas royalties, due to the higher wellhead value of this product; and
- Fuel imports decreased by Ps. 510 million, or 10.2%, due to a 31.1% decrease in import volumes of gas oil and a 19.3% decrease of import volumes of jet fuel and the absence of gasoline imports during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, which was partially offset by an increase in the average prices of gas oil and jet fuel imports of 31.4% and 31.8%, respectively.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 12,780 million, which represented a 19.7% increase compared to Ps. 10,678 million during the same period in 2016, primarily as a result of higher charges for product transportation, mainly related to increased rates for the transportation of fuels in the domestic market, as well as increases in personnel costs, advertising and promotional activities, and higher amounts of tax on debits and bank credits.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 5,965 million, representing a 13.4% increase compared to Ps. 5,258 million during the same period in 2016, primarily as a result of increases in personnel costs and IT service contracts and licenses.

Exploration expenses

Exploration expenses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 1,760 million, representing a 17.0% increase compared to Ps. 1,504 million in exploration expenses during the same period in 2016, primarily as a result of a Ps. 145 million increase in negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

Other operating results, net

In the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 36,188 million, mainly due to an estimated reduction in the price of oil in the Argentine domestic market, together with the estimated evolution of costs based on both macroeconomic variables and the operational performance of the Company's assets.

Other operating results, net, during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were a loss of Ps. 86 million, or a decrease of 106.0%, compared to a gain of Ps. 1.422 million during the same period in 2016. This increase results primarily from higher provisions on judicial contingencies recorded in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016, this included a net gain of Ps. 1,528 million due to the Maxus entities' deconsolidation.

Operating income

Operating income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was Ps. 11,027 million due to the factors discussed above, representing a 139.9% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 27,642 million during the same period in 2016.

Financial results, net

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, financial results, net, was a loss of Ps. 8,678 million, representing a 120.6% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 3,933 million during the same period in 2016. The Company recorded a lower positive foreign exchange differences on net monetary liabilities in pesos of Ps. 4,132 million, due to the lower depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar during the nine-month period ended 2017 compared to the same period in 2016 The Company recorded higher interest expenses of Ps. 249 million, as a result of higher average indebtedness during nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016, almost totally offset by lower interest rates on indebtedness in pesos.

Income tax

Income tax during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was a loss of Ps. 2,185 million, representing a 308.5% decrease compared to a gain of Ps. 1,048 million during the same period in 2016. This decrease was mainly due to lower deferred tax of Ps. 3,239 million. The higher deferred tax charge is mainly due to the deferred asset registered in 2016 related to the impairment for property, plant and equipment in 2016.

Net income and other comprehensive income

Net income during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was a gain of Ps. 710 million, representing a 102.4% increase compared to a net loss of Ps. 30,154 million during the same period in 2016.

Other comprehensive income during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was income of Ps. 11,584 million compared to income of Ps. 22,564 million during the same period in 2016. This decrease was mainly attributable to lower depreciation of the Argentine peso during that period.

As a result of the foregoing, total comprehensive income during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was a gain of Ps. 12,294 million, representing a 262.0% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 7,590 million during the same period in 2016.

Consolidated results of operations by business segment for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

The following table sets forth net revenues and operating income for each business segment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Upstream[2]	Gas and Power	Downstream	Central Administration and Others	Consolidation Adjustments [4]	Total
For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017			(in millions of pesos)			
Revenues from sales	473	43,772	138,942	1,903	(1,891)	183,199
Revenues from intersegment sales[3]	83,845	2,900	694	5,165	(92,604)	-
Revenues[1]	84,318	46,672	139,636	7,068	(94,495)	183,199
Operating income (loss)	375	3,064	10,661	(2,814)	(259)	11,027

	Upstream[2]	Gas and Power	Downstream	Central Administration and Others	Consolidation Adjustments [4]	Total
For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016			(in millions of pesos)			
Revenues from sales	15,620	18,335	119,801	1,786	-	155,542
Revenues from intersegment sales[3]	69,645	2,287	598	5,273	(77,803)	-
Revenues[1]	85,265	20,622	120,399	7,059	(77,803)	155,542
Operating income (loss)	(28,980)	1,183	2,573	(617)	(1,801)	(27,642)

(1) Revenues are disclosed net of payment of a fuel transfer tax and a turnover tax. Customs duties on hydrocarbon exports are disclosed in "Taxes, charges and contributions", as indicated in Note 21 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. Royalties with respect to our production are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted in determining revenues.

(2) Includes Upstream operations in Argentina and the United States as of September 30, 2016 and in Argentina as of September 30, 2017.

(3) Intersegment revenues of crude oil to Downstream are recorded at transfer prices that reflect our estimate of Argentine market prices.

(4) Corresponds to the elimination of income between segments of the YPF group.

Upstream

Revenues from the Upstream business segment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 84,318 million, representing a 1.1% decrease compared to Ps. 85,265 million during the same period in 2016.

Operating income during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 for the Upstream business segment was a gain of Ps. 375 million, a 101.3% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 28,980 million during the same period in 2016.

This decrease in operating income was principally due to the following factors:

- The average natural gas revenue recorded by the Company during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 reached U.S.$4.96 per million BTU, which represented an increase of 4.5% compared to U.S.$4.75 per million BTU during the same period of 2016. The volumes sold increased by 1.4% during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, compared to the same period in 2016. Natural gas production in respect of our operations in Argentina during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 reached 44.7 mmcm per day, representing a 0.2% increase compared to same period in 2016. All natural gas produced, net of internal consumption, is assigned to the Gas and Power segment for sale to third parties, for an intersegment price that includes revenues from the Gas Plan; and

- The intersegment oil price measured in U.S. dollars decreased 13.7%, representing a 3.5% decrease in Argentine peso terms. The volume of crude oil transferred between the Upstream segment to the Downstream segment decreased by 6.7% (approximately 690 mcm) while volumes sold to third parties decreased by 49.1% (approximately 163 mcm). Oil production during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 decreased 8.1% compared to the same period in 2016. The natural decline of the mature fields, along with the effects of the heavy rain and snow storms that affected mainly the province of Chubut during the second quarter of 2017, and to a lesser extent, the province of Santa Cruz, are the main reasons for this decrease in crude oil production.

All of this was offset by the following:

Total operating costs in respect of our operations in Argentina during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 82,386 million (excluding exploration costs), representing an 7.8% increase compared to Ps. 76,401 million in the same period in 2016. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:

- Total lifting costs increased by Ps. 3,839 million, or 14.2%, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 18.4%;
- Property, plant and equipment depreciation costs increased by approximately Ps. 1,741 million, or 5.9%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in property, plant and equipment and (ii) overall increases in Argentine peso terms of the value of fixed assets, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company, partly offset by the net decrease in said assets as a result of the impairment charge recorded in 2016;
- Royalty payments net decreased by Ps. 76 million, or 0.6%, with a decrease of Ps. 885 million in crude oil royalties due to lower production and lower wellhead value, and an increase of Ps. 809 million in natural gas royalties, due to the higher wellhead value of this product; and

Exploration expenses during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 1,760 million, representing a 17.0% increase compared to Ps. 1,504 million in exploration expenses during the same period in 2016, primarily as a result of a Ps. 145 million increase in negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

In the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 36,188 million, mainly due to an estimated reduction in the price of oil in the Argentine domestic market, together with the estimated evolution of costs based on both macroeconomic variables and the operational performance of the Company's assets.

Downstream

Revenues from the Downstream business segment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 were Ps. 139,636 million, representing a 16.0% increase compared to Ps. 120,399 million in the same period in 2016.

Operating income for the Downstream business segment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was Ps. 10,661 million, representing a 314.3% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 2,573 million in the same period in 2016. This increase in operating income is primarily due to the following factors:

- The average volume of oil processed per day in YPF's refineries increased to 293,292 barrels of oil per day, a 0.6% increase compared to the same period of 2016. This processing level represented a slightly higher production of diesel of 0.1%, higher gasoline production of 1.9%, lower fuel oil production of 35.2% and increased production of other refined products such as jet fuel, petrochemical gasoline, asphalts, coke and lubricant bases, compared to the same period in 2016;

- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 8,243 million, or 24.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of approximately 17.3%, and an increase in sales volumes of approximately 6.2%, reflecting a 21.0% increase in sales volumes of Infinia gasoline;
- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 5,443 million, or 10.3%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of approximately 12.7%, which was partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 2.1%, despite a 26.2% increase in sales volumes of Infinia diesel, a premium diesel;
- Fuel oil revenues in the Argentine domestic market decreased by Ps. 4,348 million, or 52.9%, as a result of a decrease in sales volumes of 44.0% and a decrease in the average price of approximately 15.9%;
- Other revenues in the Argentine domestic market increased by Ps. 6,287 million, or 37.6%, mainly due to an increase of asphalt revenues by Ps. 1,377 million, or 189.4%, higher LPG revenues by 48.9% higher petrochemicals revenues by 36.4% and higher aerokerosene revenues by 36.5%, all due to higher prices of those products; and
- Export revenues obtained by the Downstream segment increased by Ps. 3,627 million, or 30.1%, primarily due to increases in exports of petrochemicals by 25.6%, due to an increase in average prices in Argentine peso terms as well as an increase in export volumes and prices of aerokerosene and LPG of 52.9% and 85.0% respectively, and virgin gasoline, which had not registered significant export volumes during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016. Flour and soybean oil exports registered an increase of Ps. 496 million or 12.0% compared to the same period of 2016; and
- Purchases of crude oil decreased by Ps. 2,343 million, or 10.3%, primarily as a result of a decrease in oil prices of approximately 6.2% in Argentine peso terms as a result of the domestic price path of crude oil for the domestic market, agreed between producers and refiners for 2017, and due to lower volumes purchased. Crude oil transferred volumes from the Upstream business segment to the Downstream business segment decreased by 6.8% (approximately 238 mcm), and crude oil purchased volumes from third parties increased approximately 9.5% (approximately 59 mcm).

All of this was offset by the following:

- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 3,975 million, or 42.8%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average prices of ethanol biofuel and FAME of approximately 25.0% and 23.8%, respectively, and an increase in volumes purchased of ethanol biofuel and FAME of 20.2% and 10.5%, respectively;
- Grain purchases in the agricultural sales segment through the form of barter, which were recorded as purchases for accounting purposes, increased by Ps. 895 million, or 27.8%. This increase was due to an increase in volumes purchased of 25.5%, and an increase in the average price of approximately 1.8%.
- Fuel imports decreased by Ps. 510 million, or 10.2%, due to a 31.1% decrease in import volumes of gas oil and a 19.3% decrease of import volumes of jet fuel and the absence of gasoline imports during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, which was partially offset by an increase in the average prices of gas oil and jet fuel imports of 31.4% and 31.8%, respectively.
- Production costs related to refining costs increased by Ps. 1,279 million, or 20.4%. This increase was driven by higher charges for consumption of materials, spare parts, electricity and other supplies and fuels. As a consequence of this, and also considering that the level of processing in refineries increased by 0.6%, the cost of unit refining increased by 20.1% during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 compared to same period in 2016. In turn, transportation costs related to production (naval and pipelines) increased by Ps. 739 million, or 24.3%.
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets increased by Ps. 1,253 million, or 36.8%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in assets (in particular, the launch of the new Coke unit at the La Plata refinery in the last quarter in 2016) and (ii) an overall increase in property, plant and equipment values in Argentine pesos compared with

same period in 2016, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;

- Selling expenses increased by Ps. 2,073 million, or 20.3.%, primarily as a result of increases in transport expenses, mainly related to increased fuel prices in the Argentine domestic market, personnel cost, higher costs of advertising and promotional activities, and higher amounts of tax on debits and bank credits.

Gas and Power

In the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company began to separately report its Gas and Power business segment, which includes the transportation, distribution and commercialization of natural gas to third parties, natural gas liquid (NGL), regasification services and electricity generation.

The operating income for the Gas and Power business segment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was a gain of Ps. 3,064 million, compared to a gain of Ps. 1,183 million during the same period in 2016. This increase was mainly due to the gradual rebuilding of prices obtained by our subsidiary Metrogas S.A., which recorded operating income of Ps. 1,419 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, compared to an operating loss of Ps. 134 million in the same period in 2016. In addition, improved operating results attributable to this segment were accrued by our subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.

Central Administration and Other

The operating loss for the Central Administration and Other business segment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was a loss of Ps. 2,814 million, representing a 356.1% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 617 million in the same period in 2016. During 2016, this group of activities includes a net income of Ps. 1,528 million attributable to the deconsolidation of the Maxus Entities. The remaining variation is mainly related to an increase in personnel costs and higher judicial contingency provisions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial Condition

Total principal amount of the loans outstanding as of September 30, 2017, was Ps. 172,662 million, consisting of (i) current loans (including the current portion of non-current debt) of Ps. 24,430 million and non-current debt of Ps. 148,232 million. As of December 31, 2016, total principal amount of the loans outstanding was Ps. 154,345 million, consisting of (i) current loans (including the current portion of non-current debt) of Ps. 26,777 million and non-current debt of Ps. 127,568 million. As of September 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, 74% and 70% of our debt was denominated in U.S. dollars, respectively.

The following tables set forth our consolidated cash flow information for the periods indicated.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions of pesos)	
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	51,185	34,160
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(41,465)	(51,264)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(5,099)	17,818
Translation differences provided by cash and cash equivalents	503	1,681
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	-	(148)
Net increase in cash and equivalents	5,124	2,247
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,757	15,387
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	15,881	17,634

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
	(in millions of pesos)	

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were Ps. 51,185 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 compared to Ps. 34,160 million during the same period in 2016. The Ps. 17,025 million increase during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 was due to an increase in adjusted EBITDA of Ps. 5,763 million compared to the same period in 2016 and due to an increase in working capital in the period due to the delays in the collection of receivables owed to the Company, derived from the Gas Plan, that during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 increased by approximately Ps. 6,786 million, compared to the same period of 2016.

Our use of cash in investing activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 included Ps. 43,951 million for investments in property, plants and equipment and intangible assets made by our Upstream business segment and investments in our refineries. Our net cash flow in financing activities reached Ps. (5,099) million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017. Our use of cash in investing activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016 included Ps. 46,970 million in investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets made by our Upstream business segment and investment in our refineries. In addition, net cash flow in financing activities reached Ps. 17,818 million.

The following table sets forth our debt maturities for the periods indicated below with regard to the principal amount payments of our loans as of September 30, 2017, including interest accrued and unpaid through September 30, 2017:

	Expected Maturity Date						
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years	More than 5 years
	(in millions of pesos)						
Loans	172,662	24,430	31,203	18,935	23,468	13,543	61,083

For detailed information regarding our indebtedness as of September 30, 2017, see Note 17 of the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

On April 29, 2016, the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the increase of the amount of the Company's Global Medium Term Note Program (*Programa Global de Emisión de Títulos de Deuda de Mediano Plazo de la Compañía*) by U.S.$2.0 billion, to a total of U.S.$10.0 billion, or its equivalent in other currencies to remain outstanding at any time under the program.

On November 8, 2017, the board of directors of the Company authorized the issuance and placement of negotiable obligations for an amount of up to U.S.$2,000,000,000, or its equivalent in other currencies, in one or more classes and/or series under the Company's outstanding U.S.$10,000,000,000 Global Negotiable Obligations Program. Furthermore, the board of directors delegated the determination of the time, amount and other conditions of the issuance or issuances pursuant to such authorization in favor of certain authorized officers, which conditions will be timely informed by the Company at the time of consummation of the issuance of the negotiable obligations by means of applicable publications.

Covenants in our indebtedness

Our financial debt generally contains customary covenants. With respect to a significant portion of our financial debt totaling Ps. 172,662 million, including accrued interest (long-term and short-term debt) as of September 30, 2017, we have agreed, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, not to establish liens or charges on our assets. In addition, approximately 58% of our financial debt outstanding as of September 30, 2017 was subject to financial covenants related to our leverage ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

Additionally, GASA and its subsidiaries (including Metrogas), must comply with certain restrictions relating to indebtedness, restricted payments (including dividends), and liens, among others.

In case of payment default, creditors may declare due and immediately payable the principal and accrued interest on any amount due. Following an event of default with respect to other issues, with respect to net negotiable instruments amounting to Ps. 146,205 million as of September 30, 2017, the trustee may declare due and immediately payable the principal and accrued interest on the amounts due if requested by holders representing at least 25% of the total principal amount of the obligations outstanding under the Notes.

Almost all of our total outstanding financial loans are subject to cross-default provisions. The default on our part or, in certain cases, on the part of any of our consolidated subsidiaries covered by such provisions, could result in a declaration of default and/or acceleration of a substantial portion of our financial debt.

As of the date of this Pricing Supplement, none of our debt is under any event of default that could trigger an acceleration provision. In connection with the change of control of the Company as a result of the Expropriation Law, all waivers have been obtained.

Guarantees provided

As of September 30, 2017, we have issued letters of credit for an aggregate total amount of U.S.$3 million to guarantee certain environmental obligations and guarantees in an aggregate total amount of U.S.$144 million in relation to the performance of contracts of certain of our controlled companies.

Capital investments, expenditures and divestments

The table below sets forth our capital expenditures and investments by activity for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30,			
	2017		**2016**	
	(in millions of pesos)	**%**	**(in millions of pesos)**	**%**
Capital Expenditures and Investments [1]				
Upstream [2]	31,852	78%	35,329	80%
Downstream	5,648	14%	6,516	15%
Gas and Power	2,605	6%	1,257	3%
Central Administration and Others	777	2%	1,134	3%
Total	40,882	100%	44,236	100%

(1) According to calculations and internal information of the Company.

(2) Includes property, plant and equipment acquisitions and exploration expenses, net of unproductive drilling expenses and well abandonment costs.

Divestments

We have made no significant divestments in the periods covered by this document.

Off-balance sheet agreements

We have no material off-balance sheet agreements. Our off-balance sheet agreements are described above in "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Guarantees Provided."

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The following quantitative and qualitative information is provided with respect to financial instruments to which we are a party as of September 30, 2017, and from which we may derive gains or incur losses from changes in market conditions, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or commodities prices. We do not enter into derivative or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results could vary materially as a result of a number of factors including those set forth in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" in our 2016 20-F.

Foreign currency exposure

The value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different from the Company's functional currency is subject to variations resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. Since YPF's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, the currency that generates the greatest exposure is the Argentine peso, the Argentine legal currency. See Note 2 of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, our costs and receipts denominated in currencies other than the Argentine peso, including the U.S. dollar, often do not match. We generally follow a policy of not hedging our debt obligations in U.S. dollars. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates" in the 2016 20-F.

The annual devaluation rate of the Argentina peso has been approximately 21.9%, taking into account the closing exchange rates for U.S. dollars in the period, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Argentine peso was subject to an approximately 34.2% devaluation in December 2015. The main effects of a devaluation of the Argentine peso on our net income are those related to the accounting of deferred income tax related mainly to fixed assets: negative effect; current income tax which we expect would have a positive effect; increased depreciation and amortization resulting from the remeasurement in Argentine pesos of our fixed and intangible assets; and exchange rate differences as a result of our exposure to the Argentine peso, which we expect would have a positive effect due to the fact that our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates" in the 2016 20-F.

The table below provides information about our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Argentine pesos (principally U.S. dollars) being expressed in the latter currency at the exchange rate as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As mentioned in Note 2.b to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company. Therefore, the effect of changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate on U.S. dollar currency positions have no impact on the exchange difference recorded in the statements of comprehensive income included in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, but will affect the amount of our assets and liabilities remeasured in Argentine pesos as a consequence of devaluation and considering our reporting currency (Argentine pesos). For additional information about our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Argentine pesos (mainly U.S. dollars) see Note 34 to our Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

	As of September 30, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
	(in millions of U.S.$)	
Assets	1,786	2,339
Accounts payable	1,044	1,355
Loans	7,647	7,101
Other Liabilities	3,061	3,026

Interest Rate exposure

See Note 17 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Expropriation Law has significantly changed our shareholding structure. The Class D shares expropriated from Repsol or its controlling or controlled entities, which represent 51% of our share capital and have been declared of public interest, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine federal government and 49% to the Governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. In addition, the Argentine federal government and certain provincial governments already own our Class A and Class B shares. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company" in the 2016 20-F. Additionally, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 26,932" in the 2016 20-F for a description of the agreement between Repsol and the Argentine Republic relating to compensation for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol.

As of the date of this pricing supplement, the transfer of the shares subject to expropriation from the National Executive Branch to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is still pending.

The following table sets forth information relating to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of November 30, 2017:

	Number of shares	*(%)*
National State—Ministry of Energy and Mining[(1)]	200,589,525	51.000%
Public[(2)]	141,331,396	35.933%
Lazard Asset Management LLC[(3)]	31,365,367	7.975%
Slim Family[(4)]	19,974,695	5.079%
Argentine federal and provincial governments[(5)]	11,388	0.003%
Employee fund[(6)]	40,422	0.010%

(1) The expropriated Class D shares, which represent 51% of our share capital, and which now are owned by the Republic of Argentina, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. The completion of this assignment is pending. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Branch, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government which will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder.

(2) According to data provided by The Bank of New York Mellon, as of March 10, 2017, there were 172,694,906 ADSs outstanding and 52 holders of record of ADSs. Such ADSs represented approximately 44% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class D shares as of such date.

(3) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 2, 2017.

(4) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2017, the "Slim Family" consists of Carlos Slim Helú, Carlos Slim Domit, Marco Antonio Slim Domit, Patrick Slim Domit, María Soumaya Slim Domit, Vanessa Paola Slim Domit and Johanna Monique Slim Domit through Inmobiliaria Carso, S.A. de C.V. and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A.B. de C.V.

(5) Reflects the ownership of 3,764 Class A shares and 7,624 Class B shares by the Argentine Republic and provincial governments, respectively.

(6) Reflects the ownership of 40,422 Class C shares.

Related Party Transactions

The Company enters into operations and transactions with related parties according to general market conditions, which are part of the normal operation of the Company with respect to their purpose and conditions.

The information contained in the tables below shows the balances with joint ventures and affiliated companies as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and transactions with them for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The information is presented in millions of Ps.

	As of September 30, 2017			As of December 31, 2016		
	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable
	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current
Joint ventures:						
Profertil	103	200	153	97	162	99
MEGA	-	829	428	-	797	80
Refinor	-	189	3	-	296	39
Bizoy S.A.	5	-	-	9	-	-
Y-GEN I	44	-	-	-	2	-
Y-GEN II	14	-	-	-	-	-
Petrofaro S.A.	-	52	89	-	-	-
	166	1,270	673	106	1,257	218
Associates:						
CDS	-	116	-	-	108	-
YPF Gas	540	170	58	35	375	35
Oldelval	-	-	149	-	-	81
Termap	-	-	49	-	-	44
OTA	-	-	6	-	-	5
OTC	4	-	-	2	-	-
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	4	-	18	4	-	31
Oiltanking	-	-	70	-	-	50
Gas Austral S.A.	2	9	-	-	-	-
	550	295	350	41	483	246
	716	1,565	1,023	147	1,740	464

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Revenues	Purchases and services	Net interest gain (loss)	Revenues	Purchases and services	Net interest gain (loss)
Joint ventures:						
Profertil	671	545	-	724	405	-
MEGA	2,918	697	-	1,822	245	-
Refinor	608	183	10	795	94	2
Bizoy S.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Y-GEN I	27	-	-	-	-	-
Y-GEN II	28	-	-	-	-	-
Petrofaro S.A.	24	49	-	-	-	-
	4,277	1,474	10	3,341	744	2
Associates:						
CDS	65	-	-	462	-	23
YPF Gas	615	38	46	624	31	-
Oldelval	-	432	-	-	296	-
Termap	-	268	-	-	227	-
OTA	-	19	-	-	17	-
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	-	148	-	-	122	-
Oiltanking	1	295	-	-	268	-
Gas Austral S.A.	52	-	-	-	-	-
	733	1,200	46	1,086	961	23
	5,010	2,674	56	4,427	1,705	25

Additionally, in the normal course of business, and taking into consideration that YPF is the main energy group in Argentina, its client/suppliers' portfolio encompasses both private sector entities as well as national, provincial and municipal public sector entities. As required by IAS 24 "Related party disclosures", the most important transactions mentioned above are:

		Balances		Transactions	
		Credits / (Liabilities)		Income / (Costs)	
				For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
Customers / Suppliers	Ref.	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	2017	2016
MINEM	(1)	12,746	10,881	10,052	14,393
MINEM	(2)	152	129	150	65
MINEM	(3)	132	142	94	96
MINEM	(4)	-	759	-	-
Ministry of Transport	(5)	1,548	1,152	3,830	4,098
Secretariat of Industry	(6)	-	378	150	228
CAMMESA	(7)	3,721	3,782	13,165	15,946
CAMMESA	(8)	(276)	(170)	(1,554)	(1,795)
ENARSA	(9)	745	727	2,306	1,895
ENARSA	(10)	(1,588)	(1,357)	(210)	(920)
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(11)	838	364	3,008	2,124
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(12)	(9)	(2)	(23)	-

(1) The benefits of the incentive scheme for the Additional Injection of natural gas.
(2) Benefits for the propane gas supply agreement for undiluted propane gas distribution networks.
(3) Benefits for the bottle-to-bottle program.
(4) Temporary economic assistance for Metrogas
(5) The compensation for providing gas oil to public transport of passengers at a differential price.
(6) Incentive for domestic manufacturing of capital goods, for the benefit of AESA.
(7) The provision of fuel oil and natural gas, and electric power generation.
(8) Purchases of energy.
(9) Rendering of regasification service in the regasification projects of liquefied natural gas in Escobar and Bahía Blanca.
(10) The purchase of natural gas and crude oil.
(11) The provision of jet fuel.
(12) The purchase of miles for the YPF Serviclub program.

Additionally, the Company has entered into certain financing and insurance transactions with entities related to the national public sector, as defined in IAS 24. Such transactions consist of certain financial transactions that are described in Note 17 of the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, and transactions with Nación Seguros S.A. related to certain insurance policies contracts, and in connection therewith, to the reimbursement from the insurance coverage for the incident mentioned in Note 28.a) to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, the Company owns BONAR 2020 (see note 30.h) to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements) and 2021 (see Note 4 to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements), which are disclosed under “Investments in financial assets”.

Furthermore, in relation to the investment agreement signed between YPF and Chevron subsidiaries, YPF has an indirect non-controlling interest in CHNC with which YPF carries out transactions in connection with the mentioned investment agreement. See Note 29.b) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

The table below discloses the compensation for the Company's key management personnel, including members of the Board of Directors and principal managers (managers with executive functions appointed by the Board of Directors), for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017 [(1)]	**2016** [(1)]
	(in millions of pesos)	
Short-term employee benefits [(2)]	157	128
Share-based benefits	25	19
Post-retirement benefits	7	6
Termination benefits	65	68
Total	254	221

(1) Includes compensation for the Company's key management personnel, which developed their functions during the mentioned periods.

(2) Excludes Social Security contributions of Ps. 37 million and Ps. 34 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Directors, Audit Committee, Supervisory Committee and Disclosure Committee

Board of Directors

Since the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors' Meeting, both held on April 28, 2017, our Board of Directors is composed of 15 directors and 11 alternates. The Board of Directors is currently composed as follows:

Position	Name	Class of Shares Represented	Term	Status
Chairman of the Board of Directors	Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Roberto Luis Monti	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Norberto Alfredo Bruno	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Néstor José Di Pierro	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Juan Franco Donnini	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Gabriel Alejandro Fidel	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Juan Carlos Abud	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Carlos Alberto Felices	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Daniel Gustavo Montamat	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Inés María Leopoldo	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Daniel Alberto Kokogian	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Director	Octavio Oscar Frigerio	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Luis Augusto Domenech	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Director	Emilio José Apud	Class A	One fiscal year	Independent
Alternate Director	Gerardo Damián Canseco	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Alejandro Rodrigo Monteiro	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Alternate Director	Luis Gustavo Villegas	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Alternate Director	Lucio Mario Tamburo	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Alternate Director	Miguel Lisandro Nieri	Class D	One fiscal year	Independent
Alternate Director	Daniel Cristián González Casartelli	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Carlos Alberto Alfonsi	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Fernando Raúl Dasso	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Fernando Pablo Giliberti	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Santiago Martínez Tanoira	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent
Alternate Director	Marcos Miguel Browne	Class D	One fiscal year	Non Independent

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, who, according to the Company's bylaws, must be a director for the Class D Shares, was elected by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 29, 2016.

Outside business interests and experience of the members of our Board of Directors

Juan Carlos Abud

Mr. Abud graduated as public accountant from the Jujuy National University. He obtained an MBA from the Jujuy National University and completed the Advanced Management Program at Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas. He has held various offices throughout his extensive career. He was representative in the Jujuy Province Legislature (1997 through 2001); President of the Public Policies Institute (2005 through 2007); President of San Salvador de Jujuy City Council, where he served two terms of office (between 2007 and 2011); and Treasury Secretary of the San Salvador de Jujuy Municipality (2011 through 2015). At present, he is Minister of Economic Development and Production of the Province of Jujuy, office held since December 2015. He is a member of YPF's Board of Directors since April 2017.

Senior Management

Our current senior management is currently composed as follows:

Name	Position
Daniel Cristian González Casartelli	Chief Financial Officer
Santiago Martínez Tanoira(1)	Downstream Executive Vice President
Pablo Bizzotto (2)	Upstream Executive Vice President
Carlos Alfonsi(4)	Operations and Transformations Executive Vice President
Marcos Browne	Gas and Energy Executive Vice President
Sebastián Mocorrea(3)	Corporate Affairs, Communication and Marketing Executive Vice President

(1) On August 28, 2017, the Board of Directors designated Mr. Santiago Martínez Tanoira as our Downstream Executive Vice President.

(2) On August 28, 2017, the Board of Directors designated Mr. Pablo Bizzotto as our Upstream Executive Vice President.

(3) On August 28, 2017, the Board of Directors converted the Communication and Institutional Relations Vice Presidency to the Corporate Affairs, Communications and Marketing Vice Presidency, to be led by Mr. Sebastian Mocorrea.

(4) On August 28, 2017, the Board of Directors created the Operations and Transformation Vice Presidency and appointed Mr. Carlos Alfonsi to serve in this role.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on August 28, 2017, accepted the resignation of Mr. Ricardo Darré as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for personal reasons.

In addition, On August 28, 2017, the Board of Directors approved the incorporation of the Business Development area within the functions of the CFO and that the Vice Presidencies of Supply Chain, led by Mr. Fernando Giliberti; MASS, led by Mr. Gustavo Chaab; Human Resources, led by Mr. Fernando Dasso; and the CTO, Mr. Sergio Fernández Mena, will report to the new Vice Presidency of Operations and Transformation led by Mr. Carlos Alfonsi. The Board of Directors also approved that the Legal Affairs Corporate Vice Presidency, led by Mr. Germán Fernández Lahore, will report to the Vice Presidency of Corporate Affairs, Communication and Marketing.

Outside business interests and experience of the Senior Management

Pablo Bizzotto

Mr. Bizzotto holds a petroleum engineering degree from Universidad Nacional del Comahue. He completed a Management Development Program at IAE and earned an MBA from the University of Barcelona. He started his career with Tecpetrol (Techint Group) as a Young Professional. He also worked at Panamerican Energy for 13 years, where he served as Acambuco Unit Manager, in the North of Argentina, and Cerro Dragón General Manager, in Golfo San Jorge Basin. He then joined YPF, where he served as Executive Manager of the Unconventional Region between April 2014 and August 2017. Since August 2017, he is our Upstream Executive Vice President.

Sergio Fernández

Mr. Fernández is an Electronics Engineer graduated from the Tucumán National University. He also holds an MBA from Universidad Torcuato di Tella. He has over 20 years of experience leading the IT areas at Cargill. In 2003, he was in charge of setting up the shared services area for the Latin American infrastructure which required an organizational redesign to reduce costs and gain efficiencies. He became part of the Global IT Executive Committee, participating in key definitions of the organization. His last position, which reported to the CEO of that company, was Global IT Head, Food Ingredients and Bio Industrial Enterprise. He was also responsible for leading and developing the current Global IT strategy, holding at the same time the position as IT Head for Latin America.

Audit Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Audit Committee.

Composition and responsibilities of our Audit Committee

The Stock Market Law as defined in "Item 9. The Offer and Listing Argentine Securities Market" of the 2016 20-F and Resolution No. 622/2013 of the Argentina National Securities Commission (*Comision Nacional de Valores*) ("the CNV") requires Argentine public companies to appoint an Audit Committee (*comité de auditoría*) composed of at least three members of the Board of Directors. The by-laws must set forth the composition and regulations for the operation of the Audit Committee and a majority of its members must be independent directors. See "—Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee."

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on April, 28, 2017, appointed the current members of the Audit Committee, who as of the date of this filing are: the Chairman, Carlos Felices, and the members Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Luis Augusto Domenech, Emilio José Apud and Inés María Leopoldo. Additionally, Mr. Felices was determined by our Board of Directors to be an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Executive directors may not sit on the Audit Committee.

Our Audit Committee, among other things:

- periodically inspects the preparation of our financial and economic information;
- reviews and opines on the Board of Directors' proposals regarding the designation of the external auditors and the renewal, termination and conditions of their appointment;
- evaluates internal and external audit work, monitors our relationship with the external auditors, and assures their independence;
- provides appropriate disclosure regarding transactions where a conflict of interest exists among members of the corporate committees or controlling shareholders;
- opines on the reasonability of proposals brought forth by the Board of Directors on fees and stock option plans for directors and administrators;

- verifies compliance with applicable national or international regulations for matters related to behavior in the stock markets; and
- ensures that the internal Code of Ethics complies with normative demands and is adequate.

Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee

Pursuant to CNV regulations, a director is not considered independent when such director (i) owns at least a 15% equity interest in a company, or a lesser interest if the director has the right to appoint one or more directors of the company (hereinafter "Significant Participation"), or has a Significant Participation in another company that in turn has a Significant Participation in the company or a significant influence on the company ("significant influence" as defined by Argentine GAAP); (ii) is a member of the Board of Directors of, or depends on, or is otherwise related to shareholders who have a Significant Participation in the company or another company in which these shareholders have a direct or indirect Significant Participation or significant influence; (iii) is or has been in the previous three years an employee of the company; (iv) has a professional relationship with, or is a member of a company that maintains professional relationships with, or receives remuneration (other than that received in consideration of his performance as a director) from the company or any of its shareholders who has a direct or indirect Significant Participation in or significant influence on the company, or with a third-party company that has a direct or indirect Significant Participation or a significant influence; (v) directly or indirectly sells or provides goods or services to the company or to any of its shareholders who has a direct or indirect Significant Participation in or significant influence on the company for an amount exceeding his remuneration as a member of the Board of Directors or Audit Committee; or (vi) is the spouse or parent (up to second grade of affinity or up to fourth grade of consanguinity) of persons who, if they were members of the Board of Directors or Audit Committee, would not be independent, according to the above-listed rules.

As of the date hereof, Directors Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez, Roberto Luis Monti, Norberto Alfredo Bruno, Néstor José Di Pierro, Juan Franco Donnini, Gabriel Alejandro Fidel, Juan Carlos Abud, Carlos Alberto Felices, Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Fabián Jorge Rodriguez Simón, Inés María Leopoldo, Octavio Oscar Frigerio, Luis Augusto Domenech and Emilio José Apud, and Alternate Directors Alejandro Rodrigo Monteiro, Luis Gustavo Villegas, Lucio Mario Tamburo and Miguel Lisandro Nieri qualified as independent members of our Board of Directors under the above-described criteria.

Disclosure Committee

As of the date of this Pricing Supplement, the Disclosure Committee was composed of the following members:

Name	Position
Daniel Cristian González Casartelli	Chief Financial Officer and President of the Disclosure Committee
Germán Fernández Lahore	Legal Affairs Corporate Vice President and Secretary of the Disclosure Committee
Santiago Martínez Tanoira	Downstream Executive Vice President
Pablo Bizzotto	Upstream Executive Vice President
Gustavo Chaab	Environment, Security and Health Vice President
Carlos Alfonsi	Operations and Transformations Executive Vice President
Marcos Browne	Gas and Energy Executive Vice President
Sergio Giorgi	Business Development Vice President
Fernando Giliberti	Supply Chain Vice President
Sebastián Mocorrea	Corporate Affairs, Communication and Marketing Executive Vice President
Fernando Dasso	Human Resources Vice President

Javier Fevre	Internal Auditor
Carlos Agustín Colo (1)	Reserves Auditor

(1) On June, 8, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the appointment of Mr. Carlos Agustín Colo as the Reserves Auditor, replacing Mr. Javier Gustavo Sanagua, who will serve as Geosciences & Reservoirs Manager, within the Upstream Executive Vice Presidency.

Outside business interests and experience of the Disclosure Committee

Mr. Carlos Agustín Colo holds a degree in Geological Sciences from Universidad Nacional Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco. In 1979 he joined YPF where he developed his career in the Upstream Sector. He started as Exploration geologist and then he served in different positions related to exploration and production. He held various positions within the Company as General Manager in Colombia, Director of the Las Heras Economic Unit, Director of the E&P Technical Management, Exploration Director and Executive Manager of Exploration and Development. He is our YPF Reserve Auditor since June 2017.

Compensation and Nomination Committee

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, all U.S. companies listed on the NYSE must have a compensation committee and a nomination committee and all members of such committees must be independent in accordance with highly detailed rules promulgated by the NYSE. Under Argentine law, these committees are not mandatory, but are recommended by the CNV under CNV's General Resolution No. 622/13. The Company follows the CNV's recommendation and has a Compensation and Nomination Committee established by the Board of Directors under the option provided in Article 17 clause (xii) of the Company's by-laws, which currently is composed of Directors Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Roberto Luis Monti, Carlos Alberto Felices, Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón and Daniel Alberto Kokogian. Mr. Kokogian is not independent. As a result of the foregoing, most of the members of the Compensation and Nomination Committee are independent.

Separate meetings for non-management directors

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, independent directors must meet periodically outside of the presence of its executive directors. Under Argentine law, this practice is not required and as such, the independent directors on our Board of Directors do not meet outside of the presence of the other directors, except for the meetings of the Audit Committee, which is comprised of independent directors.

Supervisory Committee

The current members of the Supervisory Committee, the year in which they were appointed and the year their current term expires are as follows:

Name	Class of Shares Represented	Age	Member Since	Term Expires
Alejandro Fabián Díaz	A	52	2017	2018 (*)
Raquel Inés Orozco	D	61	2017	2018 (*)
María Dolores Pujol	D	35	2017	2018 (*)
Guillermo Stok (alternate member)	A	62	2017	2018 (*)
María Rosa Eckard (alternate member)	D	67	2017	2018 (*)
Juan Manuel Vidal (alternate member)	D	68	2017	2018 (*)

(*) Members of our Supervisory Committee are appointed in connection with a fiscal year. Our shareholders, in the ordinary and extraordinary general shareholders' meeting held on April 28, 2017, appointed the members of our Supervisory Committee for fiscal year 2017.

Outside business interests and experience of the members of the Supervisory Committee

María Dolores Pujol

Ms. Pujol is a lawyer graduated from Universidad Católica Argentina. She obtained a postgraduate degree in Economic Administrative Law. She completed a Compliance Program for Specialists at IAE Business School and is now attending an Executive Program in Prevention of Money Laundering, Money Laundering from Drug Trafficking and Financing of Organized Crime at University of CEMA. She worked at the General Auditor's Office of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and at the Administrative and Tax Litigation Court No. 19 of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Between 2013 and 2015, she worked in various areas of the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, as Legal and Technical Secretary and Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers. She currently serves as Legal Affairs Executive Director at the Institute for Commercial Gaming of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

María Rosa Eckard

Ms. Eckard is a lawyer graduated from Universidad Nacional del Litoral. She has an extensive background in organizations and entities of the National Public Sector and Public Administration, where she has held several positions since 1974 related to legality control and supervision as member of Supervisory Committees. Currently, she is a member of the Supervisory Committees of Casa de la Moneda SE., Coviara Empresa del Estado, SRT SA, Radio Universidad Nacional del Litoral and Télam S.E.

Juan Manuel Vidal

Mr. Vidal is a public accountant graduated from Universidad de Buenos Aires. He was appointed advisor to the Energy Secretariat by the Public Employment Information and Management System (SIGEP) to work in the Financing Scheme of the National Energy Plan (1986 through 2000). He was member of the Supervisory Committees of Repsol YPF S.A; Papel Prensa S.A.; Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A; Lotería Nacional S.E; and TELAM S.E., among other. Currently, he is member of the Supervisory Committee of Edenor S.A.; TGS S.A. and NCA S.A.

The Compliance Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Compliance Committee as of the date of this Pricing Supplement.

Composition and responsibilities

At the date of this Pricing Supplement, the Compliance Committee is composed of the following members:

Name	Position
Fabián Rodríguez Simón	Director - Chairman
Inés María Leopoldo	Director
Emilio José Apud	Director
Octavio Oscar Frigerio	Director
Juan Franco Donnini	Director

Risk and Sustainability Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Risk and Sustainability Committee at the date of the issuance of this Pricing Supplement.

Composition and Responsibilities

On the date of this Pricing Supplement, the Risk and Sustainability Committee is composed of the following members:

Name	Position
Roberto Luis Monti	Director - Chairman
Nestor José Di Pierro	Director
Daniel Alberto Kokogian	Director
Norberto Alfredo Bruno	Director
Gabriel Alejandro Fidel	Director

Strategy and Transformation Committee

In August 2017, the Board of Directors created this Committee to discuss issues related to the Company's medium and long-term strategy and to act as liaison between the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee and the Company executives who are its members, in order to facilitate and expedite the internal treatment of the Company's business development overall strategies; to promote and transversally review the Company's transformation agenda, covering aspects of excellence and best operational practices in the industry, the commercial agenda, reviewing its organization with a central focus on the customer, the Company's digitalization and technological renewal agenda, and the renewal of support areas with a special focus on cultural change in the area of human resources; and to resolve, in the event of unforeseen or emergency situations, the power to decide over the Company's operations and/or necessary management.

Composition and Responsibilities

Name	Position
Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez	Director - Chairman
Carlos Alberto Felices	Director
Daniel Gustavo Montamat	Director
Roberto Luis Monti	Director
Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón	Director
Emilio José Apud	Director

Dividend Payment

On April 28, 2017, the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved YPF's financial statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended as of December 31, 2016 and the following in relation to the distribution of profits: a) the reversal of the special reserve for initial adjustment for the implementation of IFRS pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, Chapter III, Title IV of the CNV Rules (T.O. 2013), the reserve for future dividends, the reserve for purchase of Company's shares and the reserve for investments; b) to fully absorb the losses accumulated in Retained earnings up to Ps. 28,231 million against reversed reserves up to that amount; and c) to allocate the remaining amount of the reversed reserves as follows: (i) the amount of Ps. 100 million to set a reserve to purchase Company's shares, in order to make it possible for the Board of Directors to acquire Company's

shares when they consider it opportune, and to fulfill commitments under the bonus and incentive plans, both currently existing and those that may arise in the future, and (ii) the amount of Ps. 716 million to a reserve for payment of dividends, authorizing the Board of Directors to determine the opportunity for such distribution, before the end of the fiscal year.

On July 9, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors reversed its decision of June 8, 2017, in order to ensure strict compliance with certain contractual obligations assumed by the Company, all in accordance with applicable regulations and in safeguard of the general interests of the Company and its shareholders. Consequently, the Company continues its analysis regarding the reserve for payment of dividends approved by the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting and the outcome of said decision cannot be ascertained. Therefore, following the closing of the period ended on September 30, 2017, the Company reinstated the reserve for future dividends in the amount of Ps. 716 million.

Material Agreements

See Note 30 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Agreement for the development of Loma La Lata Norte and Loma Campana areas

On October 20, 2017, Chevron and YPF ratified the increase in activity in the Loma Campana area through the addition of a third drilling equipment unit as from October 2017, with an estimated joint investment of U.S.$500 million for 2018.

Assignment agreement in respect of 100% of the exploitation concession in Cerro Bandera area

On November 22, 2017, the Company and Oilstone Energía S.A. ("OESA") have entered into an assignment agreement in respect of 100% of the exploitation concession in respect of the Cerro Bandera area in the Province of Neuquén (the "Cerro Bandera Concession").

Currently, approximately 190 m3 of crude oil and 130 thousand m3 of gas are produced daily in this area. OESA has operated the block since the year 2011, pursuant to the applicable operation agreement with the Company.

The agreement contemplates the assignment of the Cerro Bandera Concession for an amount equal to U.S.$14 million plus VAT. Furthermore, the agreement sets forth that, subject to certain terms and conditions, the Company preserves its rights in respect of: (i) the Vaca Muerta and Molles formations, where the Company can continue to perform exploration and eventually exploitation works; and (ii) an exploratory project in the northern region of the Cerro Bandera Concession, and its eventual exploitation.

The effectiveness of the assignment agreement is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent, which must be satisfied prior to May 22, 2018. The main conditions precedent related to the authorization of the assignments by the Executive Branch of the Province of Neuquén which has not been granted.

Agreement for the assignment of interest in the Llancanelo block

On April 18, 2017, the Company executed an agreement with non-binding terms and conditions (the "Llancanelo Agreement") with Patagonia Oil Corp. ("Patagonia"), an affiliate of PentaNova Energy Corp., through which Patagonia will acquire the Company's 11% interest in the Llancanelo block, located in the Province of Mendoza, for an amount of U.S.$40 million (the "Price"), and the Company will keep a 50% stake in such block. Additionally, the parties thereto agreed on the main terms and conditions for the development of a pilot project of heavy crude oil in the same block with a total investment commitment of U.S.$54 million over the next 36 months (the "Llancanelo Project"). Under the terms of the Llancanelo Agreement the Company will be the operator and Patagonia will contribute its expertise in heavy crude oil. The Llancanelo Project investment commitment corresponding to the Company's interest will be paid by Patagonia by way of partial payment of the price. Also, the Llancanelo Agreement provides for an exclusivity period to negotiate and execute definitive agreements.

On November 22, 2017, YPF and Alianza Petrolera Argentina S.A., an affiliate of Patagonia Oil Corp. and PentaNova Energy Corp. ("Alianza"), entered into an agreement for the assignment of the 11% participating interest in the exploitation concession in respect of the Llancanelo area in favor of Alianza for an aggregate amount of U.S.$40 million (the "Alianza Assignment Agreement").

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Alianza Assignment Agreement, the Company will continue to be the operator of the area and will preserve its 50% participating interest in the Llancanelo area, while Alianza will increase its participation to the remaining 50%.

The Alianza Assignment Agreement contemplates the development of the Llancanelo Project. The investment in the Llancanelo Project corresponding to YPF's participation will be borne by Alianza as part of the purchase price.

Once the conditions precedent to the effectiveness of the Assignment Agreement, such as the applicable regulatory approval by the authorities of the Province of Mendoza, are satisfied, the Llancanelo Project will begin.

After all of the investment commitments which Alianza assumed under the Alianza Assignment Agreement have been met, the budget for the development of the area will be contributed by each of the parties pro rata to their participation in the exploitation concession, pursuant to the relevant joint operations agreement.

Concurrent debt securities offering of senior notes due 2047

On December 6, 2017, we announced that we were commencing an offering of senior notes due 2047 (the "Concurrent Offering"), the proceeds of which would be used for the same uses as the Notes, as described under "— Use of Proceeds."

Cash Tender Offer

On December 6, 2017, the Company commenced a Tender Offer to repurchase any and all of its outstanding 8.875% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Notes"). As of September 30, 2017, U.S.$861,560,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes was outstanding.

The Tender Offer for the 2018 Notes (the "2018 Notes Tender Offer") will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on December 13, 2017, unless extended or earlier terminated (such time and date, as the same may be extended, the "2018 Notes Tender Expiration Date"). The consideration (the "2018 Notes Total Consideration") offered per U.S.$1,000 principal amount of 2018 Notes validly tendered and accepted for purchase pursuant to the 2018 Notes Tender Offer will be U.S.$1,063.75. Holders of 2018 Notes must validly tender and not validly withdraw their 2018 Notes prior to or at the 2018 Notes Tender Expiration Date to be eligible to receive the 2018 Notes Total Consideration.

The Tender Offer is conditioned on the satisfaction, or waiver by us, of certain conditions, including, but not limited to the receipt of net cash proceeds from this offering of notes and from the Concurrent Offering by the Company in an amount sufficient to effect the repurchase of the 2018 Notes validly tendered and accepted for purchase pursuant to the Tender Offer, including the payment of any premiums, accrued interest and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith. Completion of this offering and of the Concurrent Offering is expected to satisfy this condition.

This Pricing Supplement is not an offer to purchase, or the solicitation of an offer to sell, the 2018 Notes. The Tender Offer is made only by and pursuant to the terms of the offer to purchase, dated December 6, 2017, as the same may be amended or supplemented.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following discussions of risks, as well as all the other information presented in this Pricing Supplement and you should carefully consider the additional risk factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in the accompanying Offering Memorandum and "Item 3. Key Information–Risk Factors" in the 2016 20-F, before investing in the Notes. In general, investing in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries such as Argentina involves certain risks not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies. The risks and uncertainties described below and in the accompanying Offering Memorandum and the 2016 20-F are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that are unknown to us or that we currently think are immaterial also may impair our business operations or our ability to make payments on the Notes and under other existing or future indebtedness. This Pricing Supplement, the accompanying Offering Memorandum and the 2016 20-F also contain forward-looking statements that involve risks. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including risks faced by us described in this Pricing Supplement, the accompanying Offering Memorandum and the 2016 20-F.

Risks Related to the New Notes

An active trading market for the New Notes may not be maintained

We cannot assure you that an active trading market for the New Notes and the Initial Notes will be maintained. If an active trading market for the Notes is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected.

UPDATE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For detailed information about our legal proceedings please see "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings" in the 2016 20-F included elsewhere herein.

See Note 28 and 29.b to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

UPDATE OF REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following description contains relevant updates to the information relating to our regulatory framework provided in the 2016 20-F included elsewhere herein. For more detailed information about our regulatory framework please see "Item 4. Information on the Company-Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government" in the 2016 20-F included elsewhere herein.

See Note 31 to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Decree No. 962/2017

On November 27, 2017, MINEM published Decree No. 962/2017 in the Official Gazette, which, among other aspects, modifies Article 3 of the Regulatory Decree of the gas law, establishing the following principles for export authorizations: 1) export authorizations will be issued by the MINEM once the applications have been evaluated; 2) the export agreements that imply the construction of new facilities and/or new connections to the gas pipelines, or the use of any of the existing systems, or other transportation alternatives, will be approved by the MINEM with the intervention of ENARGAS; 3) the authorizations issued by the MINEM may provide for the export of gas surplus to the amounts established therein, provided they are subject to interruption when there are internal supply problems. In this case, it will not be necessary to obtain the approval of each surplus export transaction in the authorization, only to submit to ENARGAS, for informative purposes only, the respective contract evidencing the existence of a condition relating to the possibility of interruption should arise and the absence of compensation in case of such interruption.

The modifications introduced by Decree No. 962/2017 do not modify the regime of temporary export permits subject to export commitments provided for in Decree No. 893/2016.

EXCHANGE RATES

From April 1, 1991 until the end of 2001, the Convertibility Law (Law No. 23,928) established a fixed exchange rate under which the Central Bank was obligated to sell U.S. dollars at one peso per U.S. dollar. On January 6, 2002, the Argentine Congress enacted Law No. 25,561, the Public Emergency Law and Reform of the Exchange Rate Regime (referred hereinafter as the "Public Emergency Law"), formally putting an end to the Convertibility Law regime and abandoning over 10 years of U.S. dollar-peso parity. The Public Emergency Law, which has been extended until December 31, 2017 by Law No. 27,200, grants the Executive Branch of the Argentine government the power to set the exchange rate between the peso and foreign currencies and to issue regulations related to the Argentine foreign exchange market (*Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios*). Following a brief period during which the Argentine government established a temporary dual exchange rate system pursuant to the Public Emergency Law, the peso has been allowed to float freely against other currencies since February 2002 although the government has the power to intervene by buying and selling foreign currency for its own account, a practice in which it engages on a regular basis.

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and period-end exchange rates for U.S. dollars for the periods indicated, expressed in nominal pesos per U.S. dollar, based on rates quoted by the Central Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Argentine pesos.

	Low	High	Average[(1)]	Period End
		(pesos per U.S. dollar)		
Year ended December 31,				
2012	4.30	4.92	4.58	4.92
2013	4.92	6.52	5.54	6.52
2014	6.54	8.56	8.23	8.55
2015	8.73	13.76	9.39	13.01
2016	13.07	16.04	14.78	15.85
Month				
June 2017	15.85	16.60	16.12	16.60
July 2017	16.68	17.15	16.95	16.87
August 2017	17.06	17.78	17.42	17.37
September 2017	16.97	17.61	17.25	17.32
October 2017	17.33	17.51	17.40	17.40
November 2017	17.33	17.67	17.49	17.38
December 2017 (through December 5)	17.26	17.35	17.29	17.35

(1) Represents the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

On December 5, 2017 the U.S. dollar exchange rate was Ps. 17.35 per U.S. dollar. No representation is made that peso amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the foregoing rates on any of the dates indicated.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will use the proceeds from the sale of the New Notes, which will be U.S.$265,625,000 (excluding accrued interest) before fees and expenses, in compliance with the requirements established in Article 36 of the Negotiable Obligations Law and other applicable law, (i) to pay the tender consideration for the Tender Offer and accrued and unpaid interest on the 2018 Notes, (ii) payment of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Tender Offer, (iii) payment fees and expenses in connection with the issuance of New Notes and (iv) to use the remainder, if any, for:

(a) investments in fixed assets located Argentina. Fixed assets include (without limitation) investments in land and buildings, mining property, wells and related equipment, distillery equipment and petrochemical plants, transportation equipment, materials and equipment in storage, exploratory drilling, fixtures and installations, and commercialization equipment; and/or

(b) working capital in Argentina. Working capital includes (without limitation) all uses that affect our assets and short-term liabilities, including purchasing inventory, payments to suppliers for our operations and activities, and compensation to employees.

Pending such uses, the proceeds from the sale of the New Notes may be invested in short-term temporary investments, including (without limitation) high-quality marketable securities, fixed-term deposits and money market instruments.

For more information on the Tender Offer, see "—Recent Developments—Cash Tender Offer."

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our indebtedness, shareholders' equity and total capitalization as of September 30, 2017 on an actual basis and as adjusted to give effect to this offering and the Concurrent Offering. You should read this table in conjunction with the information under the section entitled "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in the 2016 20-F and our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the accompanying Offering Memorandum.

	As of September 30, 2017	
	Actual	**As Adjusted (1)**
	(in millions of pesos)	
Current loans	24,430	24,430
Non-current loans	148,232	165,512
Total shareholders' equity	130,908	130,908
Total capitalization	303,570	320,850

(1) Amounts related to the New Notes and the notes issued as part of the Concurrent Offering were converted at the exchange rate published by *Banco de la Nación Argentina* on December 7, 2017 of Ps. 17.28 to U.S.$1.00.

TAXATION

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a general discussion based upon present law of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations for prospective purchasers of the New Notes. This discussion is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations issued thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, each as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion addresses only persons that purchase New Notes in the original offering, hold the New Notes as capital assets, and, in the case of U.S. Holders (as defined below), use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. The discussion does not consider the circumstances of particular purchasers, some of which (such as financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, tax exempt organizations, dealers, traders who elect to mark their investment to market, U.S. expatriates and persons holding the New Notes as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion, constructive sale or integrated transaction) are subject to special tax regimes. The discussion does not address any state, local or foreign taxes, the Medicare tax on net investment income or the federal alternative minimum tax. Special rules also apply to individuals, certain of which may not be discussed below. Further, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to prospective purchasers of New Notes that also participate in the offer by the Company to purchase its 8.875% Senior Notes due 2018 (the "Offer to Purchase"). This discussion assumes that a substantial amount of the New Notes is issued for money to purchasers that do not participate in the Offer to Purchase. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been, or are expected to be, sought from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences discussed below, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or a court will not take contrary positions.

EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR ABOUT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NEW NOTES UNDER THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA AND THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION WHERE THE PURCHASER MAY BE SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

For purposes of this discussion, "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a New Note that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States,
- a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof,
- a trust subject to the control of one or more U.S. persons and the primary supervision of a U.S. court or that has validly elected to be treated as a U.S. person, or
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

"Non-U.S. Holder" means a person that is a beneficial owner of a New Note other than a U.S. Holder.

The treatment of partners in a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that owns New Notes may depend on the status of such partners and the status and activities of the partnership and such persons should consult their own tax advisors about the consequences of an investment in the New Notes.

Potential Contingent Payment Debt Instrument Treatment

In certain circumstances the Company may be required to make payments on a New Note that would change the yield of the New Note. See "Description of the Notes—Change of Control Offer." This obligation may implicate the provisions of Treasury regulations relating to contingent payment debt instruments ("CPDIs"). According to the applicable Treasury regulations, certain contingencies will not cause a debt instrument to be treated as a CPDI if such contingencies, as of the date of issuance, are "remote or incidental" or certain other circumstances

apply. The Company intends to take the position that the New Notes are not CPDIs. This determination is binding on each holder of the New Notes unless such holder discloses its contrary position in the manner required by the applicable Treasury regulations. This determination, however, is not binding on the IRS and if the IRS were to successfully challenge this determination, a holder may be required to accrue income on the New Notes that such holder owns in excess of stated interest, and to treat as ordinary income rather than capital gain any income realized on the taxable disposition of such New Notes before the resolution of the contingency. If the New Notes are not CPDIs but such contingent payments were required to be made, it would affect the amount and timing of the income that a U.S. Holder recognizes. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application to the New Notes of the CPDI rules and other rules above and the consequences thereof. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the New Notes will not be treated as CPDIs.

Qualified Reopening

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Issuer intends to treat the New Notes as issued in a "qualified reopening" of the Initial Notes. Provided such treatment is respected, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the New Notes will be considered to have the same issue date as the Initial Notes and to have been issued at par. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the New Notes are treated as having been issued in a "qualified reopening" of the Initial Notes.

Interest

Subject to the discussion below regarding amortizable bond premium and pre-issuance accrued interest, stated interest paid to a U.S. Holder, and any Additional Amounts with respect to withholding tax on the New Notes (including the amount of tax withheld from payments of interest and Additional Amounts), will be includible in the U.S. Holder's gross income as ordinary interest income at the time interest and Additional Amounts are received or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. It is expected, and the remainder of this discussion assumes, that the New Notes will not be issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Interest on the New Notes generally will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and generally will constitute "passive category" income for most U.S. Holders. Subject to generally applicable restrictions and conditions (including a minimum holding period requirement), a U.S. Holder generally will be entitled to a foreign tax credit in respect of any Argentine income taxes withheld on interest payments on the New Notes. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may be able to deduct such foreign income taxes in computing taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction for foreign taxes paid under their particular circumstances.

Pre-issuance accrued interest

A portion of the purchase price paid for a Note will be attributable to unpaid stated interest accrued prior to the issuance of the New Note ("pre-issuance accrued interest"). To the extent required to take a position for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we intend to treat the portion of the first stated interest payment attributable to pre-issuance accrued interest as a nontaxable return of a portion of the purchase price of a New Note (that will reduce a U.S. Holder's tax basis in the New Note) rather than as interest income. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of pre-issuance accrued interest.

Amortizable Bond Premium

If a U.S. Holder purchases a New Note for an amount in excess of its stated principal amount (excluding any amount attributable to pre-issuance accrued interest, as described above), the U.S. Holder will be considered to have acquired the New Note with "amortizable bond premium" in the amount of such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize this bond premium, using a constant-yield method, over the remaining term of the New Note. A U.S. Holder generally may use the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period to offset stated interest otherwise required to be included in income with respect to the New Note in that accrual period. A U.S. Holder who

elects to amortize bond premium must reduce its tax basis in the New Notes by the amount of bond premium amortized in any year. An election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt obligations held or acquired in or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition

Upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of a New Note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as interest) and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the New Note. Any such gain or loss generally will be U.S. source capital gain or loss and generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the New Note has been held for more than one year at the time of its sale, exchange or other taxable disposition. Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion of backup withholding below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on interest and Additional Amounts on or gain with respect to the New Notes A Non-U.S. Holder also generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on payments with respect to interest and Additional Amounts received in respect of the New Notes or gain realized from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of the New Notes, unless that payment or gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States or, in the case of gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, the Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met.

U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Information reporting generally will apply to payments of principal of, and interest on, New Notes (including Additional Amounts), and to proceeds from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (including redemption) of New Notes within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, to a U.S. Holder (other than an exempt recipient). Backup withholding may be required on reportable payments if the holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, information reporting and backup withholding. Non-U.S. Holders generally will be required to comply with applicable certification procedures to establish that they are not U.S. Holders in order to avoid the application of information reporting and backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. A holder of New Notes generally will be entitled to credit any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules against its U.S. federal income tax liability or to obtain a refund of the amounts withheld provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

"Specified Foreign Financial Asset" Reporting

Owners of "specified foreign financial assets" with an aggregate value in excess of US$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold), may be required to file an information statement with respect to such assets with their U.S. federal income tax returns, currently on IRS Form 8938. The New Notes generally are expected to constitute "specified foreign financial assets" unless they are held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of this legislation to their ownership of the New Notes.

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership or disposition of the New Notes. Prospective purchasers of New Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the purchase agreement relating to the New Notes to be entered with the initial purchasers referred to below, each initial purchaser has severally agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to the initial purchasers, the principal amount of the Notes set forth opposite such initial purchaser's name in the following table.

Initial Purchasers	Principal Amount
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	U.S.$125,000,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	U.S.$125,000,000
Total	**U.S.$250,000,000**

In addition, pursuant to the Argentine public offering of the New Notes, the Local Placement Agent (as defined below) arranged the placement of the Notes under a local placement agreement (as defined below).

The purchase agreement provides that the obligations of the initial purchasers are subject to certain conditions precedent, including the absence of any pending or threatened litigation in connection with this offering. The initial purchasers must purchase all the New Notes if they purchase any of the New Notes. The initial purchasers may offer and sell the New Notes through certain of their respective affiliates.

Application will be made to have the New Notes listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the MAE. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for the New Notes and the Initial Notes will be maintained. If an active trading market for the Notes is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. In addition, any such market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, Argentine Law No. 26,831 and the CNV rules. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or the development or continuation of trading markets for, the New Notes.

The initial purchasers may engage in stabilizing and similar transactions that stabilize the price of the New Notes in accordance with applicable law. These transactions may consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the New Notes. If the initial purchasers create a short position in the New Notes (that is, if it sells the New Notes in an aggregate principal amount exceeding that set forth in this Pricing Supplement), such initial purchaser may reduce that short position by purchasing the New Notes in the open market. In general, purchase of the New Notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the New Notes to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. All stabilization activities shall be made in accordance with applicable laws.

Neither we nor the initial purchasers make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described in the immediately preceding paragraphs may have on the price of the New Notes. In addition, neither we nor the initial purchasers make any representation that the initial purchasers will engage in any such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Certain of the initial purchasers and/or its affiliates may enter into derivative and/or structured transactions with clients, at their request, in connection with the New Notes and certain of the initial purchasers and/or its affiliates may also purchase some of the New Notes to hedge their risk exposure in connection with such transactions. Also, certain of the initial purchasers and/or its affiliates may acquire for their own propriety account the New Notes. Such acquisitions may have an effect on demand and the price of the offering.

We have agreed to indemnify the initial purchasers and the Local Placement Agent against certain liabilities (including, without limitation, liabilities under the Securities Act) or to contribute to payments the initial purchasers may be required to make in respect thereof. We have also agreed to reimburse the initial purchasers and the Local Placement Agent for certain other expenses.

We expect that delivery of the Notes will be made to investors on or about December 15, 2017, which will be the fifth business day following the date of this Pricing Supplement (such settlement being referred to as "T+5"). Under Rule 15c6 1 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on a day prior to the second business day before the date of initial delivery of the notes hereunder will be required, by virtue of the fact that the notes initially settle in T+5, to specify an alternate settlement arrangement at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the notes who wish to trade the notes prior to their date of delivery hereunder should consult their advisors.

The initial purchasers and the Local Placement Agent have, directly or indirectly, performed investment and/or commercial banking or financial advisory services for us and our affiliates, for which they have received customary fees and commissions, and they expect to provide these services to us and our affiliates in the future, for which they also expect to receive customary fees and commissions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of its business activities, the initial purchasers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The initial purchasers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments with us.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State") an offer to the public of the New Notes may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of the Notes may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive:

A. to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;

B. to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the joint bookrunners for any such offer; or

C. in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of New Notes shall result in a requirement for the publication by us or any initial purchaser of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer to the public" in relation to the New Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the New Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase the New Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

This European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set out below.

United Kingdom

This Pricing Supplement is only being distributed to and is only directed at (1) persons who are outside the United Kingdom, or (2) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, or the Order or (3) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling with Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons

together being referred to as "relevant persons"). The New Notes are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such securities will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. In addition, this communication is, in any event only directed at persons who are "qualified investors" pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

Notice to Canadian Residents

Resale Restrictions

The distribution of the New Notes in Canada is being made only in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia on a private placement basis exempt from the requirement that we prepare and file a prospectus with the securities regulatory authorities in each province where trades of these securities are made. Any resale of the New Notes in Canada must be made under applicable securities laws which may vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made under available statutory exemptions or under a discretionary exemption granted by the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authority. Purchasers are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the securities.

Representations of Canadian Purchasers

By purchasing the New Notes in Canada and accepting delivery of a purchase confirmation, a purchaser is representing to us and the dealer from whom the purchase confirmation is received that:

- the purchaser is entitled under applicable provincial securities laws to purchase the New Notes without the benefit of a prospectus qualified under those securities laws as it is an "accredited investor" as defined under National Instrument 45-106 – *Prospectus Exemptions*,
- the purchaser is a "permitted client" as defined in National Instrument 31-103 - *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*,
- where required by law, the purchaser is purchasing as principal and not as agent, and
- the purchaser has reviewed the text above under Resale Restrictions.

Conflicts of Interest

Canadian purchasers are hereby notified that the initial purchasers are relying on the exemption set out in section 3A.3 or 3A.4, if applicable, of National Instrument 33-105 – *Underwriting Conflicts* from having to provide certain conflict of interest disclosure in this document.

Statutory Rights of Action

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if the offering memorandum (including any amendment thereto) such as this document contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser of these securities in Canada should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Enforcement of Legal Rights

All of our directors and officers as well as the experts named herein may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible for Canadian purchasers to effect service of process within Canada upon us or those persons. All or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of those persons may be located outside of

Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against us or those persons in Canada or to enforce a judgment obtained in Canadian courts against us or those persons outside of Canada.

Taxation and Eligibility for Investment

Canadian purchasers of the Notes should consult their own legal and tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes in their particular circumstances and about the eligibility of the Notes for investment by the purchaser under relevant Canadian legislation.

Chile

The offer of the New Notes will begin on December 6, 2017 and is subject to General Rule No. 336 of the Chilean Securities Commission (*Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile, or the "SVS*"). The New Notes being offered are not registered in the Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores*) or in the Foreign Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores Extranjeros*) of the SVS and, therefore, the New Notes are not subject to the supervision of the SVS. As unregistered securities, we are not required to disclose public information about the New Notes in Chile. The New Notes may not be publicly offered in Chile unless they are registered in the corresponding securities registry.

La oferta de los valores comienza el 6 de diciembre del 2017 y está acogida a la Norma de Carácter General número 336 de la Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile (la "SVS"). La oferta versa sobre valores no inscritos en el Registro de Valores o en el Registro de Valores Extranjeros que lleva la SVS, por lo que los valores no están sujetos a la fiscalización de dicho organismo. Por tratarse de valores no inscritos, no existe obligación por parte del emisor de entregar en Chile información pública respecto de los valores. Estos valores no pueden ser objeto de oferta pública a menos que sean inscritos en el registro de valores correspondiente.

Colombia

Neither the New Notes, nor the pricing supplement, nor the Offering Memorandum have been or will be registered with or approved by the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*) or the Colombian Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de Colombia*). Accordingly, the New Notes cannot be offered or sold in Colombia except in compliance with the applicable Colombian securities regulations.

Peru

The New Notes and the information contained in this pricing supplement are not being publicly marketed or offered in Peru and will not be distributed or caused to be distributed to the general public in Peru. Peruvian securities laws and regulations on public offerings will not be applicable to the offering of the Notes and therefore, the disclosure obligations set forth therein will not be applicable to the issuer or the sellers of the Notes before or after their acquisition by prospective investors. The New Notes and the information contained in this pricing supplement have not been and will not be reviewed, confirmed, approved or in any way submitted to the Peruvian Superintendence of Capital Markets (*Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores*) or the SMV and the New Notes have not been registered under the Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*) or any other Peruvian regulations. Accordingly, the New Notes cannot be offered or sold within Peruvian territory except to the extent any such offering or sale qualifies as a private offering under Peruvian regulations and complies with the provisions on private offerings set forth therein.

Japan

The New Notes offered in this pricing supplement have not been registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan. The New Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the account of any resident of Japan, except (i) pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities and Exchange Law and (ii) in compliance with any other applicable requirements of Japanese law.

Singapore

This pricing supplement has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this pricing supplement and any other document or material in connection with the offering may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the New Notes be offered, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA. Where the Notes are subscribed for under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, then securities, debentures and units of securities and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes under Section 275 except: (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (ii) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (iii) by operation of law.

Hong Kong

The New Notes may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (1) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (2) to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (3) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the New Notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to New Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Switzerland

This pricing supplement does not constitute an issue prospectus pursuant to Article 652a or Article 1,156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations and the New Notes will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. Therefore, this pricing supplement may not comply with the disclosure standards of the listing rules (including any additional listing rules or prospectus schemes) of the SIX Swiss Exchange. Accordingly, the New Notes may not be offered to the public in or from Switzerland, but only to a selected and limited circle of investors who do not subscribe to the Notes with a view to distribution. Any such investors will be individually approached by the initial purchasers from time to time.

Argentina

The New Notes are being placed in Argentina to qualified investors, as defined by the CNV rules, by means of a public offering conducted in accordance with Argentine securities law, the CNV rules (as amended by Resolution No. 662/2016 of the CNV) and other applicable Argentine laws (the "Local Offering"). For this purpose, the public offering of the New Notes in Argentina has been authorized by the CNV on July 17, 2017. The Local Offering will be made by way of an Argentine prospectus and an Argentine pricing supplement in the Spanish language with information substantially similar to that included in the Offering Memorandum.

Nación Bursátil S.A. (the "Local Placement Agent") and the Company entered into a placement agreement (*contrato de colocación*) governed by Argentine Law, pursuant to which the Local Placement Agent may only solicit or receive Expressions of Interest (as defined below) from investors who are Argentine residents and place them in the order book maintained by the Initial Purchasers through a book building process outside Argentina.

The Initial Purchasers and the Local Placement Agent will engage in marketing efforts and will offer the Notes by means of a public offering in Argentina pursuant to Argentine securities laws, the CNV rules and other applicable Argentine laws, including, without limitation, Chapter IV, Title VI of the CNV rules. In addition, they will undertake marketing efforts for the placement of the New Notes to investors outside Argentina in accordance with the laws of the applicable jurisdictions.

The Local Placement Agent's and the Initial Purchasers' placement efforts will consist of a variety of marketing methods and activities customarily undertaken in transactions of this type. Such marketing efforts may include: (i) international and/or local road shows with institutional investors; (ii) calls with institutional investors, where such investors will have the opportunity to ask questions regarding our business and the New Notes; (iii) electronic road shows; (iv) the publication of a summary of the Argentine prospectus and Argentine pricing supplement (containing information substantially similar to that included in the Offering Memorandum and this pricing supplement) in the BCBA bulletin and the publication of other notices in newspapers and bulletins; (v) the distribution (electronically or in hard copy) of the offering memorandum and this pricing supplement outside Argentina, and the Argentine prospectus and the Argentine pricing supplement in Argentina; and (vi) the availability to investors of hard copies of the Offering Memorandum and this pricing supplement at the principal offices of the Initial Purchasers.

Book-Building

The placement of the New Notes is being conducted pursuant to book-building procedures undertaken by the Initial Purchasers.

Investors interested in purchasing the notes must make expressions of interest (each an "Expression of Interest") specifying the requested principal amount of the notes that they seek to purchase, which shall be no less than U.S.$10,000 and in integral multiples of U.S.$1,000 in excess thereof, as well as the offered price for the notes (the "Offered Price").

As described further below, the Initial Purchasers will record the Expressions of Interest received from investors outside of Argentina and from the Local Placement Agent in Argentina in an electronic registry book located in New York City in accordance with customary practice for this type of international offering in the United States and applicable regulations pursuant to Article 1, Section I, Chapter IV, Title VI of the CNV rules, as amended by Resolution CNV No. 662/2016 (the "Register").

Subject to Argentine securities law, the CNV rules and other applicable laws and regulations and in compliance with the transparency obligations, the Local Placement Agent and the Initial Purchasers reserve the right to terminate the offering at any time and to reject, in whole or in part, any Expression of Interest containing mistakes or omissions that impede their processing in the system, and to not allocate any notes or allocate notes in a lower amount than that requested by the investor in its Expression of Interest in accordance with the allocation procedures described below. In addition, the Initial Purchasers and the Local Placement Agent reserve the right to reject Expressions of Interest for lack of compliance with the requirements of applicable anti-money laundering regulations.

Offering Period

In Argentina, the Expressions of Interest must be made with the Local Placement Agent, who will submit them to the Initial Purchasers in accordance with procedures to be determined by the Initial Purchasers. Subject to the CNV rules and other applicable regulations, the Local Placement Agent may request that investors in Argentina that make Expressions of Interest provide guarantees for the payment of their requested orders. Outside of Argentina, the Expressions of Interest must be made with the Initial Purchasers.

The Expressions of Interest may only be made with the Initial Purchasers or the Local Placement Agent during the period beginning on or about December 6, 2017 at 10:00 am Buenos Aires time and ending on or about December 7, 2017 (the "Allocation Date") at 12:00 pm Buenos Aires time (such period, the "Offering Period," and

the date and time of the expiration of the Offering Period, the "Expression of Interest Deadline"). After the Expression of Interest Deadline, no new Expressions of Interest will be accepted.

Between 12:00 pm and 6:00 pm Buenos Aires time on the Allocation Date, the Initial Purchasers shall record in the Register all Expressions of Interest received before the Expression of Interest Deadline and shall thereafter close the Register (the exact date and time of the effective registration of the Expressions of Interest in the Register and closing of the Register determined by the initial purchasers in their sole discretion within the range described above) (the "Register Closing Time"). Any Expressions of Interest received before the Expression of Interest Deadline shall not be binding and may be withdrawn or modified until the Register Closing Time. In accordance with the provisions of Article 7, Section I, Chapter IV, Title VI of the CNV rules (as amended by Resolution No. 662/2016 of the CNV), investors waive their right to expressly ratify their Expressions of Interest effective as of the Register Closing Time. Accordingly, all Expressions of Interest not withdrawn or modified as of the Register Closing Time shall constitute firm, binding and definitive offers based on the terms presented (as amended at such time) without need for any further action by the investor.

Allocation

On the Allocation Date, after the Register Closing Time, the Issuer, with the advice of the Initial Purchasers, and the Local Placement Agent, will determine, based on the demand received and in accordance with the book building process, the issue price (the "Issue Price") and the amount of New Notes to be issued, in each case based on the Expressions of Interest received and in accordance with the book-building procedures.

In addition, following the final allocation of the New Notes on the Allocation Date, the Company will publish a notice announcing the results of the placement of the notes on the CNV webpage and, as soon as possible thereafter, in the BCBA Bulletin and the MAE Electronic Bulletin, specifying the amount of the New Notes to be issued and the Issue Price (the "Results Notice").

Amendment, Suspension and/or Extension

The Offering Period may be modified, suspended or extended prior to expiration of the original term, by notice given by the same means by which the original offering was announced. None of the Company, the Local Placement Agent or the Initial Purchasers shall be responsible in the event of a modification, suspension or extension of the Offering Period or of the Allocation Date, and those investors who have submitted Expressions of Interest shall not be entitled to any compensation as a result thereof. In the event the Allocation Date is terminated or revoked or a decision is made not to issue the New Notes or proceed with the offering, all Expressions of Interest received will automatically expire.

In the event the Offering Period is suspended or extended, investors that have submitted Expressions of Interest during the Offering Period may, in their sole discretion and without penalty, withdraw such Expressions of Interest at any time during the period of the suspension or the new extended Offering Period.

Voided Offers; Rejection of Expressions of Interest.

Expressions of Interest may not be rejected, except where they contain mistakes or omissions that make their processing unduly burdensome or impede their processing in the system, or as further described below.

Those investors who have filed Expressions of Interest must provide to the Local Placement Agent or the Initial Purchasers, as applicable, all information and documentation they may require in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations related to the prevention of anti-money laundering and the financing of terrorism. In cases where the information provided is inadequate, incomplete and/or is not provided in a timely manner, the Local Placement Agent and the Initial Purchasers may, without liability, reject the related Expressions of Interest.

The Local Placement Agent and the Initial Purchasers reserve the right to reject an Expression of Interest if they do not believe that requirements under applicable laws or regulations have been satisfied. Such applicable laws and regulations include those related to anti-money laundering, such as those issued by the UIF, the CNV or the

Central Bank. Any decision to reject an Expression of Interest will take into account the principle of equal treatment among investors.

Any modification to these rules will be published for one business day on the CNV's webpage and in the BCBA's official gazette as well as in the MAE's electronic gazette.

The Company may declare void the placement of the Notes during or immediately following completion of the Offering Period if: (i) no Expressions of Interest have been received or all of the Expressions of Interest have been rejected; (ii) the Offered Price by investors was lower than that expected by us; (iii) the Expressions of Interest represent a principal amount of the New Notes that, being reasonably considered, would not justify the issuance of the New Notes; (iv) considering the economics indicated in the Expressions of Interest, the issuance of the New Notes will be unprofitable for us; or (v) there were material adverse changes in the international financial markets and/or the local or international capital markets, or in the Company's general condition and/or that of Argentina, including, for example, disruptions in political, economic, financial conditions or our credit, such that the issuance of New Notes described within the offering memorandum and this pricing supplement would not be advisable; or (vi) investors have not complied with laws and regulations related to anti-money laundering and the financing of terrorism, including those issued by the UIF, the CNV and the Central Bank. In addition, the allocation of the New Notes may be rescinded in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreement.

Allocation Procedures

Investors with Expressions of Interest indicating an Offered Price higher than or equal to our Issue Price may purchase the New Notes, subject to applicable laws, in the allocation decided by the Company, with the advice of the Initial Purchasers and the Local Placement Agent based on the criteria described below.

The Company cannot assure investors that their Expressions of Interest will be allocated nor that, if allocated, they will be allocated the full amount of New Notes requested or that the proportion of the allocation of the aggregate amount of New Notes requested between two equal Expressions of Interest will be the same.

No investor that submitted an Expression of Interest with an Offered Price lower than the Issue Price determined by the Company shall receive any New Notes. None of the Company, the Initial Purchasers or the Local Placement Agent shall have any obligation to inform any investor whose Expression of Interest has been totally or partially excluded that such Expressions of Interest has been totally or partially excluded.

Settlement

The settlement of the New Notes will take place on the New Notes Issue Date, which will be December 15, 2017 or any other subsequent date provided in the Results Notice. All New Notes shall be paid for by the investors on or before the New Notes Issue Date in U.S. dollars by wire transfer to an account outside of Argentina to be specified by the Initial Purchasers and/or the Local Placement Agent in accordance with standard market practice.

The investors acquiring the New Notes will not be under any obligation to pay any commissions, unless such investor makes the transaction through its broker, agent, commercial bank, trust company or other entity, in which case such investor may have to pay commissions and/or fees to such entities, which shall be such investor's exclusive responsibility. Likewise, in the event of transfers or other acts with respect to the New Notes, including changes made through the collective depository system, DTC may charge fees to the participants, which may be passed on to the holders of the New Notes.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The notes will be subject to the following restrictions on transfer. Holders of notes are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or transfer of their notes. For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) to effect exchanges or transfers of interest in Global Notes and certificated notes, see the "Description of the Notes—Form and Denomination" in the Offering Memorandum.

Purchasers' Representations and Restrictions on Resale

Each purchaser of notes (other than a dealer in connection with the initial issuance and sale of notes) and each owner of any beneficial interest therein will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase thereof, to have represented and agreed as follows:

(1) It is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and it and any such account is either (a) a purchaser reasonably believed to be a qualified institutional buyer and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, or (b) non-U.S. person that is in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

(2) It acknowledges that the notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below.

(3) It understands and agrees that notes initially offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers will be represented by one or more global notes and that notes offered in reliance on Regulation S will also be represented by one or more global notes.

(4) It will not resell or otherwise transfer any of such notes except (a) to us or a dealer or by, through, or in a transaction approved by a dealer, (b) within the United States to a purchaser reasonably believed to be a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction complying with Rule 144A under the Securities Act, (c) in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act, (d) pursuant to the exemption from registration under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act.

(5) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such notes.

(6) It acknowledges that prior to any proposed transfer of notes (other than pursuant to an effective registration statement) the holder of such notes may be required to provide certifications relating to the manner of such transfer as provided in the Indenture or in the applicable pricing supplement.

(7) It acknowledges that the Trustee for the notes will not be required to accept for registration transfer of any notes acquired by it, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to us and such Trustee that the restrictions set forth herein have been complied with.

(8) It acknowledges that we, the dealers and other persons will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgements, representations and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify us and the dealers. If it is acquiring the notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, and agreements on behalf of each account.

(9) It acknowledges that each Restricted Global Note will bear a restrictive legend to the following effect:

"This note has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any other U.S. securities laws and may not be resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except as permitted in the following sentences. The holder hereof, by its acceptance of this note, represents, acknowledges and agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it has purchased securities for the benefit of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company") that it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer this note or any interest or participation herein except (i) to the Company or to any dealers appointed by the Company with respect to a particular series of notes (each, a "dealer" and collectively, the "dealers") or by, through or in a transaction approved by a dealer, (ii) so long as this note is eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("Rule 144A"), to a person who the seller reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A) in accordance with Rule 144A, (iii) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act (if available) or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities Act, and in each of such cases in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or other applicable jurisdiction. The holder hereof, by purchasing this note, represents and agrees for the benefit of the Company that it will notify any purchaser of this note from it of the resale restrictions referred to above.

The foregoing legend may only be removed from this note at the option of the issuer."

The following is the form of restrictive legend which will appear on the face of the Regulation S Global Notes and which will be used to notify transferees of the foregoing restrictions on transfer. Additional copies of this notice may be obtained from the Trustee, if any, or any other entity appointed by the applicable pricing supplement.

"This note has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any other U.S. securities laws. The holder hereof, by its acceptance of this note, represents, acknowledges and agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it has purchased securities for the benefit of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company") that it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer this note or any interest or participation herein in the absence of such registration unless such transaction is exempt from, or not subject to, such registration.

The foregoing legend may be removed from this note after forty (40) consecutive days beginning on and including the later of (a) the day on which the notes are offered to persons other than distributors (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) and (b) the original issue date of this note."

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Clearing Systems

The New Notes have been accepted for clearance through DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear.. The ISIN and CUSIP numbers for the Rule 144A New Notes will be the same as the Rule 144A Initial Notes. The Regulation S New Notes will be issued in compliance with Regulation S and will trade under temporary CUSIP and ISIN numbers until the expiration of an initial 40-day period commencing on their issue date. Upon the expiration of this 40-day period, the Regulation S New Notes will become fungible with the Regulation S Initial Notes and will use its original CUSIP and ISIN numbers. The ISIN and CUSIP numbers for the Rule 144A Global Note, Regulation S Global Note and the Temporary Regulation S Globe Note are as follows:

	CUSIP number	**ISIN number**	**Common Codes**
Rule 144A Global Note.	984245 AQ3	US984245AQ34	165285131
Regulation S Global Note	P989MJ BL4	USP989MJBL47	165285204
Temporary Regulation S Globe Note	P989MJ BM2	USP989MJBM20	173766149

Listing

We have applied to have the New Notes listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the MAE.

Available Information

Copies of our by-laws, the Indenture, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, our audited annual financial statements and quarterly interim unaudited financial statements will be available free of charge at our principal executive offices, as well as at the offices of the trustee, registrar, paying agent, Luxembourg agent and transfer agent, as such addresses are set forth in this Pricing Supplement. This document contains summaries of certain agreements that we may enter into in connection with the offering of notes under the program. The descriptions contained of these agreements do not purport to be complete and are subject to, or qualified in their entirety by reference to, the definitive agreements. Copies of the definitive agreements may be obtained on request at no cost by writing or telephoning us at the following address: Macacha Güemes 515, (C1106BKK) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina (5411) 5441-5531.

Authorization

We have obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in connection with the issuance and performance of the Notes.

No Material Adverse Change

There has been no material adverse change in our financial position or the prospects of our company and our subsidiaries taken as a whole since September 30, 2017.

OFFERING MEMORANDUM **July 17, 2017**

YPF Sociedad Anónima

(incorporated in the Republic of Argentina)

U.S.$10,000,000,000
Global medium-term note program

We may from time to time issue notes in one or more series under our global medium-term note program. The maximum aggregate principal amount of all notes we may have outstanding under this program at any time is limited to U.S.$10,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies).

We will describe the specific terms and conditions of each series of notes in a pricing supplement. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, notes issued under this program may:

- be denominated in U.S. dollars or another currency or currencies;
- have maturities of no less than seven days from the date of issue;
- bear interest at a fixed or floating rate or by reference to an index or formula or be issued on a non-interest bearing basis; and
- provide for redemption at our option or at the holder's option.

We may redeem all, but not part, of a series of notes, at our option, upon the occurrence of specified Argentine tax events at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and any additional amounts.

Unless otherwise specified in the pricing supplement applicable to a series of notes, the notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank at all times at least *pari passu* in right of payment with all our other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law).

We may apply to have the notes of a series listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, or the *Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires S.A.* (the "MVBA") for trading on the *Mercado Abierto Electrónico S.A.* (the "MAE"). We cannot assure you, however, that these applications will be accepted. Notes issued under this program may not be listed on any securities exchange, and the pricing supplement applicable to a series of notes will specify whether or not the notes of such series will be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, on the MVBA and the MAE or on any other securities exchange.

Investing in the notes involves significant risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page I-6 and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" on page 13 of our 2016 20-F, included herein. The applicable pricing supplement to any series of notes may describe additional risks you should consider.

This program has been rated "AA (arg)" in Argentina by FIX SCR S.A. Agente de Calificación. If a series of notes under this program will otherwise be rated, we will provide the ratings and information relating to such ratings in the applicable pricing supplement. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Ratings used by Argentine rating agencies may differ in certain respects from those used by the rating agencies in the United States or other countries.

The notes issued under this program have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws. The notes may be offered only in transactions that are exempt from registration under the Securities Act and the securities laws of other jurisdictions. Accordingly, we will only offer and sell notes registered under the Securities Act or in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act to "qualified institutional buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) or in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. For a description of certain restrictions on resale and transfer of the notes, see "Transfer Restrictions" in this offering memorandum.

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We may offer the notes issued under this program directly or through one or more dealers that we may designate from time to time, who may purchase notes, as principal, from us for resale to investors and other purchasers at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices as determined by any such dealer at the time of resale or, if so agreed, at a fixed offering price. In addition, we may agree with a dealer that it may utilize its reasonable efforts to place our notes on an agency basis as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Any such dealers will be set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. We reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify any offering of notes contemplated by this offering memorandum or any pricing supplement without notice. See "Plan of Distribution." This offering memorandum may only be used for the purpose for which it has been published.

We are responsible for the information contained in this offering memorandum and the applicable pricing or other supplements. The dealers make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this offering memorandum. We have not, and the dealers, if any, have not, authorized anyone to provide you with any other information. We and the dealers, if any, shall take no responsibility for any information other than that contained in this offering memorandum and any pricing or other supplements. The information in this offering memorandum is based on information provided by us and other sources we believe to be reliable and is accurate only as of the date of this offering memorandum, regardless of the time of delivery of this offering memorandum or when any sale of the notes occurs.

In making your decision whether to invest in the notes, you must rely on your own examination of us and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. You should not construe the contents of this offering memorandum as legal, business or tax advice. You should consult your own attorney, business advisor or tax advisor.

The distribution of this offering memorandum or any part of it, including any pricing supplement, and the offering, sale and delivery of the notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. We and the dealers require persons into whose possession this offering memorandum comes to become familiar with and to observe such restrictions. This offering memorandum does not constitute a recommendation, an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation nor does this offering memorandum constitute an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any notes by us or by the dealers, if any. For a description of restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of the notes and on the distribution of this offering memorandum and other offering material relating to the notes, see "Transfer Restrictions" and "Plan of Distribution."

The notes have not been recommended by any U.S. federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes issued under this program will qualify as "*obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones*" under Argentine Law No. 23,576, as amended (the "Negotiable Obligations Law"), and will be entitled to the benefits set forth in, and subject to the procedural requirements of, such law and Law No. 26,831 (the "Argentine Capital Markets Law") and the regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* ("CNV"). Placement of the Notes in Argentina through a public offering shall comply with the CNV regulations. In accordance with applicable CNV regulations, a placement of notes shall be conducted through a public auction carried out through the tender offer systems and procedures managed by a market authorized by the CNV, such as the MVBA or the MAE and/or through a book building process.

The offering of the notes under this program has been authorized by the CNV pursuant to Resolution No. 15,896, dated June 5, 2008; Resolution No. 16,954, dated October 25, 2012, Resolution No. 17,076, dated May 9, 2013, Resolution No. 17,631 dated March 26, 2015 and Resolution No. 18,074, dated June 9, 2016. The CNV authorization means only that the information requirements of the CNV have been satisfied. The CNV has not rendered any opinion in respect of the accuracy of the information contained in this offering memorandum. In addition, in order to issue and offer any series of notes under this program, we are required to file with the CNV a pricing and/or other supplement describing the particular terms and conditions of the relevant notes, updating our financial and accounting information for each fiscal year and quarter (if we have approved financial statements for such year or quarter) and providing other information relating to any subsequent material events or developments. Offers of the notes to the public in the Republic of Argentina ("Argentina") will be made pursuant to a prospectus dated April 25, 2017 and the corresponding pricing supplement, both in the Spanish language. The Argentine prospectus, which has been filed with and will be reviewed and authorized by the CNV, and this offering memorandum contain substantially the same information, except that the Argentine prospectus includes other non-material information required by regulation in Argentina.

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Introduction to Offering Memorandum

YPF Sociedad Anónima is a stock corporation (*sociedad anónima*) organized under the laws of Argentina. In this offering memorandum, we use the terms "YPF," "the company," "we," "our" and "us" to refer to YPF Sociedad Anónima and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

This offering memorandum consists of two parts. Part I principally presents the terms and conditions of our program, risk factors relating to an investment in the notes, and certain Argentine and U.S. federal income tax consequences of ownership of the notes. Part II consists of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on April 7, 2017 (the "2016 20-F"), included herein. We may, from time to time, update, amend or supplement Part I of this offering memorandum, which updates, amendments or supplements may be included in pricing or other supplements to this offering memorandum. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this offering memorandum and a pricing or other supplement, you should rely on that supplement, which will be deemed to supersede such information in this offering memorandum. Before investing in our notes, you should carefully read Part I and Part II of this offering memorandum, together with the applicable pricing supplement and any other supplement or amendment to this offering memorandum.

Where You Can Find More Information

This offering memorandum contains summaries of certain agreements that we may enter into in connection with the offering of notes under the program. The descriptions contained in this offering memorandum of these agreements do not purport to be complete and are subject to, or qualified in their entirety by reference to, the definitive agreements. Copies of the definitive agreements may be obtained on request at no cost by writing or telephoning us at the following address: Macacha Güemes 515, (C1106BKK) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, (5411) 5441-5531.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Accordingly, we are required to file or submit reports and other information with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 20-F and reports on Form 6-K. You may inspect and copy reports and other information filed with the SEC at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. The public may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's public reference facilities by calling the SEC in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet website at http://www.sec.gov, from which you can electronically access our filings with the SEC.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to the same disclosure requirements as a domestic U.S. registrant under the Exchange Act, including the requirements to prepare and issue quarterly reports, or the proxy rules applicable to domestic U.S. registrants under Section 14 of the Exchange Act or the insider reporting and short-swing profit rules under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. However, we intend to file with the SEC annual reports containing financial statements audited by our independent auditors and to furnish to the SEC our quarterly reports containing unaudited financial data for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, as required by CNV rules and regulations. We will file annual reports on Form 20-F within the time period required by the SEC, which is currently four months from December 31, the end of our fiscal year, and will furnish reports on Form 6-K containing an English language version of any quarterly reports we file with Argentine securities regulators or stock exchange.

We also file financial statements and other periodic reports with the CNV located at 25 de Mayo 175, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, which are available at the CNV's website at http://www.cnv.gob.ar under "Información Financiera—Emisoras—YPF S.A." These financial statements and other periodic reports are not incorporated in and do not otherwise form part of this offering memorandum.

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with resales of notes issued under our global medium-term note program, for so long as the notes remain outstanding and are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, we have agreed to furnish upon the request of a holder of notes, or of a beneficial owner of an interest therein, to such holder or beneficial owner, or to a prospective purchaser designated by such holder or beneficial owner, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act and will otherwise comply with the requirements of Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of such request, we are neither a reporting company under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

Cautionary Statement About Forward Looking Statements

This offering memorandum, including any documents incorporated by reference, contains statements that we believe constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking

statements may include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and our management, including statements with respect to trends affecting our financial condition, financial ratios, results of operations, business, strategy, geographic concentration, reserves, future hydrocarbon production volumes and the company's ability to satisfy its long-term sales commitments from future supplies available to the company, dates or periods in which production is scheduled or expected to come onstream, as well as our plans with respect to capital expenditures, business strategy, geographic concentration, cost savings, investments and dividends payout policies. These statements are not a guarantee of future performance and are subject to material risks, uncertainties, changes and other factors which may be beyond our control or may be difficult to predict. Accordingly, our future financial condition, prices, financial ratios, results of operations, business, strategy, geographic concentration, production volumes, reserves, capital expenditures, cost savings, investments and dividend policies could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, currency fluctuations, the price of petroleum products, the ability to realize cost reductions and operating efficiencies without unduly disrupting business operations, replacement of hydrocarbon reserves, environmental, regulatory and legal considerations and general economic and business conditions in Argentina, as well as those factors, those described in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our 2016 20-F. We do not, and the dealers, if any, do not, undertake to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements even if experience or future changes make it clear that the projected results or condition expressed or implied therein will not be realized.

Presentation of Financial Information

GENERAL

The company prepares its financial books and records and publishes its financial statements in Argentine pesos. Unless otherwise specified, references to "$," "U.S.$" and "dollars" are to U.S. dollars, and references to "Ps.", "pesos" are to Argentine pesos. Solely for the convenience of the reader, peso amounts set forth in this document have been translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates specified herein. The exchange rate published by the Argentine Central Bank (*Banco Central de la República Argentina*) on July 4, 2017 was Ps. 16.87 to U.S.$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information should not be construed to imply that the peso amounts represent, or could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate. See Part II "Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016—Item 3. Key Information—Exchange Rates" for additional information.

This offering memorandum contains: (i) our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (referred hereinafter as our "Audited Annual Financial Statements").

Our Audited Annual Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Additionally, on March 20, 2009, the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences ("FACPCE") approved the Technical Resolution No. 26 "Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), subsequently modified by Technical Resolution No. 29 dated December 3, 2010. Such resolution was approved by the CNV through General Resolution No. 562/09 dated December 29, 2009 (modified by General Resolution No. 576/10 dated July 1, 2010), for certain publicly-traded entities under Law No. 26,831. Compliance with such rules was mandatory for YPF for the fiscal year which began on January 1, 2012, with a transition date of January 1, 2011.

ROUNDING

Certain amounts which appear in this offering memorandum (including percentage amounts) have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown for the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be the arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

Modifications to Argentine money laundering regulations have resulted in their application to increasing numbers and types of securities transactions.

The notion of money laundering is generally used to refer to transactions aimed at introducing funds derived from unlawful activities into the institutionalized system and therefore, transforming profits obtained from unlawful activities into assets having a presumed lawful origin.

Law No. 25,246 (as subsequently amended by Law No. 26,087, Law No. 26,119, Law No. 26,268, Law No. 26,683, Law No. 26,374 and Law No. 27,304) provides for an administrative criminal system and replaces several sections of the Argentine Criminal Code,

incorporating, among other matters, the definition of money laundering as a type of crime committed whenever a person converts, transfers, manages, sells, charges, conceals or otherwise markets any asset derived from a criminal offense, with the possible consequence that the original assets or substitutes thereof appear to come from a lawful source, provided that the total value of the asset exceeds Ps. 300,000 regardless of whether such amount results from one act or a series of related acts. Law No. 26,863 considers money laundering an autonomous crime against the economic and financial order, which differs from the crime of concealment, which is a crime against the public administration, and imposes sanctions for the crime of money laundering regardless of participation in the crime which originates the funds subject to such money laundering. With the promulgation of Law No. 27,260 and Executive Order No 895/2016, the Financial Information Unit (*Unidad de Información Financiera*) ("UIF") was transferred to the Treasury and Public Finance Secretariat. Pursuant to Decree No. 2/2017, the Financial Information Unit acts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

According to Section 303 of the Argentine Criminal Code, money laundering (as defined above) shall be punished with three to ten years of imprisonment and a fine of two to ten times the amount of the transactions made. The penalty prescribed above shall be increased by one third of the maximum and one half of the minimum if: (a) the wrongdoer carries out the act on a regular basis or as a member of an association or gang organized with the purpose of continuously committing acts of a similar nature; and (b) if the primary wrongdoer is a public officer who committed the infringement in the exercise of his/her duties (in such a case, the wrongdoer shall also be punished by special disqualification for three to ten years, and the same penalty shall apply to a wrongdoer who commits the offense in the service of a profession or trade requiring special qualification). The individual who receives money or other assets derived from a criminal offense with the purpose of applying them to a money laundering transaction shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years. If the value of the assets is not over Ps. 300,000, the wrongdoer will be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years. The provisions in this section shall apply even when the criminal offense is committed outside the geographical jurisdiction of the Argentine Criminal Code, so long as the crime is also penalized in the jurisdiction where it was committed.

Section 277 of the Argentine Criminal Code sets forth that an imprisonment of between six months and three years shall be applied (with varying minimum terms attaching depending on the particular circumstances) to any person who helps a perpetrator to avoid investigation, obscures or destroys evidence of a crime, acquires, receives, hides or alters money or other proceeds from a crime, does not report the commission of the crime or does not identify the perpetrator or participant in a crime with knowledge that such person would have been obliged to assist in the criminal prosecution of such crime and/or aids or abets the perpetrator or participant to make safe the proceeds of the crime. The minimum and maximum terms of punishment shall be doubled when: (a) the offense implies a particularly serious crime (for which the minimum penalty is higher than 3 years of imprisonment); (b) the abettor acts for profit; or (c) the abettor habitually commits concealment acts.

Law No. 25,246 contemplates that the legal entity whose management collected or provided assets or money, whatever their value, knowing that such assets were to be used by a terrorist organization, may be subject to a fine between five to 20 times the value of such assets. Furthermore, whenever the management of the legal entity infringes the duty to treat the information submitted to the UIF as confidential, the legal entity shall be subject to a fine between Ps. 50,000 to Ps. 500,000. Additionally such regulation created the UIF as an autonomous and financially self-sufficient entity within the jurisdiction of the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in charge of analyzing, treating and transmitting information in order to preclude and prevent money laundering. Pursuant to this legislation, the UIF is empowered to receive and request reports, documents, background and any other information deemed useful to fulfill its duties from any public entity, whether federal, provincial or municipal, and from individuals or public or private entities, all of which entities must furnish such information in accordance with Law No. 25,246. Whenever the information furnished or analyses performed by the UIF show the existence of sufficient evidence to suspect that a money laundering or terrorist financing crime has been committed, the UIF shall transmit such evidence to the Government Attorney's Office so that it may start the relevant criminal action, and the UIF may appear as an accusing party to such proceedings. Moreover, Law No. 26,087 mandates that banking secrecy or professional privilege, or legal or contractual commitments, cannot be considered exceptions to the compliance with the obligation to submit information to the UIF in the context of an investigation of suspicious activity.

The main goal of Law No. 25,246 is to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. In line with internationally accepted practices, the duty to control such illegal transactions is not concentrated solely in Argentine Federal Governmental entities but also distributed among several private sector entities such as banks, brokers, brokerage firms and insurance companies. One of the mechanisms of the preventive regime against such crimes consists of the obligation to report to the UIF pursuant to section 20 of Law No. 25,246 those individuals and legal entities that, by way of their profession, activity and industry hold a key position for detecting suspicious transactions of money laundering and terrorist financing. Such duties mainly consist of data collection functions, such as: (i) gathering from clients, applicants or contributors any documentation sufficient to prove their identity, legal capacity, domicile and further data as necessary on a case by case basis; (ii) reporting any suspicious fact or transaction irrespective of its amount; and (iii) abstaining from disclosing to the client or third parties any procedures being followed pursuant to law. According to Law No. 25,246, a suspicious transaction shall mean any transaction that, in accordance with standard business practices and in the

experience of the entities and individuals subject to reporting obligations, is regarded as unusual, unjustified from an economic or legal standpoint, or unnecessarily complex, whether it is a one-time transaction or a series of transactions.

In February 2016, the National Executive Office issued Decree No. 360/16, under which the National Coordination Program to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing was created under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The program aims to reorganize, coordinate and strengthen Argentina's anti-money laundering and combat of terrorism financing in line with international guidelines established by United Nations conventions and the Financial Action Task Force.

Resolution No. 121/2011 issued by the UIF ("Resolution 121"), amended by Resolutions No. 1/12, 2/12, 140/12, 68/13, 03/14, 195/15, 196/15, 104/16, 141/16 and 4/17, is applicable to financial entities subject to Law No. 21,526, to entities subject to Law No. 18,924, as amended, and to natural and legal entities authorized by the Argentine Central Bank to intervene in the purchase and sale of foreign currency through cash or checks issued in foreign currency or through the use of credit or payment cards, or in the transfer of funds within or outside the national territory. Resolution No. 229/2011 of the UIF ("Resolution 229"), as amended by Resolutions No. 140/12, 03/14, 195/15, 196/15, 104/16, 141/16 and 4/17, is applicable to brokers and brokerage firms, companies managing common investment funds, agents of the over-the-counter market, intermediaries in the purchase or leasing of securities affiliated with stock exchange entities with or without associated markets, and intermediary agents registered on forwards or option markets. Resolution 121 and Resolution 229 regulate, among other matters, the obligation to collect documentation from clients and the terms, obligations and restrictions for compliance with the reporting duty regarding suspicious money laundering and terrorism financing operations.

Resolution 121 and Resolution 229 set forth general guidelines in connection with the client's identification (including the distinction between occasional and regular clients), the information to be requested, the documentation to be archived and the procedures to detect and report suspicious transactions. Moreover, the main duties established by such resolutions are the following: a) creating a manual establishing the mechanisms and procedures to be used to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing; b) designation of a compliance officer; c) the implementation of periodic audits; d) personnel training; e) elaboration of analysis records and risk management of detected unusual operations and of those which have been reported because they were considered suspicious; f) implementation of technological tools which allow the establishment of efficient control systems and prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing; and g) implementation of measures which allow Subjects Obliged under Resolution 121 and Subjects Obliged under Resolution 229, respectively, to electronically consolidate the operations carried out with clients, and electronic tools which allow the analysis and control of different variables in order to identify certain behaviors and observe possible suspicious transactions. Entities covered by Resolution 121 must report any money laundering suspicious activity to the UIF within 30 calendar days of its occurrence (or attempt) and any terrorism financing suspicious activity before a 48 hours period has elapsed.

According to this Resolution 229 and Resolution 121, unusual transactions are those attempted or consummated transactions, on a one-time or on a regular basis, without economic or legal justification, inconsistent with the economic and financial profile of the client, and which deviate from standard market practices, based on their frequency, regularity, amount, complexity, nature or other particular features. According to Resolution 229 and Resolution 121, an unusual transaction is one that, considering the suitability of the reporter in light of the activity it carries out, and the analysis made, may be suspicious of money laundering and financing terrorism. On other hand, suspicious transactions are those attempted or consummated transactions that, having been previously identified as unusual transactions, are inconsistent with the lawful activities declared by the client or, even if related to lawful activities, give rise to suspicion that they are linked or used to finance terrorism.

Likewise, Resolution 229 and Resolution 121 provide for a list of factors which shall be specially taken into account in order to determine whether a transaction should be reported to UIF.

Resolution No. 97/2016 establishes that the obligated parties under Resolution 121 may apply simplified measures of due diligence of client identification when a savings account is opened, in cases in which the client complies with certain requirements specified in such resolution. The resolution clarifies that simplified measures of identification do not excuse the obligated party of its duty to monitor the transactions performed by its client. Furthermore, in case any of the conditions specified in the resolution is not verified, the obligated parties shall apply the identification measures established by Resolution 121. In addition, Resolution No. 92/2016 of the UIF imposed on the obligated parties the obligation to implement a risk management system in accordance with the "voluntary and exceptional affidavit of holding of national currency, foreign currency and other assets in the country or abroad" established by Law No. 27,260, in order to report suspicious transactions performed by clients until March 31, 2017, derived from the tax amnesty regime.

In addition, the CNV's Regulations, under the title "Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing" establish that under the terms of subsections 4, 5 and 22 of the Section 20 of Law No. 25,246, as amended, trading agents, settlement agents, distribution and placement agents and managers of collective investment products are included within the definition of "Obligated Parties." Additionally, companies managing common investment funds, any person acting as placement agent or performing activities relating to the trading of common investment funds, any person acting as placement agent in any primary issuance of marketable securities,

and any issuer with respect to capital contributions, irrevocable capital contributions for future issuances of stock or significant loans, must also comply with such regulations.

Such resolutions also contain certain requirements for the reception and delivery of checks and payments made between the individuals and entities listed above, as well as the obligation to only accept operations, when they are consummated or ordered by individuals or companies domiciled or residing in domains, jurisdictions, territories or associated states included in the list of cooperative countries included in the section 2, subsection b) of Decree No. 589/2013, as amended (regulating mainly the jurisdictions which are considered "cooperatives for fiscal transparency purposes").

Brokers and dealers must duly know their clients and apply policies and maintain adequate structures and systems in line with a policy against money laundering and terrorist financing. Also, interested investors undertake the obligation to submit any information and documents that may be required by bookrunners in order to comply with criminal regulations and other laws and regulation in connection with money laundering, including capital markets' regulations preventing money laundering issued by the UIF and similar regulations issued by the CNV.

In order to analyze the anti-money laundering prevention system implemented in Argentina, investors may check the applicable rules on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (http://www.mecon.gov.ar) or of the UIF (http://www.uif.gov.ar).

Exchange Rates

From April 1, 1991 until the end of 2001, the Convertibility Law (Law No. 23,928) established a fixed exchange rate under which the Central Bank was obligated to sell U.S. dollars at one peso per U.S. dollar. On January 6, 2002, the Argentine Congress enacted Law No. 25,561, the Public Emergency Law and Reform of the Exchange Rate Regime (referred hereinafter as the "Public Emergency Law"), formally putting an end to the Convertibility Law regime and abandoning over 10 years of U.S. dollar-peso parity. The Public Emergency Law, which has been extended until December 31, 2019 by Law No. 27,345, grants the Executive Branch of the Argentine government the power to set the exchange rate between the peso and foreign currencies and to issue regulations related to the MULC (as defined below). Following a brief period during which the Argentine government established a temporary dual exchange rate system pursuant to the Public Emergency Law, the peso has been allowed to float freely against other currencies since February 2002 although the government has the power to intervene by buying and selling foreign currency for its own account, a practice in which it engages on a regular basis.

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and period-end exchange rates for U.S. dollars for the periods indicated, expressed in nominal pesos per U.S. dollar, based on rates quoted by the Central Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Argentine pesos.

	Low	*High*	*Average*[1]	*Period End*
		(pesos per U.S. dollar)		
Year ended December 31,				
2011	3.97	4.30	4.15	4.30
2012	4.30	4.92	4.58	4.92
2013	4.92	6.52	5.54	6.52
2014	6.54	8.56	8.23	8.55
2015	8.73	13.76	9.39	13.01
2016……				
Month				
January 2017	15.81	16.05	15.91	15.91
February 2017	15.37	15.84	15.60	15.46
March 2017	15.38	15.67	15.52	15.38
April 2017	15.17	15.45	15.36	15.43
May 2017	15.27	16.14	15.70	16.14
June 2017	15.85	16.60	16.12	16.60
July 2017[2]	16.68	17.15	16.95	16.87

Source: Central Bank

(1) Represents the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.

(2) Through July 14, 2017.

No representation is made that peso amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the foregoing rates on any of the dates indicated.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

In January 2002, upon enactment of Law No. 25,561, the state of public emergency was declared in terms of social, economic, administrative, financial and exchange conditions, and the Argentine Executive Branch was vested with the power to establish a system to determine the exchange rate between the Peso and foreign currencies, and to enact foreign exchange regulations. In such context, on February 8, 2002, the Argentine Executive Branch passed Decree 260/2002 which established (i) the single, floating foreign exchange market ("MULC") where all foreign exchange transactions were to be settled, and (ii) that foreign exchange transactions are to be consummated at an exchange rate that is agreed freely, subject to the requirements and regulations imposed by the Argentine Central Bank (below is a detail of their main aspects).

On June 9, 2005, by means of Decree No. 616/2005, the Argentine Executive Branch established that (a) all inflows of funds into the domestic foreign exchange market arising from foreign debts incurred by individuals or entities of the private sector, excluding foreign trade financing and primary issuances of debt securities admitted to public offering and authorized to be listed and/or traded on self-regulatory markets; and (b) all inflows of funds of non-residents channeled through the local foreign exchange market to be applied to: holdings of local currency, acquisition of all types of financial assets or liabilities in the financial or non-financial private sector, to the exclusion of direct foreign investment and primary issuances of debt securities and shares admitted to public offering and authorized to be listed and/or traded in self-regulatory markets, and investments in Government securities acquired in secondary markets must meet the following requirements: (i) the funds entering the country may only be transferred out of the local foreign exchange market at the expiration of a term of 365 calendar days counted as from the date the funds were received in Argentina; (ii) the proceeds of the foreign exchange settlement of the funds received in Argentina must be credited to an account in the local banking system; (iii) a registered, non-transferable and non-interest bearing deposit equivalent to 30% of the amount involved in the relevant transaction is to be maintained for a term of 365 calendar days in the conditions prescribed by the regulations (the "Mandatory Deposit"); and (iv) the Mandatory Deposit is to be made in US dollars and held in a financial institution in Argentina. It shall not accrue interest nor any other type of benefits and it shall not be used to secure credit facilities of any type. It must be clarified that there are various exceptions to the requirements of Decree No. 616/2005, including, though not limited to, those detailed below.

However, Resolution No. 3/2015 issued by the Ministry of Budget and Public Finances reduced the Mandatory Deposit percentage created by Decree No. 616/2005 from 30% to 0%.

The following is a description of the main aspects of the Argentine Central Bank regulations for the purposes hereof relating to inflows and outflows of funds into and from Argentina.

On May 19, 2017, the Argentine Central Bank issued Communication "A" 6244, pursuant to which all the regulations related to exchange controls, the measures adopted by the Decree No. 616/2005, the entry of currencies in the local exchange market derived from the export of goods and the follow-up of such funds, ceased to be in effect from July 1, 2017.

For further information regarding all the current foreign exchange restrictions and control regulations, investors should seek advice from their legal advisors and read the applicable rules mentioned herein, as well as its amendments and complementary regulations, which are available at the website: http://www.infoleg.gob.ar/, or the Central Bank's website: www.bcra.gov.ar, as applicable.

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PART I: INFORMATION RELATING TO OUR GLOBAL MEDIUM-TERM NOTE PROGRAM

Summary of the Program

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this offering memorandum regarding this program. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the notes. You should read this offering memorandum in its entirety, as amended or supplemented, including the information set forth in "Risk Factors," our Audited Annual Financial Statements and the notes thereto and the pricing supplement before making an investment decision. Also, see our 2016 20-F "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors." To the extent that the following description of additional terms and conditions of the Notes is inconsistent with that set forth in the pricing supplement, the description set forth in the pricing supplement supersedes the following description.

In this offering memorandum, references to "notes" are to any notes that we may issue under this program, unless the context otherwise requires.

Issuer	YPF Sociedad Anónima.
Program Size	We may issue up to U.S.$10,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of notes (or the equivalent in other currencies) outstanding at any time; *provided* that, subject to the prior approval of the CNV, we may amend the program to increase the aggregate principal amount of notes issuable under the program at any time without the consent of holders of notes.
Program Duration	Five years, commencing on October 25, 2012, the date of the CNV's latest authorization of the program (which was originally authorized by the CNV on June 5, 2008).
Issuance in Series	We will issue notes in series. Within each series, we may issue tranches of notes, subject to terms identical to those of other tranches in that series, except that the issue date, the issue price and the initial interest payment date may vary. We will set out the specific terms of each series or tranche in a pricing supplement to this offering memorandum.
Status and Ranking	The notes issued under this program will qualify as "*obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones*" under Argentine law and will be issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, all of the requirements of the Negotiable Obligations Law and any other applicable Argentine laws and regulations. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank at all times at least pari passu in right of payment with all our other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law). If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue notes that are secured by an assignment, lien or other security arrangement with respect to property specified therein and will rank senior, to the extent of the security, to all our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law). If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue subordinated notes that will rank at all times junior in right of payment to our secured indebtedness and, to the extent set forth therein, certain of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (as well as obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law).

Issue Price	We may issue notes at their principal amount or at a discount or premium to their principal amount as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. The Issue Price of the notes will be agreed between us and the relevant dealer(s) at the time of the issuance as set forth in the applicable pricing supplement.
Currencies	We may issue notes in any currency as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. We may also issue notes with principal and interest payable, to the extent permitted by Argentine law, in one or more currencies different from the currency in which such notes are denominated.
Maturities	The applicable pricing supplement will provide the maturity for each series of notes, which shall be no less than seven days from the date of issue, or the minimum term required under CNV regulations.
Interest	Notes may bear interest at a fixed rate or at a margin above or below a floating rate based on LIBOR, U.S. Treasury rates or any other base rate, or by reference to an index or formula, as we will specify in the applicable pricing supplement. We may also issue notes on a non-interest bearing basis, as may be specified in the applicable pricing supplement.
Redemption	The applicable pricing supplement may provide that the notes of a series will be redeemable at our option and/or the option of the holders, in whole or part, at a price or prices as set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. Partial redemption will be made on a pro rata basis.
Redemption for Taxation Reasons	Notes may be redeemed by us, in whole but not in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and any additional amounts upon the occurrence of specified Argentine tax events. See “Description of the Notes—Redemption and Repurchase—Redemption for taxation reasons.”
Repurchase Offer	The applicable pricing supplement may provide that, upon the occurrence of certain events described therein, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase notes of a series at a price and in accordance with the conditions set forth in the applicable pricing supplement.
Covenants	The program contemplates that the notes will contain certain covenants that, subject to significant exceptions and unless otherwise provided in the applicable pricing supplement related to a series of notes, limit our ability to incur certain liens or enter into certain sale and lease-back transactions and that, unless we comply with certain requirements, limit our ability to merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all our assets. See “Description of the Notes—Covenants.”
Proceeds	We will use the net proceeds from the issuance of notes under this program for any one or more of the following purposes, all in compliance with the requirements of Article 36 of the Negotiable Obligations Law, and other applicable regulations, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement: (i) working capital and investments in tangible assets located in Argentina, (ii) to refinance our outstanding debt since October 25, 2012, and (iii) capital contributions to controlled or affiliated companies, provided that such corporations use the contributions for the purposes set forth in (i) above in Argentina. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Withholding Taxes; Additional Amounts	We will make our payments in respect of notes without withholding or deduction for any Taxes (as defined herein) imposed by Argentina, or any political subdivision or any taxing authority thereof. In the event that such withholdings or deductions are required by law, we will, subject to certain exceptions, pay such Additional Amounts (as defined herein) as are necessary to ensure that the holders

	receive the same amount as the holders would otherwise have received in respect of payments on the notes in the absence of such withholdings or deductions. See "Description of the Notes—Payments of Additional Amounts."
Denominations	We will issue notes in denominations specified in the applicable pricing supplement, subject to applicable laws and CNV regulations.
Form	Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, notes offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act will be represented by one or more Rule 144A global notes, and notes offered in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S global notes.
Transfer Restrictions	We have not registered the notes under the Securities Act, and the notes may not be transferred except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth under "Transfer Restrictions."
Registration Rights	If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may provide holders of a series of notes registration rights. Pursuant to a Registration Rights Agreement, if any, we may agree to file with the SEC and use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement with respect to an offer to exchange the relevant notes for notes ("Exchange Notes") with substantially identical terms (but without transfer restrictions and certain other terms concerning increased interest, as described below). Upon the registration statement becoming effective, we would offer to holders of such notes who are able to make certain representations the opportunity to exchange their notes for an equal principal amount of Exchange Notes. Under certain circumstances, we may instead be required to file a registration statement to cover resales of notes by the holders. Failure to file or cause the exchange offer registration statement to become effective or to consummate the exchange offer, or, if required, failure to file or cause the resale registration statement to become and remain effective, within time periods specified in the applicable pricing supplement, will result in an increase in the interest rate borne by the relevant notes. See "Description of the Notes—Registration Rights."
Listing	We may apply to have the notes of a series listed on the Official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the MVBA and the MAE or any other stock exchange as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. We cannot assure you, however, that these applications will be accepted. Notes may be issued under this program that will not be listed on any securities exchange, and the pricing supplement applicable to a series of notes will specify whether or not the notes of such series have been listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, the MVBA and the MAE or on any other securities exchange.
Governing Law	The Negotiable Obligations Law establishes the requirements for the notes to qualify as "*obligaciones negociables*" thereunder, and Argentine laws and regulations will govern certain matters related to meetings of the holders, including quorum, majority and requisites for calling to noteholders' meeting and our capacity and corporate authorization to establish this program, offer the notes in Argentina, and execute and deliver the notes. All other matters with respect to the notes of a series will be governed by, and construed in accordance with the law specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Placement of the Notes in Argentina	Notes to be issued under this program may be offered to the public in Argentina in accordance with the Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV regulations. A Spanish language prospectus will be available to the general public in Argentina. The placement of the notes by means of a public offering in Argentina will take place, in accordance with the Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV regulations, through the following acts, among others: (i) the publication of a summary of terms and conditions of this prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement in the informative systems of the organized markets where the notes are listed and, if considered necessary, in a newspaper of wide circulation in Argentina; (ii) the distribution to the public of this prospectus and the applicable pricing supplement; (iii) road show presentation in Argentina; and (iv) conference calls to potential investors in Argentina. The pricing supplements will detail the placement efforts to be undertaken in accordance with the Argentine Capital Markets Law and the applicable CNV regulations.
Ratings	This program has been rated "AA (arg)" in Argentina by FIX SCR S.A. Agente de Calificación de Riesgo. If a series of notes under this program will be rated, we will provide the ratings and information relating to such ratings in the applicable pricing supplement. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Ratings used by Argentine rating agencies may differ in certain respects from those used by the rating agencies in the United States or other countries.
Risk Factors	**See "Risk Factors" in page I-6 of this offering memorandum for a description of the principal risks involved in making an investment in the notes. Also, see 2016 20-F "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors."**

Risk Factors

An investment in the notes issued under this program involves significant risks. You should carefully consider the risks described below, those described in the applicable pricing supplement, if any, and those described in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" in the 2016 20-F before making an investment decision. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks. The trading price of the notes issued under this program could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks described below and in the applicable pricing supplement, if any, are those known to us and that we currently believe may materially affect us or investors in the notes issued under this program. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business.

The operations and results of operations of YPF are subject to risks as a result of changes in the competitive, economic, political, legal, regulatory, social, industrial, and financial conditions. Investors should carefully consider these risks.

Risks Related To The Offering

Any unsecured notes we issue will be effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will rank at least *pari passu* in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law, including, without limitation, tax and labor-related claims. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the Indenture (as defined herein) will not prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness and will contain significant exceptions to the restriction on our ability to incur secured debt. If we become insolvent or are liquidated, secured lenders will have priority over claims for payment on the notes to the extent of the assets that constitute their collateral. If any assets remain after payment of secured lenders, those assets may be insufficient to satisfy the claims of the holders of the notes and other unsecured debt as well as of other general creditors entitled to participate ratably with holders of the notes.

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may also issue subordinated notes. In that case, in addition to the priority of certain other creditors described in the preceding paragraphs, subordinated notes will also rank at all times junior in right of payment to certain of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, as described in the applicable pricing supplement.

An active trading market for the notes may not develop or be sustained.

The notes under this program are new securities for which there is currently no active trading market. We may apply to have the notes of a series listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and on the MVBA, the MAE or any other securities exchange; however, we cannot assure you that these applications will be accepted. If the notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and our financial performance.

We cannot assure you that an active trading market for the notes of any series will develop, or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained. If an active trading market for the notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the notes may be adversely affected.

The notes will be subject to transfer restrictions which could limit your ability to resell your notes.

The notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the notes may be offered and sold only (a) to "Qualified Institutional Buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) in compliance with Rule 144A; (b) pursuant to offers and sales that occur outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act; (c) pursuant to another exemption from registration under the Securities Act; or (d) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction. These restrictions could impair your ability to resell notes you purchase. See "Transfer Restrictions."

We may redeem the notes prior to maturity.

Any series of notes is redeemable by us (i) in the event of certain changes in Argentine taxes or (ii) if the applicable pricing supplement so specifies, at our option for any other reason. We may choose to redeem those notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. Accordingly, an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the notes.

See additionally "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" in the 2016 20-F.

The terms of the Notes Indenture provide only limited protection against significant events that could adversely impact your investment in the notes.

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control you will have the right to require us to repurchase the notes as provided in the Notes Indenture, and on the terms set forth in the notes. However, the Change of Control provisions will not afford you protection in the event of certain highly leveraged transactions that may adversely affect you. For example, any leveraged recapitalization, refinancing, restructuring or acquisition initiated by us generally will not constitute a Change of Control (as defined in the Notes Indenture). As a result, we could enter into any such transaction even though the transaction could increase the total amount of our outstanding indebtedness, adversely affect our capital structure or credit rating or otherwise adversely affect the holders of the notes. If any such transaction were to occur, the value of your notes could decline. In addition, the Notes Indenture contains only limited financial covenants.

See additionally "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" on page 13 of the 2016 20-F, included herein.

The price at which holders will be able to sell their Notes prior to maturity will depend on a number of factors and may be substantially less than the amount holders originally invested.

The market value of the Notes at any time may be affected by changes in the level risks perceived in connection with the Company or the market. For example, an increase in the level of the risk perceived could cause a decrease in the market value of the Notes. Conversely, a decrease in the level of risk perceived may cause an increase in the market value of the Notes.

The level of risk perceived will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that can affect the money markets generally and / or the market in which the Company operates. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. If the volatility of the perception of the risk varies, the market value of the Notes may change.

Holders of Notes may find it difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us or our directors, officers and controlling persons.

We are organized under the laws of Argentina and our principal place of business (*domicilio social*) is in the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of our assets and their assets is located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for holders of Notes to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition, under Argentine law, enforcement of foreign judgments would be recognized, provided that the requirements of Articles 517 through 519 of the National Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure are complied with, including the requirement that the judgment does not violate principles of public policy of Argentine law, as determined by the Argentine court. We cannot assure you that an Argentine court would not deem the enforcement of foreign judgments, requiring us to make a payment under the Notes in foreign currency outside of Argentina, to be contrary to Argentine public policy, if at that time there are legal restrictions prohibiting Argentine debtors from transferring foreign currency outside of Argentina to cancel indebtedness. Based on the opinion of our Argentine counsel, there is doubt as to the enforceability against our directors, officers and controlling persons in Argentina, in original actions, of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws. Our Argentine counsel has also advised us that the enforcement in an Argentine court of judgments of U.S. courts in respect of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws shall be subject to compliance with the above described requirements of the National Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure.

Certain of our assets may not be attached or foreclosed on.

Pursuant to Argentine law, assets that are essential to the provision of a public service may not be attached, whether preliminarily or in aid of execution. As a result, Argentine courts may not order enforceability of judgments against any of our assets that are found by a court of law to be essential to the provision of a public service.

We cannot assure you that the credit ratings for the Notes will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn by the Rating Agencies.

The credit ratings of the Notes may change after issuance. Such ratings are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the Notes, but rather reflect only the views of the Rating Agencies at the time the ratings are issued. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the Rating Agencies. We cannot assure you that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the Rating Agencies, if, in the judgment of such Rating Agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any lowering, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price and trading of the Notes.

Payments of judgments against us on the notes could be in pesos.

In the event that proceedings are brought against us in Argentina, either to enforce a judgment or as a result of an original action brought in Argentina, we may not be required to discharge those obligations in a currency other than pesos or the then applicable Argentine currency. As a result, investors may suffer a U.S. dollar shortfall if they obtain a judgment or a distribution in bankruptcy in Argentina if the investors are not able to acquire in the Argentine foreign exchange market the equivalent U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate. Under existing exchange control regulations, foreign investors are allowed to acquire U.S. dollars in the official exchange markets with the proceeds of the collection of pesos received (whether from the debtor or through the enforcement of claims against the assets of the debtor) in payment of interest or principal of debt, including notes such as the notes contemplated herein, which complies with certain requirements, including that the proceeds of the borrowings were liquidated in the Argentine official exchange market. However, these exchange regulations may be eliminated, suspended or materially amended.

We may be unable to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the Notes Indenture), we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at a price of 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Our source of funds for any such purchase of the notes will be available cash, cash generated from our subsidiaries or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. The sources of cash may not be adequate to permit us to repurchase the notes upon a Change of Control. Any failure on our part to offer to repurchase the notes, or to repurchase notes tendered following a Change of Control, may result in a default under the Notes Indenture and may be an event of default under the agreements governing our other indebtedness. For further information, see “Description of Notes—Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control.”

Risks relating to Argentina and the Argentine oil and gas business and our business.

Prospective investors in the notes should carefully consider the additional risk factors discussed under “Part II—Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016—Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors,” beginning on page 12, as well as the risk factors discussed in the applicable pricing supplement, if any.

Use of Proceeds

We will use the net proceeds from the issuance of notes under this program for any one or more of the following purposes, all in compliance with the requirements of Article 36 of the Negotiable Obligations Law, and other applicable regulations, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement:

- working capital and investments in tangible assets located in Argentina;
- since October 25, 2012, to refinance our outstanding debt; or
- capital contributions to controlled or affiliated companies, provided that such companies use the contributions in Argentina and for the purposes set forth above.

Pending their application, proceeds, if any, may be invested in government securities and short-term investments, or as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Description of the Notes

GENERAL

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will be issued under an Indenture (the "Indenture") to be entered into by and among us and a financial institution or entity, as trustee (in such capacity, the "Trustee"). Such Trustee, or any other entity which we may appoint to such effect, will act as co-registrar (in such capacity, the "Co-Registrar"), principal paying agent (in such capacity, the "Principal Paying Agent," and together with any other paying agents under the Indenture, the "Paying Agents") and transfer agent (in such capacity, a "Transfer Agent," and together with any other transfer agents under the Indenture, the "Transfer Agents"). In such Indenture we will also appoint a registrar (in such capacity, the "Registrar"), which may also be Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and representative of the Trustee in Argentina (in such capacity, the "Representative of the Trustee in Argentina"). The Indenture will not be qualified under the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"), except upon effectiveness of any registration statement or shelf registration statement. However, by its terms, the Indenture will incorporate by reference certain provisions of the Trust Indenture Act and, upon consummation of an exchange offer or effectiveness of a shelf registration statement, if any, the Indenture will be governed by, and subject to, the Trust Indenture Act.

Notes may be issued from time to time in one or more series or tranches. The notes of all series outstanding at any one time under this program are limited to an aggregate principal amount of U.S.$10,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies); *provided*, that, subject to the prior approval of the CNV, we may amend the program to increase the aggregate principal amount of notes issuable under the program at any time without the consent of holders of notes. The particular terms of each issue of notes, including, without limitation, the date of issue, issue price, principal amount, currency of denomination and payment, maturity, interest rate or interest rate formula, if any, and, if applicable, redemption, repayment and index provisions, will be set forth for each such issue in the notes, as described in the applicable pricing supplement. With respect to any particular note, the description of the notes herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and to the extent inconsistent therewith is superseded by, such note and the applicable pricing supplement.

The notes will qualify as "*obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones*" under the Negotiable Obligations Law and will be entitled to the benefits set forth therein and subject to the procedural requirements thereof. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank at all times at least *pari passu* in right of payment with all our other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law). If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue, under a supplemental indenture or a separate indenture, notes that are secured by an assignment, lien or other security arrangement with respect to property specified therein and will rank senior, to the extent of the security, to all our existing and future unsecured indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law). If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue, under a supplemental indenture or a separate indenture, subordinated notes that will rank at all times junior in right of payment to our secured indebtedness and, to the extent set forth therein, certain of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (as well as obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law). See "—Status and Ranking."

Unless previously redeemed, a note will mature on the date specified in the applicable pricing supplement (the "Stated Maturity") which shall be no less than seven days from its date of issue, or the minimum term required under CNV regulations.

Each note may be denominated in any currency (a "Specified Currency") as shall be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, payments on each note will be made in the applicable Specified Currency; *provided* that in certain circumstances, as may be described in the applicable pricing supplement, payments on any such note may, to the extent permitted by Argentine law, be made in a currency other than the Specified Currency of denomination. Each note will bear interest, if any, at the interest rate or interest rate formula set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, each note may bear interest at a fixed rate (a "Fixed Rate Note") or at a rate determined by reference to an interest rate basis or other interest rate formula (a "Floating Rate Note") or may bear no interest (a "Zero Coupon Note"). See "—Interest Rate."

The notes may also be issued with principal and/or interest payable, to the extent permitted by Argentine law, in one or more currencies different from the currency in which such notes are denominated ("Dual Currency Notes") or linked to an index and/or a formula ("Indexed Notes"). Dual Currency Notes and Indexed Notes may be issued to bear interest on a fixed or floating rate basis or on a non-interest bearing basis or a combination of such bases, in which case provisions relating to Fixed Rate Notes, Floating Rate Notes, Zero Coupon Notes or a combination thereof, respectively, shall, where the context so admits, apply to such Dual Currency or Indexed Notes. References herein to notes denominated in a Specified Currency shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include Dual Currency Notes payable in such Specified Currency.

The notes may be issued as Discount Notes. A "Discount Note," including any Zero Coupon Note, is a note which is issued at a price lower than the principal amount thereof, and which provides that upon acceleration, redemption or repurchase, the amount payable to the holder of such note will be determined in accordance with the terms of such note, and will be an amount that is less than the amount payable on the Stated Maturity of such note. See "—Redemption and Repurchase —Redemption of Discount Notes."

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will not be subject to any sinking fund and will not be redeemable by us prior to their Stated Maturity, except in the event of certain changes involving Argentine taxes. See "—Redemption and Repurchase."

If specified in the applicable pricing supplement with respect to a series of notes, we may from time to time, without the consent of holders of notes outstanding, create and issue additional notes of such series provided that such additional notes have the same terms and conditions as the notes of that series in all respects (except for the date of issue, the issue price and, if applicable, the first payment of interest) and the additional notes will ultimately form a single series with the previously outstanding notes of the relevant series.

FORM AND DENOMINATION

General

Unless otherwise permitted by applicable law and specified in the applicable pricing supplement, notes will be issued in registered form without interest coupons ("Registered Notes"). Pursuant to Argentine Law No. 24,587 and Decree No. 259/96, Argentine companies may not issue securities in bearer form or in registered endorsable form. Accordingly, as long as the provisions of such laws are in effect and applicable to us, we will only issue notes under this program in registered non-endorsable form. The Registrar and Co-Registrar will maintain the register (the "Register") in which names and addresses of holders of any notes, the note numbers and other details with respect to the issuance, transfer and exchange of the notes will be recorded, unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of the notes, but the Trustee, Registrar, Co-Registrar or any Transfer Agent may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

The applicable pricing supplement will specify the minimum denominations and any other denominations for the notes, subject to applicable laws and CNV regulations.

Registered Notes will be issued in the forms described below, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Registered Notes of the same tranche and tenor initially sold in compliance with Regulation S will be represented by one or more Registered Notes in global form (collectively, a "Regulation S Global Note") which will be (a) deposited with the Trustee in New York City as custodian for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and will be registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, for its direct and indirect participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream), or (b) deposited with a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, and registered in the name of such common depositary or its nominee, for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream (DTC or such other depositary, a "Depositary").

Registered Notes of the same tranche or tenor initially sold within the United States and eligible for resale in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by one or more Registered Notes in global form (collectively, a "Restricted Global Note" and, together with the Regulation S Global Note, the "Global Notes") which will be deposited upon issuance with the Trustee in New York City as custodian for DTC and will be registered in the name of DTC or a nominee of DTC for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC as described below. The Restricted Global Notes (and any Certificated Notes (as defined herein) issued in exchange therefor) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth under "Transfer Restrictions."

On or prior to the 40th day after the completion of the distribution (as certified to the Trustee by the dealer specified in the applicable pricing supplement) of all notes of an identifiable tranche (the "Distribution Compliance Period"), a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Restricted Global Note of the same tranche and like tenor, but only upon receipt by the Trustee of a written certification from the transferor (in the form provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is purchasing for its own account or accounts as to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that such person and each such account is a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A, in each case in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and in accordance with all applicable securities laws of the states of the United States (a "Restricted Global Note Certification"). After the last day of the Distribution Compliance Period, such certification requirement will no longer apply to such transfers. Beneficial interests in a Restricted Global Note may be transferred to a person in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Global Note of the

same tranche and of like tenor, whether before, on or after the end of the Distribution Compliance Period, but only upon receipt by the Trustee of a written certification from the transferor (in the form(s) provided in the Indenture) to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S or (if available) Rule 144 under the Securities Act (a "Regulation S Global Note Certification"). Any beneficial interest in a Global Note that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in another Global Note of the same tranche and of like tenor will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in such Global Note and become an interest in such other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in such other Global Note for as long as it remains such an interest.

Global Notes

A Global Note may not be transferred except as a whole by its Depositary to a nominee of such Depositary or by a nominee of such Depositary to such Depositary or another nominee of such Depositary or by such Depositary or any such nominee to a successor of such Depositary or a nominee of such successor.

Upon the issuance of a Global Note, DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the respective principal amounts of the notes represented by such Global Note to the accounts of institutions that have accounts with DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be ("participants"). The accounts to be credited shall be designated by the dealers of such notes or by us, if such notes are offered and sold directly by us. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be limited to participants or persons that may hold interests through participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in such Global Note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be (with respect to interests of participants), or by participants or persons that hold through participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants). The laws of some states require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such limits and such laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note.

So long as a Depositary, or its nominee, is the holder of a Global Note, such Depositary or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole registered owner or holder of the notes represented by such Global Note for all purposes under the Indenture. Except as set forth below under "—Certificated Notes," owners of beneficial interests in a Global Note will not be entitled to have notes represented by such Global Note registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of notes of such tranche in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the Indenture.

Payments of principal of and premium (if any) and interest on notes registered in the name of or held by a Depositary or its nominee will be made to such Depositary or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner or the holder of the Global Note representing such notes. Neither we nor the Trustee or any Paying Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a Global Note or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, upon receipt of any payment of principal of or premium (if any) or interest in respect of a Global Note, will credit immediately participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial ownership interests in the principal amount of such Global Note as shown on the records of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in such Global Note held through such participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such participants.

Certificated Notes

Interests in a Global Note deposited with DTC or Euroclear and/or Clearstream, will be exchanged for Certificated Notes only if (i) in the case of a Global Note deposited with DTC, DTC notifies us and the Trustee that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for such Global Note or at any time DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, and a successor depositary so registered is not appointed by us within 90 days of such notice, (ii) in the case of a Global Note deposited with Euroclear and/or Clearstream, the clearing system(s) through which it is cleared and settled is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention to cease business permanently or does in fact do so, (iii) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the tranche of notes represented by such Global Note or (iv) we in our sole discretion notify the Trustee in writing that Certificated Notes will be delivered in exchange for such Global Note with respect to the tranche of notes represented by such Global Note. In the case of Certificated Notes issued in exchange for a Restricted Global Note, such certificates will bear, and be subject to, the legends referred to under "Transfer Restrictions."

None of the Trustee, the Registrar, the Co-Registrar, the Transfer Agent, or any other entity appointed by the applicable pricing supplement, will be required to register the transfer or exchange of any Certificated Notes for a period of 15 days preceding any interest payment date, or for a period of 30 days preceding any date established for the payment of principal, or register the transfer or exchange of any Certificated Notes previously called for redemption or tendered for repurchase.

Certificated Notes may be presented for registration of transfer or for exchange for new Certificated Notes of authorized denominations, at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or at the office of any Transfer Agent, or other entity appointed by the applicable pricing supplement. Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Certificated Notes bearing a restrictive legend, or upon specific request for removal of such legend, we will deliver only Certificated Notes that bear such legend, or will refuse to remove such legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to us such satisfactory evidence, which may include an opinion of New York counsel, as may reasonably be required by us, that neither the legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act. In the case of a transfer of less than the principal amount of any Certificated Note, a new Certificated Note will be issued to the transferee in respect of the amount transferred and another Certificated Note will be issued to the transferor in respect of the portion not transferred. Such new notes will be available within three Business Days at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in New York City or at the office of any Transfer Agent.

No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but we or the Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp tax or other governmental duty payable in connection therewith.

Replacement of Notes

Notes that become mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be replaced upon delivery to the Trustee of the notes, or delivery to us and the Trustee of evidence of the loss, theft or destruction thereof satisfactory to us and the Trustee. In the case of a lost, stolen or destroyed note, an indemnity satisfactory to us and the Trustee may be required at the expense of the holder of such note before a replacement note will be issued. Upon the issuance of any new note, we may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation thereto and any other expenses (including the fees and the expenses of the Trustee, its counsel and its agents) connected therewith.

The procedure is pursuant to the provisions of sections 1852 and in accordance with the Civil and Commercial Argentine Code.

In all cases, the holder or legitimate holder of the negotiable obligations must report the event to the issuer and the trustee (if any) in writing with a notarized signature or personally submitted to the public supervisory authority or the entity with which the negotiable obligations are registered. In addition, the holder or legitimate holder of the negotiable obligations must include a sufficient amount, at the discretion of the issuer and the trustee (if any), to meet the expenses of publication and correspondence.

The notice must contain:

1. the individualization of the negotiable obligations, indicating, where appropriate, denomination, nominal value, series and numbering;

2. the manner in which it acquired the ownership, possession or holding of the negotiable obligations and the time and, if possible, the date of the respective acts;

3. the date, form and place of payment of the last dividend, interest, amortization quota or exercise of rights arising from negotiable obligations;

4. a statement of the circumstances that caused the loss, removal or destruction. If the destruction is partial, he must exhibit the remains of the negotiable obligations in his possession; and

5. the constitution of a special domicile in the jurisdiction where the issuer has its headquarters or, where applicable, at the place of payment.

The issuer, the trustee (if any) or the entity receiving the notice shall immediately suspend the effects of the negotiable obligations with respect to any third parties, under the responsibility of the petitioner, and deliver to the holder filing the notice a record of its presentation and of the suspension provided.

The issuer must publish in the Official Gazette and in one of the newspapers with the largest circulation in the Argentine Republic, for a day, a notice that must contain the name, identity document and special address of the holder filing the notice, as well as the necessary data for the identification of the negotiable obligations included, and include the species, number, nominal value and current coupon of the negotiable obligations, as the case may be, and the summons to those who are entitled to them to file opposition, within sixty days. The publications must be filled out by the issuer within the business day following the filing of the notice.

Furthermore to the aforementioned publications, the issuer or the entity receiving the notice is obliged to communicate it to the entity in which they are listed closest to their domicile and, if applicable, to the issuer on the same day of their receipt. The entity must make known the notice, in the same period, to the comptroller body of the securities markets, to the securities exchanges, and to the other entities expressly authorized by the special law or the enforcement authority in which the securities are listed.

The entities expressly authorized by the special law or the enforcement authority in which the negotiable obligations are negotiated, must publish a notice in its information body or make it known by other appropriate means, within the same day of receiving the notice or the relevant communication.

Complying with the conditions set forth in article 1861 of the Civil and Commercial Argentine Code, the issuer must directly extend a new title definitive value in the name of the registered holder and record the existing liens.

STATUS AND RANKING

The notes will qualify as "*obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones*" under the Negotiable Obligations Law and will be entitled to the benefits set forth therein and subject to the procedural requirements thereof. In particular, pursuant to Article 29 of the Negotiable Obligations Law, in the event of a default by us in the payment of any amount due under a note of any series, the holder of such note will be entitled to institute summary judicial proceedings (*juicio ejecutivo*) in Argentina to recover payment of any such amount.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank at all times at least *pari passu* in right of payment with all our other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law, including, without limitation, tax and labor related claims).

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue, under a supplemental indenture or a separate indenture, notes that are secured by an assignment, lien or other security arrangement with respect to property specified therein and will rank senior, to the extent of the security, to all our existing and future unsecured indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law).

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may issue, under a supplemental indenture or a separate indenture, subordinated notes. In addition to the priority of certain other creditors described in the preceding paragraphs, subordinated notes will rank at all times junior in right of payment to our secured indebtedness and, to the extent set forth therein, certain of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (as well as obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law).

INTEREST RATE

General

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, each Fixed Rate Note or Floating Rate Note will bear interest from (and including) the issue date or such other date (the "Interest Commencement Date") specified in the applicable pricing supplement or from the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if such note is a Floating Rate Note and the Interest Reset Period is daily or weekly, from the day following the most recent Regular Record Date) (as each such term is defined below) to which interest on such note has been paid or duly provided for at the fixed rate per annum, or at the rate per annum determined pursuant to the interest rate formula, stated in the applicable pricing supplement, until the principal thereof is paid or made available for payment. Interest will be payable on the date or dates specified in the applicable pricing supplement (an "Interest Payment Date") and at Stated Maturity or upon acceleration, redemption or repurchase as specified under "—Payment of principal and interest" below.

Each note bearing interest will bear interest at either (a) a fixed rate or (b) a variable rate determined by reference to an interest rate basis (including LIBOR (a "LIBOR Note"), the Treasury Rate (a "Treasury Rate Note") or such other interest rate basis as is set forth in the applicable pricing supplement), which may be adjusted by adding or subtracting the Spread and/or multiplying by the Spread Multiplier. The "Spread" is the number of basis points specified in the applicable pricing supplement as being applicable to the interest rate for such note, and the "Spread Multiplier" is the percentage specified in the applicable pricing supplement as being applicable to the interest rate for such note. A Floating Rate Note may also have either or both of the following as specified in the applicable pricing supplement: (a) a maximum numerical interest rate limitation, or ceiling, on the rate of interest which may accrue during any interest period (a "Maximum Rate") and (b) a minimum numerical interest rate limitation, or floor, on the rate of interest which may accrue during any interest period (a "Minimum Rate").

We use the following general definitions throughout this section:

"*Business Day*" means, unless otherwise defined in the applicable pricing supplement, any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which commercial banks are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in New York City or the City of Buenos Aires; *provided*, *however*, that, with respect to notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, it is also not a day on which commercial banks are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in the principal financial center of the country issuing the Specified Currency, or, if the Specified Currency is the Euro, such day is also a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer ("TARGET") System is open (a "TARGET Settlement Date"); *provided further* that, with respect to a LIBOR Note, it is also a London Banking Day.

"*London Banking Day*" means any day on which dealings in deposits in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.

"*Index Maturity*" means, with respect to a Floating Rate Note, the period to maturity of the instrument or obligation on which the interest rate formula is based, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

"*Calculation Agent*" means, with respect to any applicable series of notes, the person designated as calculation agent in the applicable pricing supplement for such series of notes.

Fixed Rate Notes

Fixed Rate Notes will bear interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date specified in the applicable pricing supplement at the rate or rates per annum so specified (the "Fixed Rate(s) of Interest") payable in arrears on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year and on the Stated Maturity or upon redemption, repurchase or acceleration. The first payment of interest will be made on the Interest Payment Date next following the Interest Commencement Date and, if the period from the Interest Commencement Date to the Interest Payment Date differs from the period between subsequent Interest Payment Dates, will equal the "Initial Broken Amount" specified in the applicable pricing supplement. If the Stated Maturity is not an Interest Payment Date, interest from and including the preceding Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date, as the case may be) to (but excluding) the Stated Maturity will equal the "Final Broken Amount" specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

FLOATING RATE NOTES

General

The applicable pricing supplement relating to a Floating Rate Note will designate an interest rate basis (the "Interest Rate Basis") for such Floating Rate Note. The Interest Rate Basis for each Floating Rate Note will be: (a) LIBOR, in which case such note will be a

LIBOR Note; (b) the Treasury Rate, in which case such note will be a Treasury Rate Note; or (c) such other interest rate basis as is set forth in such pricing supplement. The pricing supplement for a Floating Rate Note will also specify, if applicable, the Calculation Agent, the Index Maturity, the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, the Maximum Rate, the Minimum Rate, the Regular Record Dates and the Initial Interest Rate, the Interest Payment Dates, the Calculation Dates, the Interest Determination Dates, the Interest Reset Period and the Interest Reset Dates (each as defined below) with respect to such note.

The rate of interest on each Floating Rate Note will be reset and become effective daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually or otherwise, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement (each an "Interest Reset Period"); *provided*, *however*, that (a) the interest rate in effect from the date of issue to the first Interest Reset Date with respect to a Floating Rate Note will be the initial interest rate as set forth in the applicable pricing supplement (the "Initial Interest Rate") and (b) unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest rate in effect for the ten days immediately prior to Stated Maturity of a note will be that in effect on the tenth day preceding such Stated Maturity. The dates on which the rate of interest will be reset (each an "Interest Reset Date") will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. If any Interest Reset Date for any Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day with respect to such Floating Rate Note, the Interest Reset Date for such Floating Rate Note will be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day with respect to such Floating Rate Note, except that, in the case of a LIBOR Note, if such Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, such Interest Reset Date will be the next preceding Business Day.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, "Interest Determination Dates" will be as set forth below. The Interest Determination Date pertaining to an Interest Reset Date for a LIBOR Note (the "LIBOR Interest Determination Date") will be the second Business Day preceding such Interest Reset Date. The Interest Determination Date pertaining to an Interest Reset Date for a Treasury Rate Note (the "Treasury Interest Determination Date") will be the day of the week in which such Interest Reset Date falls and on which Treasury bills would normally be auctioned. Treasury bills are usually sold at auction on the Monday of each week, unless that day is a legal holiday, in which case the auction is usually held on the following Tuesday, except that such auction may be on the preceding Friday. If, as the result of a legal holiday, an auction is so held on the preceding Friday, such Friday will be the Treasury Interest Determination Date pertaining to the Interest Reset Date occurring in the next succeeding week. If an auction date falls on any Interest Reset Date for a Treasury Rate Note, then such Interest Reset Date will instead be the first Business Day immediately following such auction date.

All percentages resulting from any calculations referred to in this offering memorandum will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upward (e.g., 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) being rounded to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655)), and all Specified Currency amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one-half cent rounded upward) or nearest equivalent in Specified Currencies other than U.S. dollars.

In addition to any Maximum Rate which may be applicable to any Floating Rate Note pursuant to the above provisions, the interest rate on Floating Rate Notes will in no event be higher than the maximum interest rate permitted by applicable law.

Upon the request of the holder of any Floating Rate Note, the Calculation Agent will provide the interest rate then in effect, and, if determined, the interest rate which will become effective on the next Interest Reset Date with respect to such Floating Rate Note. The Calculation Agent's determination of any interest rate will be final and binding in the absence of manifest error.

The Calculation Agent will cause notice of the rate of interest and the amount of interest for each interest period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be given to us and the Trustee as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth Business Day thereafter and, in the case of notes listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, no later than the first date of the relevant Interest Reset Period. Such notice will be in accordance with the provisions of the notes relating to notices to holders of notes. See "—Notices." The amount of interest and the Interest Payment Date may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements as may be made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Reset Period.

The manner in which the interest rate for any Floating Rate Note that is not a LIBOR Note or a Treasury Rate Note will be determined as set forth in the applicable pricing supplement.

LIBOR Notes

LIBOR Notes will bear interest at the interest rates (calculated with reference to LIBOR and the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, subject to the Maximum Rate or the Minimum Rate, if any), and will be payable on the dates, specified on the face of the LIBOR Note and in the applicable pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, LIBOR with respect to any Interest Reset Date will be determined by the Calculation Agent, or any other entity appointed by the applicable pricing supplement, in accordance with the following provisions. On the relevant LIBOR Interest Determination Date, LIBOR will be determined on the basis of either of the following or otherwise, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement:

(a) the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency having the specified Index Maturity, commencing on the next succeeding Interest Reset Date, which appear on the display designated as page "LIBOR01" or "LIBOR02," as applicable, on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or such other page as may replace such pages on that service for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates of major banks for deposits in the Specified Currency) (each a "Reuters Screen LIBOR Page") as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on such LIBOR Interest Determination Date. If at least two such offered rates appear on the applicable Reuters Screen LIBOR Page, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be the arithmetic mean of such offered rates as determined by the Calculation Agent. If fewer than two offered rates appear, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be determined as described in (c) below; or

(b) the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency having the specified Index Maturity, commencing on the next succeeding Interest Reset Date, which appear on the display designated as page "BBAM1" on the Bloomberg Service (or such other page as may replace any such page on that service for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates of major banks for deposits in the Specified Currency) ("Bloomberg Page") as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on such LIBOR Interest Determination Date. If no such offered rate appears, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be determined as described in (c) below.

If neither a Reuters Screen LIBOR Page nor Bloomberg Page is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, LIBOR will be determined as if a Reuters Screen LIBOR Page had been so specified.

(c) With respect to a LIBOR Interest Determination Date on which fewer than two offered rates for the applicable Index Maturity appear on a Reuters Screen LIBOR Page as described in (a) above, or on which no rate appears on the Bloomberg Page as described in (b) above, as applicable, LIBOR will be determined on the basis of the rates at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time, on such LIBOR Interest Determination Date at which deposits in the Specified Currency having the specified Index Maturity are offered to prime banks in the London interbank market by four major banks in the London interbank market selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) commencing on the second Business Day immediately following such LIBOR Interest Determination Date and in a principal amount equal to an amount of not less than U.S.$1,000,000 (or its approximate equivalent in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars) that in our judgment is representative for a single transaction in such market at such time (a "Representative Amount"). The Calculation Agent will request the principal London office of each of such banks to provide a quotation of its rate. If at least two such quotations are provided, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on such LIBOR Interest Determination Date by three major banks in New York City, selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us), for loans in the Specified Currency to leading European banks having the specified Index Maturity commencing on the Interest Reset Date and in a Representative Amount; provided, that if fewer than three banks selected as aforesaid by the Calculation Agent are quoting as mentioned in this sentence, LIBOR with respect to such Interest Reset Date will be LIBOR in effect on such LIBOR Interest Determination Date.

Treasury Rate Notes

Treasury Rate Notes will bear interest at the interest rates (calculated with reference to the Treasury Rate and the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, subject to the Maximum Rate or Minimum Rate, if any) and will be payable on the dates specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the "Calculation Date" with respect to a Treasury Interest Determination Date will be the tenth day after such Treasury Interest Determination Date or, if any such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, "Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any Interest Reset Date, the rate for the auction on the relevant Treasury Interest Determination Date of direct obligations of the United States ("Treasury Bills") having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, as such rate appears on the display of (i) Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or any successor service) on page "RTRTSY1" or "RTRTY2," as applicable (or any other pages as may replace such pages), or (ii) Bloomberg Services (or any successor service) on page "BTMM" or "PX1," as applicable (or any other pages as may replace such pages). In the event that such rate does not appear on any such pages by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the Calculation Date pertaining to such Treasury Interest Determination Date, then the Treasury Rate for such Interest Reset Date shall be the rate on such date as published in H.15 Daily Update under the heading "U.S. government securities—Treasury bills—Auction high." In the event that the foregoing rates do not so appear or are not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the

Calculation Date pertaining to such Treasury Interest Determination Date, then the Treasury Rate for such Interest Reset Date shall be the "Investment Rate" (expressed as a bond equivalent yield, on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) as announced by the United States Department of the Treasury for the auction held on such Treasury Interest Determination Date, currently available on the worldwide web at: www.treasurydirect.gov/RI/OFBills. In the event that the results of the auction of Treasury Bills having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement are not published or reported as provided above by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on such Calculation Date or if no such auction is held on such Treasury Interest Determination Date, then the Treasury Rate shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent and shall be the rate for such Treasury Interest Determination Date for the issue of Treasury Bills with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity (expressed as a bond equivalent yield, on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) as published in H.15(519) under the heading "U.S. government securities—Treasury bills (secondary market)." In the event that the foregoing rates do not so appear or are not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the Calculation Date pertaining to such Treasury Interest Determination Date, then the Treasury Rate for such Interest Reset Date shall be the rate for such Treasury Interest Determination Date for the issue of Treasury Bills with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity, as published in H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate under the heading "U.S. government securities—Treasury bills (secondary market)." In the event that the foregoing rates do not so appear or are not so published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the Calculation Date pertaining to such Treasury Interest Determination Date, then the Treasury Rate shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent and shall be a yield to maturity (expressed as a bond equivalent yield, on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, at approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on such Treasury Interest Determination Date, quoted by three leading primary United States government securities dealers selected by the Calculation Agent with our approval (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld) for the issue of Treasury Bills with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity; *provided* that if the dealers selected as aforesaid by the Calculation Agent with our approval (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld) are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the Treasury Rate for such Interest Reset Date shall be the Treasury Rate in effect on such Treasury Interest Determination Date.

PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

General

Interest (and principal, premium and Additional Amounts, if any, payable other than at Stated Maturity or upon acceleration, redemption or repurchase) will be payable in immediately available funds to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date next preceding each Interest Payment Date notwithstanding the cancellation of such notes upon any transfer or exchange thereof subsequent to such Record Date and prior to such Interest Payment Date; *provided*, *however*, that interest payable at Stated Maturity or upon acceleration, redemption or repurchase will be payable to the person to whom principal will be payable; *provided further* that if and to the extent we default in the payment of the interest (and Additional Amounts, if any) due on such Interest Payment Date, such defaulted interest (and Additional Amounts, if any) will be paid to the person in whose names such notes are registered at the end of a subsequent record date established by us by notice given by mail by or on behalf of us to the holders of the notes not less than 15 days preceding such subsequent record date, such record date to be not less than 15 days preceding the date of payment in respect of such defaulted interest. If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest (and Additional Amounts, if any) may also be payable in kind by issuance of additional notes or otherwise. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the first payment of interest on any note originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date to the registered owner at the close of business on such next succeeding Regular Record Date. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement and note, the "Regular Record Date" with respect to any note will be the date 15 calendar days prior to each Interest Payment Date, whether or not such date will be a Business Day.

Payment of the principal of and any premium, interest, Additional Amounts and other amounts on or in respect of any Registered Note at Stated Maturity or upon acceleration, redemption or repurchase will be made in immediately available funds to the person in whose name such note is registered upon surrender of such note at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the office of the Paying Agent located in the City of Buenos Aires, or at the specified office of any other Paying Agent, *provided* that the Registered Note is presented to the Paying Agent in time for the Paying Agent to make such payments in such funds in accordance with its normal procedures. Payments of the principal of and any premium, interest, Additional Amounts and other amounts on or in respect of Registered Notes to be made other than at Stated Maturity or upon redemption or repurchase will be made by check mailed on or before the due date for such payments to the address of the person entitled thereto as it appears in the Register; *provided* that (a) the applicable Depositary, as holder of the Global Notes, shall be entitled to receive payments of interest by wire transfer of immediately available funds, (b) a holder of U.S.$1,000,000 (or the approximate equivalent thereof in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars) in aggregate principal or face amount of notes of the same series shall be entitled to receive payments of interest by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account maintained by such holder at a bank located in the United States

or Argentina as may have been appropriately designated by such person to the Trustee in writing no later than 15 days prior to such Interest Payment Date is due and (c) to the extent that the holder of a Registered Note issued and denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars elects to receive payment of principal and interest at Stated Maturity or upon redemption or repurchase in such Specified Currency, such payment, except in circumstances described in the applicable pricing supplement, shall be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account specified in writing not less than 15 days prior to Stated Maturity by the holder to the Trustee. Unless such designation is revoked in writing, any such designation made by such holder with respect to such notes shall remain in effect with respect to any future payments with respect to such notes payable to such holder.
Payments of interest on any Fixed Rate Note or Floating Rate Note with respect to any Interest Payment Date will include interest accrued to but excluding such Interest Payment Date; *provided*, *however*, that, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, if the Interest Reset Dates with respect to any Floating Rate note are daily or weekly, interest payable on such note on any Interest Payment Date, other than interest payable on the date on which principal on any such note is payable, will include interest accrued to but excluding the day following the next preceding Regular Record Date.

With respect to a Floating Rate Note, accrued interest from the date of issue or from the last date to which interest has been paid is calculated by multiplying the principal or face amount of such Floating Rate Note by an accrued interest factor. Such accrued interest factor is computed by adding the interest factor calculated for each day from the date of issue, or from the last date to which interest has been paid, to but excluding the date for which accrued interest is being calculated. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement and note, the interest factor (expressed as a decimal) for each such day is computed by dividing the interest rate (expressed as a decimal) applicable to such date by 360, in the case of LIBOR notes, or by the actual number of days in the year, in the case of Treasury Rate Notes.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, interest on Fixed Rate Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve months of 30 days each and, in the case of an incomplete month, the number of days elapsed.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, if any Interest Payment Date (other than the Stated Maturity) for any Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day in the relevant locations specified in the pricing supplement and the place of payment, such Interest Payment Date will be the next Business Day succeeding such Business Day (except that, in the case of a LIBOR Note, if such Business Day is in the next succeeding calendar month, such Interest Payment Date will be the next Business Day preceding such Business Day). If the Stated Maturity for any Fixed Rate Note or Floating Rate Note or the Interest Payment Date for any Fixed Rate Note falls on a day which is not a Business Day in the relevant locations specified in the pricing supplement and the place of payment, payment of principal (and premium, if any) and interest with respect to such note will be made on the next succeeding Business Day in the place of payment with the same force and effect as if made on the due date and no interest on such payment will accrue from and after such due date.

Foreign exchange restrictions

In the event that, on any payment date in respect of any series of notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than the Argentine peso, any restrictions or prohibition of access to the Argentine foreign exchange market exists, we will seek to pay all amounts payable under such series of notes in the Specified Currency either (i) by purchasing at market price securities of any series of U.S. dollar denominated Argentine sovereign bonds or any other securities or private or public bonds issued in Argentina, and transferring and selling such instruments outside Argentina for the Specified Currency, to the extent permitted by applicable law, or (ii) by means of any other reasonable means permitted by law in Argentina, in each case, on such payment date. All costs and taxes payable in connection with the procedures referred to in (i) and (ii) above shall be borne by us.

If the principal of or any premium, interest, Additional Amounts or other amounts on any series of notes are payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars and such Specified Currency is not available due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, or is no longer used by the government of the country issuing such currency or for settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the international banking community, we will be entitled, to the extent permitted by Argentine law, to satisfy our obligations to the holders of such notes by making such payment in U.S. dollars. The amount of U.S. dollars to be received by holders of such notes will be based on the average firm bid quotation expressed in U.S. dollars, for the foreign or composite currency in which such note is denominated, received by the Exchange Rate Agent, at approximately 11:00 A.M. New York City time on the second Business Day preceding the applicable payment date, from three recognized foreign exchange dealers in New York City, selected by the Exchange Rate Agent and approved by us, for the purchase by the quoting dealer, for settlement on such payment date, of the aggregate amount of the Specified Currency payable on such payment date in respect of such notes. All currency exchange costs will be borne by the holders of such notes by deduction from such payments. In the event that the exchange rate quotation is not available on the second Business Day next preceding the applicable payment date, the rate at which the amounts due shall be converted into U.S. dollars shall be on the basis of the most recently available market exchange rate quotations. Any payment made under such circumstances in U.S. dollars where the required payment is due in a Specified Currency other than

U.S. dollars will not constitute an Event of Default (as defined below) under the notes. The exchange rate agent (the "Exchange Rate Agent") with respect to notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be the person designated as the Exchange Rate Agent in the applicable pricing supplement.

REDEMPTION AND REPURCHASE

Redemption for taxation reasons

In addition to any redemption provisions that may be specified in the applicable pricing supplement relating to the notes of any series, if at any time subsequent to the issuance of the notes of any series as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Argentina or of any political subdivision thereof or of any authority therein or thereof having power to tax or as a result of any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, we become obligated to pay any Additional Amounts as provided or referred to below under "—Payments of Additional Amounts" and we determine in good faith that such obligation cannot be avoided by taking reasonable measures available to us, then the notes of such series will be redeemable as a whole (but not in part), at our option, at any time upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice given to the holders of such series of notes as provided in the Indenture at their principal amount (or, in the case of Discount Notes, at their Amortized Face Amount) together with accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption (the "Redemption Date"). We will also pay to the holders of the notes of such series on the Redemption Date any Additional Amounts which are then payable. In order to effect a redemption of the notes of any series under this paragraph, we will be required to deliver to the Trustee at least 45 days prior to the Redemption Date (i) a certificate signed by two members of our Board of Directors stating that the obligation to pay such Additional Amounts cannot be avoided by us taking reasonable measures available to us and (ii) an opinion of independent legal counsel of recognized standing to the effect that we have or will become obligated to pay such Additional Amounts as a result of such change or amendment. No notice of redemption may be given earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts were a payment in respect of the notes of such series then due.

Redemption at our option

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may, subject to compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, having given (unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement) not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' notice to the holders of the notes in accordance with the provisions governing the giving of notices set forth below (which notice will be irrevocable) and to the Trustee and, if applicable, the CNV, redeem all or only some of the notes then outstanding on the dates (the "Optional Redemption Date(s)") and at the amounts (the "Optional Redemption Amount(s)") specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable pricing supplement together with accrued interest (if any) to the date fixed for redemption (which date, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, must be an Interest Payment Date). In the event of a redemption of only some of the notes of a series, such redemption must be of a principal amount being the "Minimum Redemption Amount" or a "Higher Redemption Amount," in each case if so indicated in the applicable pricing supplement. In the case of a partial redemption of Certificated Notes, such notes to be redeemed will be determined on a pro rata basis not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption and a list of the notes called for redemption will be notified, in accordance with the provisions governing the giving of notices set forth in the Indenture, not less than 30 days prior to such date. In the case of a partial redemption of notes which are represented by a Global Note, the relevant notes will be selected in accordance with the rules of the relevant clearing system or systems, as the case may be. If the notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market or any other, any securities exchange and the rules of Luxembourg Stock Exchange such securities exchange so require, we will, once in each year in which there has been a partial redemption of the notes, cause to be published in a leading newspaper of Luxembourg as specified by such other securities exchanges a notice specifying the aggregate principal amount of notes outstanding and a list of the notes drawn for redemption but not surrendered.

Redemption at the option of the holder

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, upon the holder of any note giving to us (unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement) not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' notice in accordance with the provisions governing the giving of notices set forth below, which notice will be irrevocable, we will, subject to compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem such note, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable pricing supplement on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount specified in or determined in the manner specified in the applicable pricing supplement, in whole but not in part, together with accrued interest (if any) to the date fixed for redemption.

Only the registered holder of a Global Note can exercise a right to repayment in respect thereof. In order to ensure that such entity will timely exercise a right to repayment with respect to a particular note, the beneficial owners of such notes must instruct the broker or

other direct or indirect participant through which it holds an interest in such note to notify DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, of its desire to exercise a right to repayment. Different firms have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers and, accordingly, each beneficial owner should consult the broker or other direct or indirect participant through which it holds an interest in a note in order to ascertain the deadline by which such an instruction must be given in order for timely notice to be delivered to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be.

Redemption of Discount Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, in the event of acceleration of maturity or redemption prior to maturity of an Discount Note, the amount payable thereon in lieu of the principal amount due at the Stated Maturity will be the amount (the "Amortized Face Amount") equal to the sum of (i) the issue price (as defined in "Taxation—U.S. Federal Income Taxation") of such note and (ii) the product of the accrual yield specified in the applicable pricing supplement (compounded annually) and the issue price from (and including) the issue date to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date (or, in the case of an early redemption for taxation reasons, the date fixed for redemption) and computed in accordance with generally accepted United States bond yield computation principles, but in no event will the Amortized Face Amount exceed the principal amount of such note due at Stated Maturity thereof.

Procedure for payment upon redemption

If notice of redemption has been given in the manner set forth herein and in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes of a series to be redeemed will become due and payable on the redemption date specified in such notice, and upon presentation and surrender of the notes at the place or places specified in such notice, the notes will be paid and redeemed by us at the places and in the manner and currency therein specified and at the redemption price therein specified together with accrued interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the redemption date. From and after the redemption date, if monies for the redemption of notes called for redemption will have been made available at the corporate trust office of the Trustee for redemption on the redemption date, the notes called for redemption will cease to bear interest (and, in the case of Discount Notes, cease to increase the Amortized Face Amount payable in respect thereof), and the only right of the holders of such notes will be to receive payment of the redemption price together with accrued interest and Additional Amounts, if any, to the redemption date as aforesaid.

Cancellation

Any notes redeemed in full by us will be immediately canceled and may not be reissued or resold.

Repurchase offer

The applicable pricing supplement may provide that, upon the occurrence of certain events described therein, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase notes of a series at a price and in accordance with the conditions set forth in the applicable pricing supplement.

Purchase of notes

We and our Subsidiaries and Affiliates may at any time purchase or otherwise acquire any note, by purchase or private agreement, in the open market or otherwise, at any price and may resell or otherwise dispose of such note at any time, taking into account that, in order to determine at any time whether or not the holders of the required principal amount of the outstanding notes have made a request, demand, authorization, instruction, notice, consent or waiver under the terms of the applicable pricing supplement or the Indenture, if any, the notes held by us or any of our Subsidiaries and Affiliates will not be counted and will not be considered outstanding.

PAYMENTS OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS

All payments in respect of the notes, including, without limitation, payments of principal and interest, will be made by us without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, levies, or other governmental charges of whatever nature ("Taxes") in effect on the date of the applicable indenture or imposed or established in the future by or on behalf of Argentina or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof, unless we are compelled by law to deduct or withhold such Taxes. In the event any such Taxes are so imposed or established, we will pay such additional amounts ("Additional Amounts") as may be necessary in order that the net amounts receivable by the holders of the notes of each series after any withholding or deduction in respect of such Taxes shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable in respect of the notes of such series in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to any

withholding or deduction on any note to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder of the notes of such series for or on account of (a) any such Taxes that have been imposed by reason of the holder of such notes being a resident of Argentina or having some connection with Argentina other than the mere holding of such notes or the receipt of principal and interest in respect thereof; or (b) any such Taxes that have been imposed by reason of the presentation by the holder of a note for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later, except to the extent that such holder would have been entitled to such Additional Amounts on presenting such note for payment on the last date of such period of 30 days; or (c) any Taxes that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the holder or beneficial owner of such notes to comply with any certification, information, documentation or other reporting requirements if such compliance (i) is required at any time subsequent to the issuance of the notes of any series as a result of a change in applicable law, regulation, administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in the rate of deduction or withholding of, Taxes, and (ii) is not more onerous to the holder or beneficial owner than comparable certification, information, documentation or other reporting requirements imposed under U.S. tax law, regulation and administrative practice (such as IRS Forms W-8 and W-9 or any comparable successor forms); or (d) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal assets or similar Taxes; or (e) Taxes payable otherwise than by withholding from payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the notes; or (f) any combination of items (a) to (e) above. Furthermore, no Additional Amounts shall be paid with respect to any payment on a note to a holder that is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or beneficial owner would not have been entitled to receive the Additional Amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the holder. Any reference herein or in the notes to principal, premium and/or interest shall be deemed also to refer to any Additional Amounts which may be payable under the undertakings described in this paragraph.

In addition, we will pay any stamp, issue, registration, documentary or other similar taxes and duties, including interest and penalties, in respect of the creation, issue and offering of the notes, excluding any such taxes and duties imposed by any jurisdiction outside Argentina, except those resulting from, or required to be paid in connection with, the enforcement of such notes after the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default with respect to the notes in default. We will also pay and indemnify the holders and the Trustee from and against all court taxes or other taxes and duties, including interest and penalties, paid by any of them in any jurisdiction in connection with any action permitted to be taken by the holders or the Trustee to enforce our obligations under the notes.

In the event that we pay any personal asset tax in respect of outstanding notes, we have agreed to waive any right we may have under Argentine law to seek reimbursement from the holders or direct owners of the notes of any such amounts paid. See “Taxation—Argentine Tax Considerations.”

COVENANTS

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, under the terms of the notes of each series, we will, and to the extent specified below will cause our Subsidiaries to, covenant and agree that as long as the notes of such series remain outstanding:

Payment of principal and interest

We will duly and punctually pay the principal of and interest and premium and Additional Amounts, if any, on the notes of such series in accordance with the terms of the notes of such series and the Indenture.

Maintenance of office or agency

We will maintain in each of the City of Buenos Aires and in each place of payment specified for a series of notes, an office or agency (including for such purposes the office of a Paying Agent or Transfer Agent, to the extent applicable) where the notes of that series may be presented or surrendered for payment, where the notes of that series may be surrendered for registration of transfer or exchange and where notices and demands to or upon us in respect of the notes of that series and the Indenture may be served.

The corporate ledgers and accounting records are kept in the headquarters of the Company located at Macacha Güemes 515, City of Buenos Aires. Additionally, the back-up documentation of the transactions performed by the Company which are not kept at the Company’s headquarters are located in the warehouses of ADEA S.A. and File S.R.L.

Maintenance of existence

We will, and will cause each of our Significant Subsidiaries to, (a) maintain in effect its corporate existence and all registrations necessary therefor and (b) take all reasonable actions to maintain all rights, privileges, titles to property, franchises and similar

entitlements necessary or desirable in the normal conduct of our and our Significant Subsidiaries' business, activities or operations; *provided*, *however*, that this covenant shall not prohibit any transaction by us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries otherwise permitted under the covenant described in "—Mergers, Consolidations, Sales, Leases" and this covenant will not require us to maintain any such right, privilege, title to property, franchise or similar entitlement, or to preserve the corporate existence of any Significant Subsidiary, if our Board of Directors determines in good faith that (i) the maintenance or preservation thereof is no longer necessary or desirable in the conduct of our and our Subsidiaries' business taken as a whole and (ii) the loss thereof is not, and will not be, adverse in any material respect to the holders of notes of such series.

Maintenance of Properties

We will, and will cause each of our Significant Subsidiaries to, cause all tangible Properties used or useful in the conduct of our and our Significant Subsidiaries' business to be maintained and kept in good condition, repair and working order and supplied with all necessary equipment and will cause to be made all necessary repairs, renewals, replacements and improvements thereof, all as in our judgment may be necessary so that the business carried on in connection therewith may be properly and advantageously conducted at all times; *provided* that this covenant will not prevent us from discontinuing the operation or maintenance of any such Properties if such discontinuance is, as determined by our Board of Directors in good faith, necessary or desirable in the conduct of our and our Subsidiaries' business taken as a whole and not adverse in any material respect to the holders of notes of such series.

Payment of taxes and other claims

We will, and will cause each of our Significant Subsidiaries to, pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged, before the same shall become delinquent, (i) all taxes, assessments and governmental charges levied or imposed upon us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries, and (ii) all lawful claims for labor, materials and supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a Lien upon our Property or the Property of any of our Significant Subsidiaries; *provided* that we will not be required to pay or discharge or cause to be paid or discharged any such tax, assessment, charge or claims whose amount, applicability or validity is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings.

Maintenance of insurance

We will, and will cause each of our Significant Subsidiaries to, keep at all times all of our and its Properties which are of an insurable nature insured against loss or damage with insurers believed by us to be responsible to the extent that Property of similar characteristics is usually so insured by corporations similarly situated and owning like Properties in accordance with good business practice.

Negative pledge

We will not, and will not permit any of our Significant Subsidiaries and Affiliates to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien on any of our or its present or future Property to secure Indebtedness unless, at the same time or prior thereto, all of the notes are equally and ratably secured therewith, except for:

(a) any Lien existing on the date of the issuance of the applicable series;

(b) any landlord's, workmen's, carriers', warehousemen's, mechanics', materialmen's, repairmen's or other like Liens arising in the ordinary course of business (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, Liens in connection with any Indebtedness for borrowed money) that are not overdue for a period of more than 30 days or that are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

(c) any Lien on any Property securing Indebtedness incurred or assumed solely for the purpose of financing all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, development or improvement of such Property, which Lien attached to such Property concurrently with or within 120 days after the acquisition or the completion of the construction, development or improvement thereof;

(d) any Lien on any property existing thereon at the time of acquisition of such property and not created in connection with such acquisition;

(e) any Lien on any Property owned by a corporation or other Person, which Lien exists at the time of the acquisition of such corporation or other Person by us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries and which Lien is not created in connection with such acquisition;

(f) any Lien on cash, cash equivalents or marketable securities created to secure our Hedging Obligations or of any of our Significant Subsidiaries;

(g) any Lien securing any Project Financing or any guarantee thereof by any direct or indirect parent of the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary; provided that such Lien does not apply to any Property or our assets or of any of our Significant Subsidiaries other than the Property of the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary related to the relevant project and equity interests in the applicable Project Financing Subsidiary that holds no significant assets other than those related to the relevant project or in any direct or indirect parent thereof that holds no significant assets other than direct or indirect ownership interests in such Project Financing Subsidiary;

(h) any Lien on any Property securing an extension, renewal or refunding of Indebtedness secured by a Lien referred to in (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) above, provided that such new Lien is limited to the Property which was subject to the prior Lien immediately before such extension, renewal or refunding and *provided* that the principal amount of Indebtedness secured by the prior Lien immediately before such extension, renewal or refunding is not increased;

(i) any Lien for taxes, assessments, governmental charges or claims or other statutory Lien, in each case relating to amounts that are not yet payable or that are being contested in good faith and for which any reserves required by Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable have been established;

(j) Liens incurred or deposits made to secure the performance of tenders, bids, trades, contracts, leases, statutory obligations, surety and appeal bonds, performance bonds, advance payment bonds, purchase, construction or sales contracts and other obligations of a like nature, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

(k) leases or subleases granted to others, easements, rights of way, servitudes or zoning or building restrictions and other minor encumbrances on real Property and irregularities in the title to such Property which do not in the aggregate materially impair the use or value of such Property or risk the loss or forfeiture of title thereto;

(l) judgment Liens, the judgments underlying which do not give rise to an Event of Default, and for which any reserves required by Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable have been established and with respect to which any appropriate legal proceedings have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment and have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;

(m) Liens incurred or deposits made in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other types of social security benefits or obligations or other obligations of a like nature, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

(n) Liens securing the notes or any of our other securities for the purposes of defeasance thereof in accordance with the terms of the Indenture or any indenture under which such other securities have been issued;

(o) Liens arising under Section 9.343 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, or similar statutes of states other than Texas, in connection with the purchase by us or any of our Subsidiaries' of oil and/or gas extracted from such state; and

(p) any other Lien on our Properties or those of any of our Significant Subsidiaries, provided that, on the date of creation or assumption of such Lien, the Indebtedness secured thereby, together with all our and our Significant Subsidiaries' other Indebtedness secured by any Lien in reliance on this clause (p), has an aggregate outstanding amount no greater than 15% of our total consolidated assets as set forth in our most recent consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable and filed with the CNV.

Limitations on sale and lease-back transactions

We will not enter into, renew or extend, or permit any of our Significant Subsidiaries to enter into, renew or extend, any transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which we or any of our Significant Subsidiaries sell or transfer any Property in connection with the leasing, or the release against installment payments, or as part of an arrangement involving the leasing or resale against installment payments, of such Property to the seller or transferor (a "Sale and Leaseback Transaction") except a Sale and Leaseback Transaction that, had such Sale and Leaseback Transaction been structured as a secured loan in an amount equal to the Attributable Debt with respect to such Sale and Leaseback Transaction, we or our Significant Subsidiaries would have been permitted to enter into such transaction pursuant to the terms of the covenant described under the caption "—Negative Pledge."

Reports to Trustee

We will furnish to the Trustee:

(1) as soon as available but in any event within 120 days after the end of each of our fiscal years (or, if later, the date on which we are required to deliver to the CNV financial statements for the relevant fiscal period), a copy of our audited consolidated balance sheet as of the end of such year and our consolidated statements of income and statements of shareholders'

equity and statements of cash flows for such fiscal year, prepared in accordance with IFRS applied consistently throughout the periods reflected therein (except as otherwise expressly noted therein) and delivered in both the English and Spanish languages;

(2) as soon as available but in any event within 90 days after the end of the first three fiscal quarters of each of our fiscal years (or, if later, the date on which we are required to deliver to the CNV financial statements for the relevant fiscal period), a copy of our unaudited consolidated balance sheet as of the end of each such quarter and our unaudited consolidated statements of income and statements of shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for such quarter, prepared in accordance with IFRS applied consistently throughout the periods reflected therein (except as otherwise expressly noted therein) and delivered in both the English and Spanish languages; and

(3) as soon as available but in any event within 15 days of filing the same with the SEC, an English language version of our annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP or IFRS (or, if we are not preparing consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP or IFRS, a reconciliation of our financial statements described in clause (1) above to U.S. GAAP or IFRS, together with a "management's discussion and analysis" thereof, in form and substance to the effect generally required of foreign private issuers subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;

provided that any document required to be furnished to the Trustee (or otherwise be made available) pursuant to (1), (2) or (3) above which is filed with the SEC and publicly available on its EDGAR system will be deemed furnished to the Trustee (or otherwise be made available).

Compliance with law and other agreements

We will, and will cause each of our Subsidiaries to, comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, orders and directions of any Government Agency having jurisdiction over us or our Subsidiary or our Subsidiary's business and all of the covenants and obligations contained in any agreements to which we or any of our Subsidiaries is a party, unless contested in good faith by us and except where the failure to so comply would not have a material adverse effect on our and our Subsidiaries' condition, financial or otherwise, earnings, operations or business, taken as a whole.

Maintenance of books and records

We will, and will cause each of our Subsidiaries located in Argentina to, maintain books, accounts and records in accordance with applicable Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable to each company.

Mergers, consolidations, sales, leases

We will not, and will not permit any of our Significant Subsidiaries to, merge or consolidate with or into, or convey, transfer or lease our or its Properties substantially as an entirety, whether in one transaction or a series of transactions, to any Person, unless immediately after giving effect to such transaction, (a) no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing, (b) any Person formed by any such merger or consolidation or the Person which acquires by conveyance or transfer, or which leases such properties and assets (the "Successor Person") expressly assumes, by a supplemental indenture, executed and delivered to the Trustee, in form reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, the due and punctual payment of principal, interest and premiums, if any, and Additional Amounts, if any, that may result due to withholding by any authority having the power to tax to which the Successor Person is or may be subject, on all of the notes of such series according to their terms, and the due and punctual performance of all of our other covenants and obligations under the notes of such series and the Indenture, (c) the Successor Person agrees to indemnify each holder against any tax, assessment or governmental charge thereafter imposed on such holder by a Government Agency solely as a consequence of such merger or consolidation, conveyance, transfer or lease with respect to the payment of principal, interest or premium, if any, on the notes of such series, and (d) the Successor Person (except in the case of leases), if any, succeeds to and becomes substituted for us with the same effect as if it had been named in the notes of such series and the Indenture as us.

Notice of default

We will give written notice to the holders or Trustee, if one has been appointed, promptly, and in any event within 10 days after we become aware thereof, of the occurrence and continuance of any Event of Default, accompanied by an officer's certificate, if applicable, setting forth the details of such Event of Default and stating what action we propose to take with respect thereto.

Ranking

We will ensure that the notes of such series will constitute "*obligaciones negociables simples no convertibles en acciones*" under the Negotiable Obligations Law, and will at all times (a) be entitled to the benefits set forth therein and subject to the procedural requirements thereof and (b) unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, constitute our general, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank *pari passu*, without any preferences among themselves, with all our other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness (other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law).

Further actions

We will use our commercially reasonable efforts to take any action, satisfy any condition or do anything (including the obtaining or effecting of any necessary consent, approval, authorization, exemption, filing, license, order, recording or registration) at any time required in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations to be taken, fulfilled or done in order (a) to enable us lawfully to enter into, exercise our rights and perform and comply with our payment obligations under the notes of such series and the Indenture, as the case may be, (b) to ensure that those obligations are legally binding and enforceable, and (c) to make the notes of such series and the Indenture admissible in evidence in the courts of Argentina.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the covenants and the Events of Default:

"*Affiliate*" of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For the purposes of this definition, "control" when used with respect to any specified Person means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise; and the terms "controlling" and "controlled" have meanings correlative to the foregoing.

"Argentine GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of Argentina in effect from time to time, as applicable to non public companies in Argentina for our subsidiaries, including our non public subsidiaries in Argentina.

"*Attributable Debt*" means, in respect of a Sale and Leaseback Transaction the present value, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the Sale and Leaseback Transaction (as determined in accordance with Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable), of the total obligations of the lessee for rental payments during the remaining term of the lease in the Sale and Leaseback Transaction. "*Authorized Person*" means any of our officers duly authorized in writing to take actions under the Indenture on our behalf.

"*Capital Stock*" means, with respect to any Person, any and all shares, interests, participations, warrants, options, rights or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated and whether voting or non-voting) corporate stock of a corporation and any and all equivalent ownership interests in a Person (other than a corporation), in each case whether now outstanding or hereafter issued, including any preferred stock.

"*Government Agency*" means any public legal entity or public agency, created by federal, state or local government, or any other legal entity now existing or hereafter created, or now or hereafter owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any public legal entity or public agency. YPF is not a government agency pursuant to Law No. 26,741.

"*Hedging Obligations*" means, with respect to any Person, the obligations of such Person pursuant to any interest rate swap agreement, foreign currency exchange agreement, interest rate collar agreement, option or futures contract or other similar agreement or arrangement designed to protect such Person against changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or the prices of commodities, to the extent recorded as a liability on our most recent consolidated balance sheet prepared under Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable and filed with the CNV.

"*IFRS*" means the English language version of the International Financial Reporting Standards, as published by the International Accounting Standards Board, and as adopted by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences ("FACPCE") and by the CNV for public companies.

"*Indebtedness*" means, with respect to any Person, without duplication, (a) any liability of such Person (1) for borrowed money, or (2) evidenced by a bond, note, debenture or similar instrument issued in connection with the acquisition of any businesses, properties or assets of any kind (other than a trade payable or a current liability arising in the ordinary course of business), or (3) for the payment of money relating to any obligations under any capital lease of real or personal property which has been recorded as a capitalized lease obligation pursuant to Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable; (b) all obligations of such Person issued or assumed as the deferred

purchase price of property or services, all conditional sale obligations and all obligations under any title retention agreement (but excluding trade accounts payable and other accrued liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business); (c) all letters of credit, banker's acceptances or similar credit transactions, including reimbursement obligations in respect thereof; (d) all Redeemable Stock issued by such Person (the amount of Indebtedness therefrom deemed to equal any involuntary liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends); (e) all obligations due and payable under Hedging Obligations of such Person; and (f) guarantees and other contingent obligations of such Person in respect of Indebtedness referred to in clauses (a) through (e) above. For purposes of determining any particular amount of Indebtedness under this definition, guarantees of (or obligation with respect to letters of credit supporting) Indebtedness otherwise included in the determination of such amount shall not also be included. For avoidance of doubt, Indebtedness shall not include any obligations not specified above, including trade payables in the ordinary course of business.

"*Lien*" means any mortgage, pledge, encumbrance, security interest, charge or other encumbrance or preferential arrangement having the effect of constituting a security interest, including, without limitation, the equivalent created or arising under the laws of any country where we or any of our Subsidiaries own Property.

"*Person*" means any individual, corporation (including a business trust), limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, association, joint stock company, trust, unincorporated organization or other entity, or government or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

"*Project Financing*" means Indebtedness or a sale leaseback of Property of a Subsidiary the proceeds of which are applied to fund new acquisition, exploration, development or expansion by, or upgrades of the Property of, such Subsidiary that is secured by the Property of such Subsidiary.

"*Project Financing Subsidiary*" means, with respect to any Project Financing, the Subsidiary that is the primary obligor in respect of such Project Financing.

"*Property*" means any asset, revenue or any other property, whether tangible or intangible, real or personal, including, without limitation, any right to receive income.

"*Redeemable Stock*" means any class or series of Capital Stock that by its terms or otherwise is required to be redeemed prior to the Stated Maturity of the notes of the applicable series, or is redeemable at the option of the holder thereof at any time prior to the Stated Maturity of the notes of the applicable series.

"*Significant Subsidiary*" means, at any relevant time, any of our Subsidiaries which is a "significant subsidiary" of ours within the meaning of Rule 1-02 under Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC, as in effect on the date of this Offering Memorandum.

"*Subsidiary*" means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the voting power of the Capital Stock thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of such Person or a combination thereof.

"*Total Shareholder's Equity*" means our consolidated total shareholder's equity, determined in accordance with Argentine GAAP or IFRS, as applicable, as set forth in our most recent balance sheet filed with the CNV.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT

As long as any of the notes of any series remain outstanding, if any of the following events (each an "Event of Default") with respect to the notes of such series shall occur and be continuing:

(i) default by us in the payment of any principal or premium due on the notes of such series; or

(ii) default by us in the payment of any interest or any Additional Amounts due on any note of such series and such default continues for a period of 30 days; or

(iii) default by us in the performance or observance of any term, covenant or obligation in the Indenture described in "—Merger, Consolidation, Sale or Conveyance"; or

(iv) default in the performance or observance by us of any other term, covenant or obligation under the notes of such series or the Indenture not otherwise described in subparagraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) above, for a period of more than 30 days after there has been given to us by the Trustee or by holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series a written notice specifying such default and requiring it to be remedied; or

(v) we or any of our Significant Subsidiaries shall (a) default in the payment of principal of or interest on Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount equal to or in excess of the greater of (i) U.S.$50,000,000 (or the then-equivalent thereof) or (ii) 1% of our Total Shareholder's Equity, other than the notes of such series, when and as such Indebtedness shall become due and payable, if such default continues for more than the period of grace, if any, originally applicable thereto and the time for payment of such amount has not been expressly extended or (b) default in the observance of any other terms and conditions relating to Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount equal to or in excess of the greater of (i) U.S.$50,000,000 (or the then-equivalent thereof) or (ii) 1% of our Total Shareholder's Equity, other than the notes of such series, if in the case or either (a) or (b) the effect of such default is to cause the aggregate principal amount of such Indebtedness to become due prior to its stated maturity; or

(vi) it becomes unlawful for us to perform any of our obligations under the Indenture or the notes of such series, or any payment obligations of our thereunder ceases to be valid, binding or enforceable; or

(vii) the Indenture for any reason ceases to be in full force and effect in accordance with its terms or the binding effect or enforceability thereof shall be contested by us, or we shall deny that we have any further liability or obligation thereunder or in respect thereof; or

(viii) a resolution is passed or adopted by our Board of Directors or shareholders, or a ruling or judgment of a governmental entity or court of competent jurisdiction is made, that we be wound up or dissolved, other than pursuant to a merger, consolidation or other transaction otherwise permitted in accordance with the terms of Indenture as described in "— Mergers, Consolidations, Sales and Leases," and, in the case of any such ruling or judgment, remains undismissed for 30 days; or

(ix) one or more final judgments or orders from a court or an arbitration tribunal which are not subject to appeal or nullity (*recurso de nulidad*) for the payment of money in excess of U.S.$50,000,000 (or the then-equivalent thereof) in the aggregate are rendered against us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries and are not paid or otherwise discharged and, in the case of each such judgment or order, either (a) an enforcement proceeding has been commenced by any creditor upon such judgment or order and there is a period of 30 days following such commencement during which such proceeding is not dismissed or stayed, or (b) there is a period of 60 days following such judgment during which such judgment or order is not discharged, waived or the execution thereof stayed; or

(x) a court having jurisdiction enters a decree or order for (a) relief in respect of us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries in an involuntary case under Argentine Law No. 24,522, as amended (the "Bankruptcy Law"), or any other applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect or (b) appointment of an administrator, receiver, trustee or intervenor for us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries for all or substantially all of our or any of our Significant Subsidiaries' Property and, in each case, such decree or order remains unstayed and in effect for a period of 30 consecutive days; or

(xi) we or any of our Significant Subsidiaries (a) commence a voluntary case under the Bankruptcy Law or any other applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law now or hereafter in effect including, without limitation, any a*cuerdo preventivo extrajudicial*, (b) consent to the appointment of or taking possession by an administrator, receiver, trustee or intervenor for us or any of our Significant Subsidiaries for all or substantially all of our or any of our Significant Subsidiaries' Properties or (c) effect any general assignment for the benefit of creditors; or

(xii) a moratorium is agreed or declared in respect of any of our or any of our Significant Subsidiary's Indebtedness; or

(xiii) any event occurs which under the laws of any relevant jurisdiction has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in subparagraph (x) or (xi) above; or

(xiv) any other Event of Default provided with respect to notes of such series;

then, if such an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default specified in subparagraphs (x), (xi), (xii) or (xiii) above) occurs and is continuing with respect to any series of notes, the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series may declare the principal amount of all the notes of such series to be due and payable immediately, by a notice in writing to us (and to the Trustee if given by the holders), and upon any such declaration such principal amount and any accrued interest and Additional Amounts shall become immediately due and payable. If an Event of Default specified in subparagraphs (x), (xi), (xii) or (xiii) above occurs, the principal and any accrued interest and Additional Amounts on all the notes of such series then outstanding shall become immediately due and payable; *provided*, *however*, that after such acceleration, an affirmative vote of the holders of not less than 66.66% in aggregate principal amount of the notes of such series at the time outstanding present or represented at a meeting of such holders at which a quorum is present may, under certain circumstances and, to the extent permitted by the Bankruptcy Law or any other applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar law, rescind and annul such acceleration if all Events of Default, other than the nonpayment of the accelerated principal, have been cured or waived as provided in the Indenture.

LISTING

We may apply to have the notes of a series listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market and listed on the MVBA and the MAE. We cannot assure you, however, that these applications will be accepted. Notes issued under this program that may not be listed on any securities exchange, and the pricing supplement applicable to a series of notes will specify whether or not the notes of such series have been listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, the MVBA, the MAE or on any other securities exchange.

REGISTRATION RIGHTS

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, we may enter into a registration rights agreement (a "Registration Rights Agreement") with the relevant dealers with respect to a series of notes. In that agreement, we will agree for the benefit of the holders of such notes to file with the SEC and use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the notes for an issue of SEC-registered notes with terms identical to the notes (except that the exchange notes will not be subject to restrictions on transfer in the United States or to any increase in the interest rate as described below) (the "Exchange Notes").

After the SEC declares the exchange offer registration statement effective, we will offer the Exchange Notes in exchange for the notes. The exchange offer will remain open for the number of days specified in the applicable pricing supplement after the date we mail the notice of the exchange offer to holders of the notes. For each note surrendered to us under the exchange offer, the holder will receive an Exchange Note of equal principal amount. Interest on each Exchange Note will accrue from the last Interest Payment Date on which interest was paid on the notes or, if no interest has been paid on the notes, from the issue date of the notes.

If applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC do not permit us to effect the exchange offer, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause to become effective a shelf registration statement relating to the resales of the notes and to keep that shelf registration statement effective until all notes covered by the shelf registration statement have been sold. We will, in the event of such registration statement, provide to each holder of notes copies of a prospectus, notify each holder of notes when the shelf registration statement has become effective and take certain other actions to permit resales of the notes. A holder of the notes that sells notes under the shelf registration statement generally will be required to be named as a selling security holder in the related prospectus and to deliver a prospectus to purchasers, will be subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with those sales and will be bound by the provisions of the Registration Rights Agreement that are applicable to such a holder (including certain indemnification obligations).

If (i) the exchange offer registration statement is not filed with the SEC on or prior to the day set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, (ii) the exchange offer is not declared effective on or prior to the day set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, (iii) the exchange offer is not consummated on or prior to the day set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, or (iv) if required under the Registration Rights Agreement, a shelf registration statement relating to the resales of the notes is not declared effective on or prior to the day set forth in the applicable pricing supplement or ceases to be effective or usable in the term specified therein, then upon the occurrence of each of the events referred to in points (i) to (iv) above the interest rate borne by the affected notes will be increased as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

If we effect an exchange offer, we will be entitled to close the respective exchange offer on the date specified in the applicable pricing supplement, *provided* that we have accepted all notes validly surrendered in accordance with the terms of the exchange offer. Notes not tendered in the exchange offer shall continue to be subject to all the terms and conditions specified in the applicable pricing supplement, including transfer restrictions.

This is a summary of the provisions that a Registration Rights Agreement may include; it does not purport to be a complete description of the provisions thereof and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such Registration Rights Agreement.
If the notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, the relevant exchange offer will be conducted in accordance with the requirements thereof. If required, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be informed and notice will be published in a Luxembourg newspaper having general circulation in the event of any change in the rate of interest payable on the notes and to announce the beginning of, and the results of, the exchange offer. For so long as the notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading in the Euro MTF market, documents prepared and all services provided for the exchange offer will be available at and through the offices of the Luxembourg listing agent.

MEETINGS, MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

We and the Trustee, if any, may, without the vote or consent of any holder of notes of a series, modify or amend the Indenture or the notes of a series, provided that such modifications or amendments shall not adversely affect the interest of the holders of the notes of such series for the purpose of:

- adding to our covenants such further covenants, restrictions, conditions or provisions as are for the benefit of the holders of such notes;
- surrendering any right or power conferred upon us;
- securing the notes of any series pursuant to the requirements thereof or otherwise;
- evidencing the succession of another person to us and the assumption by any such successor of our covenants and obligations in the notes and in the Indenture pursuant to any merger, consolidation or sale of assets;
- establishing the form or terms of any new series of notes as permitted under the Indenture;
- complying with any requirement of the CNV in order to effect and maintain the qualification of the Indenture;
- complying with any requirements of the SEC in order to qualify the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- making any modification which is of a minor or technical nature or correcting or supplementing any ambiguous, inconsistent or defective provision contained in the Indenture or in such notes;
- making any other modification, or granting any waiver or authorization of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the terms and conditions of such notes or any other provisions of the Indenture in any manner which does not adversely affect the interest of the holders of the notes of such series in any material respect; or
- making modifications or amendments in order to increase the size of the program.

Modifications to and amendments of the Indenture and the notes of a series may be made, and future compliance or past default by us may be waived, by us and the Trustee, if any, by the adoption of a resolution at a meeting of holders of a series of notes as set forth below, but no such modification or amendment and no such waiver may, without the unanimous consent of the holders of all notes of a series adversely affected thereby,

- extend the due date for the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or any installment of interest on any such note;
- reduce the principal amount of, the portion of such principal amount which is payable upon acceleration of the maturity of, the rate of interest on or the premium payable upon redemption or repurchase of any such note;
- reduce our obligation to pay Additional Amounts on any such note;
- shorten the period during which we are not permitted to redeem any such note, or permit us to redeem any such note if, prior to such action, we are not permitted to do so;
- amend the circumstances under which the notes of such series may be redeemed;
- change the Specified Currency in which or the required places at which any such note or the premium or interest thereon is payable;
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of such notes necessary to modify, amend or supplement the Indenture or such notes, or for waiver of compliance with certain provisions thereof or for waiver of certain defaults;
- reduce the percentage of aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes required for the adoption of a resolution or the quorum required at any meeting of holders of such notes at which a resolution is adopted;
- modify any provisions of the Indenture relating to meetings of holders of such notes, modifications or waivers as described above, except to increase any such percentage or to provide that certain other provisions of the Indenture cannot be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of each note adversely affected thereby;
- modify the subordination provisions relating to any such subordinated notes in any manner adverse to the holders of notes;
- modify the security provisions relating to any such secured notes in any manner adverse to holders of notes; or
- impair the right to sue for enforcement of any payment in respect of any such notes.

A meeting of the holders of notes of a series may be called by our Board of Directors, our Supervisory Committee, the Trustee, if any, or upon the request of the holders of at least 5% in principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series. If a meeting is held pursuant to the written request of holders of notes, such meeting will be convened within 40 days from the date such written request is received by us.

Meetings may be ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Any proposed amendment to the terms and conditions of any series of notes shall be dealt with at an extraordinary meeting. Any such meeting will be held simultaneously in the City of Buenos Aires and New York City by means of telecommunications which permit the participants to hear and speak to each other. Notice of any meeting of holders of notes (which will include the date, place and time of the meeting, the agenda therefor and the requirements for attendance) will be given as set forth under "—Notices" not less than 10 nor more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for the meeting and will be published at our expense for five business days in Argentina in the Official Gazette of Argentina (*Boletín Oficial*), in a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina and in the Bulletin of the *Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* (the "BCBA"), in accordance with the delegation of powers of the MVBA set forth in Resolution No. 17,501 of the CNV (as long as the notes are listed on the MVBA), or such other informative systems of the markets in which the notes are listed as is applicable. Meetings of holders may be simultaneously convened for two dates, in case the initial meeting were to be adjourned for lack of quorum. However, for meetings that include in the agenda items requiring unanimous approval by the holders or the amendment of any of the terms and conditions of the notes, notice of a new meeting resulting from adjournment of the initial meeting for lack of quorum will be given not less than eight days prior to the date fixed for such new meeting and will be published for three business days in the Official Gazette of Argentina, a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina and the Bulletin of the BCBA (as long as the notes are listed on the MVBA) or such other informative systems of the markets in which the notes are listed, as is applicable.

To be entitled to vote at a meeting of holders, a person shall be (i) a holder of one or more notes as of the relevant record date or (ii) a person appointed by an instrument in writing as proxy by such a holder of one or more notes.

The quorum at any ordinary meeting called to adopt a resolution will be persons holding or representing a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series and at any reconvened adjourned ordinary meetings will be any person(s) present at such reconvened adjourned meeting. The quorum at any extraordinary meeting called to adopt a resolution will be persons holding or representing at least 60% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of a series and at any reconvened adjourned extraordinary meeting will be persons holding or representing at least 30% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes. At a meeting or a reconvened adjourned meeting duly convened and at which a quorum is present, any resolution to modify or amend, or to waive compliance with, any provision of the notes of any series (other than the provisions referred to in the fourth preceding paragraph) will be validly passed and decided if approved by the persons entitled to vote a majority in aggregate principal amount of the notes of such series then outstanding represented and voting at the meeting. Any instrument given by or on behalf of any holder of a note in connection with any consent to any such modification, amendment or waiver will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent holders of such note. Any modifications, amendments or waivers to the Indenture or to the notes of a series will be conclusive and binding upon all holders of notes of such series whether or not they have given such consent or were present at any meeting, and on all notes of such series.

We will designate or, in the case of any series of notes issued under the Indenture, the Trustee will designate the record date for determining the holders of notes of any series entitled to vote at any meeting and we will provide notice to holders of notes of such series in the manner set forth herein or, in the case of any series of notes issued under the Indenture, in the Indenture. The holder of a note may, at any meeting of holders of a series of notes at which such holder is entitled to vote, cast one vote for each U.S. dollar in principal amount of the notes held by such holder in which such notes are denominated. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any meeting of holders of more than one series of notes, a holder of a note which does not specify regular payments of interest, including, without limitation, Discount Notes, will be entitled to one vote at any such meeting for each U.S. dollar of the redemption value of such note calculated as of the date of such meeting. Where notes are denominated in one or more Specified Currencies other than U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar equivalent of such notes will be calculated at the Exchange Rates on the date of such meeting or, in the case of written consents or notices, on such dates as we designate for such purpose.

For purposes of the above, any note authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Indenture will, as of any date of determination, be deemed to be "outstanding," except:

(i) notes theretofore canceled by the Trustee or by the entity appointed to such effect in the applicable pricing supplement or delivered to us, the Trustee or the entity appointed to such effect in the applicable pricing supplement for cancellation;

(ii) notes that have been called for redemption or tendered for repurchase in accordance with their terms or which have become due and payable at maturity or otherwise and with respect to which monies sufficient to pay the principal thereof and any premium, interest, Additional Amounts or other amount thereon have been deposited with us or with the Trustee; or

(iii) notes in lieu of or in substitution for which other notes have been authenticated and delivered;

provided, *however*, that in determining whether the holders of the requisite principal amount of outstanding notes of a series are present at a meeting of holders of notes of such series for quorum purposes or have consented to or voted in favor of any notice, consent, waiver, amendment, modification or supplement under the Indenture, notes of such series owned directly or indirectly by us or any of our Affiliates, including any Subsidiary, will be disregarded and deemed not to be outstanding.

Promptly after the execution by us and the Trustee of any supplement or amendment to the Indenture, we will give notice thereof to the holders of the notes of any series issued under the Indenture and, if applicable, to the CNV, setting forth in general terms the substance of such supplement or amendment. If we fail to give such notice to the holders of the notes within 15 days after the execution of such supplement or amendment, the Trustee will give notice to the holders at our expense. Any failure by us or the Trustee to give such notice, or any defect therein, will not, however, in any way impair or affect the validity of any such supplement or amendment.

In the event that a series of notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market or listed on any other securities exchange, such meetings of holders and notices thereof will also comply with the applicable rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or such securities exchange, as applicable.

ENFORCEMENT BY HOLDERS OF NOTES

Except as described in the next paragraph, no holder of a note of a series issued under the Indenture will have any right by virtue of or by availing itself of any provision of the Indenture or such note to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law upon or under or with respect to the Indenture or the notes of such series or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any other remedy thereunder, unless (i) such holder previously has given to the Trustee written notice of a default with respect to the notes, (ii) holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the notes of such series have made written request upon the Trustee to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its own name as trustee under the Indenture and have offered to the Trustee such reasonable indemnity as it may require against the costs, expenses and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby and (iii) the Trustee for 60 days after its receipt of such notice, request and offer of indemnity has failed to institute any such action, suit or proceeding and no direction inconsistent with such written request has been given to the Trustee pursuant to the Indenture.

Notwithstanding any other provision in the Indenture and any provision of any note issued under the Indenture, the right of any holder of notes to receive payment of the principal, any premium, and interest on such note (and Additional Amounts, if any) on or after the respective due dates expressed in such note, or to institute suit, including a summary proceeding (*acción ejecutiva individual*) pursuant to Article 29 of the Negotiable Obligations Law, for the enforcement of any such payment on or after such respective dates, will not be impaired or affected without the consent of such holder.

Any beneficial owner of notes issued under the Indenture represented by a Global Note will be able to obtain from the relevant depositary, upon request and subject to certain limitations set forth in the Indenture, a certificate representing its interest in the relevant Global Note in accordance with the Argentine Capital Markets Law. This certificate will enable such beneficial owner to initiate legal action before any competent court in Argentina, including a summary proceeding, to obtain overdue amounts under the notes.

DEFEASANCE

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement with respect to U.S. dollar denominated Fixed Rate Notes issued under the Indenture, we may, at our option, elect to terminate (1) all of our obligations with respect to the notes ("legal defeasance"), except for certain obligations, including those regarding any trust established for defeasance and obligations relating to the transfer and exchange of the notes, the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes and the maintenance of agencies with respect to the notes or (2) our obligations under certain of the covenants in the Indenture or in the applicable pricing supplement, so that any failure to comply with such obligations will not constitute an event of default ("covenant defeasance"). In order to exercise either legal defeasance or covenant defeasance, we must irrevocably deposit with the Trustee money or U.S. government obligations, or any combination thereof, in such amounts as will be sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest (and Additional Amounts, if any) in respect of the notes then outstanding on the Stated Maturity of the notes, and comply with certain other conditions, including, without limitation, the delivery to the Trustee, or to the entity appointed to such effect in the applicable pricing supplement, of an opinion of a nationally recognized counsel in the United States (and, if so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, in Argentina) experienced in such tax matters to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the notes to recognize income, gain or loss under the tax laws of the applicable jurisdictions as well as other relevant matters.

REPAYMENT OF MONIES; PRESCRIPTION

Any monies deposited with or paid to the Trustee or any Paying Agent or any person designated to such effect in the applicable pricing supplement, for the payment of the principal of or interest or any other amounts payable on or in respect of any note (and Additional Amounts, if any) and not applied but remaining unclaimed for two years after the date upon which such principal or interest or other amounts have become due and payable will, unless otherwise required by mandatory provisions of applicable escheat or abandoned or unclaimed property law, be repaid to us by the Trustee or such Paying Agent or any person designated to such effect in the applicable pricing supplement, and the holder of such note will, unless otherwise required by mandatory provisions of applicable escheat or abandoned or unclaimed property laws, thereafter look only to us for any payment that such holder may be entitled to collect, and all liability of the Trustee or any Paying Agent with respect to such monies will thereupon cease.

All claims against us for the payment of principal of or interest or any other amounts payable on or in respect of any note (and Additional Amounts, if any) will prescribe unless made within five years for principal and two years for interest from the date on which such payment first became due, or a shorter period if provided by applicable law.

NOTICES

Notices to holders of notes will be deemed to be validly given (i) if sent by first class mail to them (or, in the case of joint holders, to the first-named in the Register) at their respective addresses as recorded in the Register, and will be deemed to have been validly given on the fourth Business Day after the date of such mailing, and for notices mailed to holders of notes located in Argentina, upon receipt, and (ii) for as long as such notes are listed on the MVBA and MAE, upon publication in the City of Buenos Aires as indicated by the MVBA in the Bulletin of the BCBA, the bulletin of the MAE and in a widely circulated newspaper in Argentina and (iii) for as long as such notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Euro MTF market, upon publication in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in Luxembourg (however, if such publication is not practicable, notice will be considered to be validly given if otherwise made in accordance with the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange). It is expected that notices in Luxembourg will be published in the Luxemburger Wort and notices in the City of Buenos Aires will be published in *La Nación* or *El Cronista Comercial*. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the last date on which publication is required and made as so required. In the case of Global Notes, notices will be sent to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, or their nominees (or any successors), as the holder thereof, and such clearing agency or agencies will communicate such notices to their participants in accordance with their standard procedures.

In addition, we will be required to cause all such other publications of such notices as may be required from time to time by applicable Argentine law. Neither the failure to give notice nor any defect in any notice given to any particular holder of a note will affect the sufficiency of any notice with respect to any other notes.

JUDGMENT CURRENCY INDEMNITY

If a judgment or order given or made by any court for the payment of any amount in respect of any note is expressed in a currency (the "judgment currency") other than the currency (the "denomination currency") in which such notes are denominated or in which such amount is payable, we will indemnify the relevant holder against any deficiency arising or resulting from any variation in rates of exchange between the date as of which the amount in the denomination currency is notionally converted into the amount in the judgment currency for the purposes of such judgment or order and the date of actual payment thereof. This indemnity will constitute a separate and independent obligation from the other obligations contained in the terms and conditions of the notes, will give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, will apply irrespective of any indulgence granted from time to time and will continue in full force and effect notwithstanding any judgment or order for a liquidated sum or sums in respect of amounts due in respect of the relevant note or under any such judgment or order.

GOVERNING LAW, JUDGMENTS, JURISDICTION, SERVICE OF PROCESS, WAIVER OF IMMUNITIES

The Indenture and the notes shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the jurisdiction specified in the applicable pricing supplement; *provided*, *however*, that all matters relating to the due authorization, execution, issuance and delivery of the notes by us, all matters relating to the legal requirements necessary in order for the notes to qualify as "*obligaciones negociables*" under Argentine law, and certain matters related to meetings of holders, including quorums, majorities, and requirements for convocation, will be governed by the Negotiable Obligations Law together with Argentine General Companies Law No. 19,550, as amended and/or other applicable Argentine laws and regulations.

Under the Judiciary Law of the State of New York, a judgment or decree in an action based upon an obligation denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be rendered in the foreign currency of the underlying obligation and converted into U.S. dollars at a rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the entry of the judgment or decree.

If so stated in the pricing supplement corresponding to any series of notes, we will irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any state or federal court sitting in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, any Argentine court sitting in the City of Buenos Aires, including the ordinary courts for commercial matters and the *Tribunal de Arbitraje General de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires* (Permanent Arbitral Tribunal of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange), by virtue of the delegation of powers granted by the MVBA to the BCBA, in accordance with the Resolution 17,501 of the CNV, or the permanent arbitral tribunal corresponding to the market in which the notes are listed, under the provisions of Article 46 of the Argentine Capital Markets Law, and any competent court in the place of our corporate domicile for purposes of any action or proceeding arising out of or related to the Indenture or the notes. We will irrevocably waive, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection which we may have to the laying of the venue of any such action or proceeding brought in such a court and any claim that any such action or proceeding brought in such a court has been brought in an inconvenient forum. We have also agreed that final judgment in any such action or proceeding brought in such court will be conclusive and binding upon us and may be enforced in any court in the jurisdiction to which we are subject by a suit upon such judgment; *provided*, *however*, that service of process is effected upon us in the manner specified in the following paragraph or as otherwise permitted by law.

If so stated in the pricing supplement corresponding to any series of notes, as long as any note remains outstanding, we will at all times have an authorized agent in the Borough of Manhattan in the City and State of New York upon whom process may be served in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the notes or the Indenture. Service of process upon such agent and written notice of such service mailed or delivered to the party being joined in such action or proceeding will, to the extent permitted by law, be deemed in every respect effective service of process upon such party in any such legal action or proceeding. If so stated in the pricing supplement corresponding to any series of notes, we may appoint Cogency Global Inc., 10 East 40th Street, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10016 as our agent for service of process in any proceedings in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

TRUSTEE

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will be issued in accordance with the Indenture. The Indenture contains provisions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the Trustee and its obligations to the holders of the notes.

The Trustee may resign at any time and the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the notes may remove the Trustee at any time. If the Trustee has or shall acquire a conflicting interest within the meaning of the Trust Indenture Act, the Trustee shall either eliminate such interest or resign in accordance with the Trust Indenture Act. We may remove the Trustee if the Trustee becomes ineligible to serve as Trustee under the terms of the Indenture, becomes incapable of acting as Trustee, or is adjudged insolvent or bankrupt. If the Trustee resigns or is removed, a successor Trustee will be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. We will give notice of any resignation, termination or appointment of the Trustee to the holders of the notes and to the CNV.

In the Indenture, we will covenant to indemnify and defend the Trustee for, and to hold it harmless against, any loss, liability or documented expense (including the reasonable costs and documented expenses of its counsel up to the cap agreed between the parties thereto) arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Indenture or the trusts thereunder and the performance of its duties and the exercise of its rights thereunder, including in each of its capacities hereunder as Co-Registrar, Principal Paying Agent and Transfer Agent, except to the extent such loss, liability or expense is due to its own negligence or willful misconduct.

The Indenture will provide that the Trustee or any affiliate or agent of the Trustee may become the owner or pledgee of securities with the same rights it would have if it were not the Trustee or any agent of the Trustee and may otherwise deal with us and receive, collect, hold and retain collections from us with the same rights it would have if it were not the Trustee or an affiliate or agent. The Trustee and its affiliates and agents are entitled to enter into business transactions with us or any of our affiliates without accounting for any profit resulting from such transactions.

PAYING AGENTS; TRANSFER AGENTS; REGISTRARS

The Registrars, Paying Agents and Transfer Agents, if any, appointed by us for each series of notes, will be listed at the back of the applicable pricing supplement. We may at any time appoint additional or other Registrars, Paying Agents and Transfer Agents and terminate the appointment thereof; *provided*, *however*, that (i) while notes of any series issued under the Indenture are outstanding, we

will maintain a Registrar, a Paying Agent and a Transfer Agent in New York City; (ii) as long as the notes are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the Euro MTF market so require, at least one Paying Agent and transfer agent will be located in Luxembourg; and (iii) as long as it is required by Argentine law or by the CNV, we will maintain a Registrar, a Paying Agent and a Transfer Agent in the City of Buenos Aires. In the event required by the Indenture, notice of any resignation, termination or appointment of any Registrar, Paying Agent or Transfer Agent, and of any change in the office through which any Registrar, Paying Agent or Transfer Agent will act, will be promptly given to the holders of the notes in the manner described under "—Notices" above and to the CNV.

The Trustee, the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agents, Registrar and Co-Registrar will make no representation regarding this offering memorandum, any pricing supplement or the matters contained herein or therein.

Clearing and Settlement

Arrangements will be made with each of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream to facilitate initial issuance of Global Notes (i) deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC ("DTC Global Notes") or (ii) deposited with a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream (the "Euroclear/Clearstream Global Notes"). See "Description of the Notes—Form and Denomination." Transfers within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream will be made in accordance with the usual rules and operating procedures of the relevant system. Cross-market transfers between investors who hold or who will hold DTC Global Notes through DTC and investors who hold or will hold DTC Global Notes through Euroclear and/or Clearstream will be effected in DTC through the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream. Each Regulation S Global Note and each Restricted Global Note deposited with DTC will have a different CUSIP or ISIN number.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have agreed to the following procedures in order to facilitate transfers of notes among participants of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither we nor the Trustee, the Registrar, the Co-Registrar or any Paying Agent or Transfer Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

DTC

DTC has advised us as follows: DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for its participating organizations ("DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between DTC Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, brokers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and may include certain other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect DTC Participants").

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the "Rules"), DTC is required to make book-entry transfers between DTC Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to the notes and is required to receive and transmit distributions of principal of and interest on the notes. DTC Participants and Indirect DTC Participants with which investors have accounts with respect to the notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective investors.

Because DTC can only act on behalf of DTC Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect DTC Participants and certain banks, the ability of a person having a beneficial interest in a note held in DTC to transfer or pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate of such interest. The laws of some states of the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a note held in DTC to such persons may be limited.

DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of notes (including, without limitation, the presentation of notes for exchange as described above) only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account with DTC interests in the relevant notes are credited, and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. However, in certain circumstances, DTC will exchange the DTC Global Notes held by it for Certificated Notes, which it will distribute to its participants and which, if representing interests in the Restricted Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "Transfer Restrictions." See "Description of the Notes—Certificated Notes."

EUROCLEAR

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for participants of Euroclear and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thus eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may now be settled in many currencies, including United States dollars and Japanese yen. Euroclear provides various other services, including securities lending and

borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described below.

Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (the "Euroclear Operator"), under contract with Euroclear Clearance System plc, a U.K. corporation ("Euroclear"). The Euroclear Operator conducts all operations, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear Operator, not Euroclear. The Euroclear Operator establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants ("Euroclear Participants") include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries and may include the dealers. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly. Euroclear is an indirect participant in DTC.

The Euroclear Operator is a Belgian bank. The Belgian Banking Commission and the National Bank of Belgium regulate and examine the Euroclear Operator.

The Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear (the "Euroclear Terms and Conditions") and the related Operating Procedures of Euroclear and applicable Belgian law govern securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear Operator. Specifically, these terms and conditions govern:

- transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear;
- withdrawal of securities and cash from Euroclear; and
- receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear.

All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear Operator acts under the terms and conditions only on behalf of Euroclear Participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding securities through Euroclear Participants.

Distributions with respect to notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Euroclear Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the Euroclear Operator and by Euroclear.

CLEARSTREAM, LUXEMBOURG

Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream"), was incorporated as a limited liability company under Luxembourg law. Clearstream is owned by Cedel International, société anonyme, and Deutsche Börse AG. The shareholders of these two entities are banks, securities dealers and financial institutions.

Clearstream holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream customers through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream customers, thus eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to its customers, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities, securities lending and borrowing and collateral management. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in a number of countries. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with the Euroclear Operator to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and Euroclear.

As a registered bank in Luxembourg, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector. Clearstream customers ("Clearstream Participants") are recognized financial institutions around the world, including agents, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. In the United States, Clearstream customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks, and may include the dealers for the notes. Other institutions that maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream customer may obtain indirect access to Clearstream. Clearstream is an indirect participant in DTC.

Distributions with respect to the notes held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by Clearstream.

INITIAL SETTLEMENT IN RELATION TO DTC GLOBAL NOTES

Upon the issuance of a DTC Global Note, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal system, the respective principal amount of the individual beneficial interests represented by such DTC Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant dealer or us, in the case of a note sold directly by us.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a DTC Global Note will be limited to DTC Participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream, or Indirect DTC Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in DTC Global Notes will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of DTC Participants) and the records of DTC Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect DTC Participants).

Euroclear and Clearstream will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts for Euroclear and Clearstream on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold such positions in customers' securities accounts in such depositaries' names on the books of DTC.

Investors that hold their interests in a DTC Global Note through DTC will follow the settlement practices applicable to global bond issues. Investors' securities custody accounts will be credited with their holdings against payment in same-day funds on the settlement date.

Investors that hold their interests in a DTC Global Note through Euroclear or Clearstream accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in registered form. The interests will be credited to the securities custody accounts for value on the settlement date against payment in same-day funds.

SECONDARY MARKET TRADING IN RELATION TO DTC GLOBAL NOTES

Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of the trade where both the purchaser's and the seller's accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Trading between DTC Participants

Secondary market trading between DTC Participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to global bond issues in same-day funds.

Trading between Euroclear and/or Clearstream Participants

Secondary market trading between Euroclear Participants and/or Clearstream Participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in same-day funds.

Trading between DTC Sellers and Euroclear or Clearstream Purchasers

When interests are to be transferred from the account of a DTC Participant to the account of a Euroclear Participant or a Clearstream Participant, the purchaser will send instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream through a Euroclear Participant or a Clearstream Participant, as the case may be, at least one business day prior to settlement. The Euroclear Operator or Clearstream will instruct its respective depositary to receive such interest against payment. Payment will then be made by the depositary to the DTC Participant's account against delivery of the interest in the relevant DTC Global Note. After settlement has been completed, the interest will be credited to the respective clearing system, and by the clearing system, in accordance with its usual procedures, to the Euroclear Participant's or Clearstream Participant's account. The securities credit will appear the next day (European time), and the cash debit will be back-valued to, and the interest on the DTC Global Note will accrue from, the value date (which would be the preceding day, when settlement occurred in New York). If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), the Euroclear or Clearstream cash debit will be valued instead as of the actual settlement date.

Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will need to make available to the relevant clearing system the funds necessary to process same-day funds settlement. The most direct means of doing so is to preposition funds for settlement, either from cash on-hand or existing lines of credit, as such Participants would for any settlement occurring with Euroclear or Clearstream. Under this approach, such Participants may take on credit exposure to the Euroclear Operator or Clearstream until the interests in the relevant DTC Global Note are credited to their accounts one day later.

As an alternative, if the Euroclear Operator or Clearstream has extended a line of credit to a Euroclear Participant or a Clearstream Participant, as the case may be, such Participant may elect not to preposition funds and allow the credit line to be drawn upon to finance settlement. Under this procedure, Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants purchasing interests in a DTC Global Note would incur overdraft charges for one day, assuming they cleared the overdraft when the interests in the relevant DTC Global Note were credited to their accounts. However, interest on the relevant DTC Global Note would accrue from the value date. Therefore, in many cases the investment income on the interest in the relevant DTC Global Note earned during that one-day period may

substantially reduce or offset the amount of such overdraft charges, although this result will depend on each Participant's particular cost of funds.

Since settlement takes place during New York business hours, DTC Participants can employ their usual procedures for transferring global bonds to the respective depositaries of Euroclear or Clearstream for the benefit of Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants. The sale proceeds will be available to the DTC seller on the settlement date. Thus, to DTC Participants, a cross-market sale transaction will settle no differently from a trade between two DTC Participants.

Trading between Euroclear or Clearstream Sellers and DTC Purchasers

Due to time zone differences in their favor, Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may employ their customary procedures for transactions in which interests in a DTC Global Note are to be transferred by the relevant clearing system, through its respective depositary, to a DTC Participant at least one business day prior to settlement. In these cases, Euroclear or Clearstream will instruct its respective depositary to deliver the interest in the relevant DTC Global Note to the DTC Participant's account against payment. The payment will then be reflected in the account of the Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant the following day, and receipt of the cash proceeds in the Euroclear Participant's or Clearstream Participant's account would be back-valued to the value date (which would be the preceding day, when settlement occurred in New York City). Should the Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant have a line of credit in its respective clearing system and elect to be in debt in anticipation of receipt of the sale proceeds in its account, the back-valuation will extinguish any overdraft charges incurred over that one-day period. If settlement is not completed on the intended value date (i.e., the trade fails), receipt of the cash proceeds in the Euroclear Participant's or Clearstream Participant's account would instead be valued as of the actual settlement date.

Finally, day traders that use Euroclear or Clearstream to purchase interests in a DTC Global Note from DTC Participants for delivery to Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants should note that these trades will automatically fail on the sale side unless affirmative action is taken. At least three techniques should be readily available to eliminate this potential problem:

- borrowing through Euroclear or Clearstream for one day (until the purchase side of the day trade is reflected in their Euroclear or Clearstream accounts) in accordance with the clearing system's customary procedures;
- borrowing the interests in the DTC Global Note in the United States from a DTC Participant no later than one day prior to settlement, which would give sufficient time for the notes to be reflected in their Euroclear or Clearstream account in order to settle the sale side of the trade; or
- staggering the value date for the buy and sell sides of the trade so that the value date for the purchase from the DTC Participant is at least one day prior to the value date for the sale to the Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant.

INITIAL SETTLEMENT AND SECONDARY MARKET TRADING IN RELATION TO GLOBAL NOTES DEPOSITED WITH THE COMMON DEPOSITARY

Initial settlement in Euroclear and Clearstream and secondary market trading between Euroclear Participants and/or Clearstream Participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds.

Transfer Restrictions

The notes will be subject to the following restrictions on transfer. Holders of notes are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or transfer of their notes. For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) to effect exchanges or transfers of interest in Global Notes and certificated notes, see the "Description of the Notes—Form and Denomination."

Purchasers' Representations and Restrictions on Resale

Each purchaser of notes (other than a dealer in connection with the initial issuance and sale of notes) and each owner of any beneficial interest therein will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase thereof, to have represented and agreed as follows:

(1) It is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and it and any such account is either (a) a purchaser reasonably believed to be a qualified institutional buyer and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, or (b) non-U.S. person that is in compliance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

(2) It acknowledges that the notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below.

(3) It understands and agrees that notes initially offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers will be represented by one or more global notes and that notes offered in reliance on Regulation S will also be represented by one or more global notes.

(4) It will not resell or otherwise transfer any of such notes except (a) to us or a dealer or by, through, or in a transaction approved by, a dealer, (b) within the United States to a purchaser reasonably believed to be a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction complying with Rule 144A under the Securities Act, (c) in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act, (d) pursuant to the exemption from registration under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act.

(5) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such notes.

(6) It acknowledges that prior to any proposed transfer of notes (other than pursuant to an effective registration statement) the holder of such notes may be required to provide certifications relating to the manner of such transfer as provided in the Indenture or in the applicable pricing supplement.

(7) It acknowledges that the Trustee for the notes will not be required to accept for registration transfer of any notes acquired by it, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to us and such Trustee that the restrictions set forth herein have been complied with.

(8) It acknowledges that we, the dealers and other persons will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of the acknowledgements, representations and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify us and the dealers. If it is acquiring the notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, and agreements on behalf of each account.

(9) It acknowledges that each Restricted Global Note will bear a restrictive legend to the following effect:

"This note has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any other U.S. securities laws and may not be resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except as permitted in the following sentences. The holder hereof, by its acceptance of this note, represents, acknowledges and agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it has purchased securities for the benefit of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company") that it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer this note or any interest or participation herein except (i) to the Company or to any dealers appointed by the Company with respect to a particular series of notes (each, a "dealer" and collectively, the "dealers") or by, through or in a transaction approved by a dealer, (ii) so long as this note is eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("Rule 144A"), to a person who the seller reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A) in accordance with Rule 144A, (iii) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act afforded by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities

Act, and in each of such cases in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or other applicable jurisdiction. The holder hereof, by purchasing this note, represents and agrees for the benefit of the Company that it will notify any purchaser of this note from it of the resale restrictions referred to above.

The foregoing legend may only be removed from this note on satisfaction of the conditions specified in the indenture referred to herein."

The following is the form of restrictive legend which will appear on the face of the Regulation S Global Notes and which will be used to notify transferees of the foregoing restrictions on transfer. Additional copies of this notice may be obtained from the Trustee, if any, or any other entity appointed by the applicable pricing supplement.

"This note has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any other U.S. securities laws. The holder hereof, by its acceptance of this note, represents, acknowledges and agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it has purchased securities for the benefit of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company") that it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer this note or any interest or participation herein in the absence of such registration unless such transaction is exempt from, or not subject to, such registration.

The foregoing legend may be removed from this note after forty (40) consecutive days beginning on and including the later of (a) the day on which the notes are offered to persons other than distributors (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) and (b) the original issue date of this note."

Taxation

The following discussion summarizes certain Argentine tax and U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to you if you purchase, own or sell notes issued under this program. This summary is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect in each of these jurisdictions, including any relevant tax treaties. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary. This summary does not describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to you or your situation, particularly if you are subject to special tax rules.

ARGENTINE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of certain Argentine income tax consequences resulting from the beneficial ownership of notes by certain persons. While this description is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing Argentine laws and regulations in force as at the date of this offering memorandum, no assurance can be given that the courts or fiscal authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes to such laws will not occur, which may also have retroactive effects.

Withholding tax on interest payments

Except as described below in respect of Argentine taxpayers subject to adjustment for inflation rules, interest payments on the notes (which, for the purposes of this section, shall include original issue discount) will be exempt from Argentine income tax provided that the notes are issued in accordance with the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law and qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Article 36 of such Law, as amended. Under this Article, interest on the notes will be exempt if the following conditions (the "Article 36 Conditions") are satisfied:

(a) the notes must be placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV;

(b) the proceeds of the placement must be used by us for (i) working capital in Argentina, (ii) investments in tangible assets located in Argentina, (iii) refinancing of debt, and/or (iv) contributions to the capital of a controlled or affiliated corporation, provided that the latter uses the proceeds of such contribution for the purposes specified in this paragraph (b); and

(c) we must provide evidence to the CNV in the time and manner prescribed by regulations that the proceeds of the placement have been used for any one or more of the purposes described in paragraph (b) above.

Each series of notes shall be issued and placed in compliance with all of the Article 36 Conditions and the CNV has authorized the establishment of the program and the public offering of each series of notes to be issued thereunder, pursuant to Resolution No. 15,896, dated June 5, 2008, Resolution No. 17,076, dated May 9, 2013, Resolution No. 17,631, dated March 26, 2015 and Resolution No. 18,074, dated June 9, 2016. Within five business days of the issue of each series of notes, we will file with the CNV the documents required by Title II Chapter V, Section 51 of the CNV Regulations. Upon approval by the CNV of such filing, the notes will qualify for the tax-exempt treatment set forth under Article 36 of the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law.

Interest payments to Argentine taxpayers subject to the tax adjustment for inflation rules in Argentina (these taxpayers are, in general, companies created or incorporated according to Argentine law, local branches of foreign companies, sole proprietorships and individuals who conduct certain commercial activities in Argentina) (the "Title VI Holders"), except for financial entities regulated by Law 21,526, will be subject to a 35% withholding tax, which will be considered as a payment on account of Argentine federal income tax to be paid by such holder.

The company shall comply with the Argentine Capital Markets Law in order to fulfill the "public offer" requirements from the Article 36 Conditions.
If we do not comply with the Article 36 Conditions, Article 38 of the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law provides that we shall be responsible for the payment of any taxes on interest received by the holders. In any event, the holders shall receive the full amount of interest provided for in the notes as though no withholding tax had been required.

The exemption described in the first paragraph above will be applicable for foreign beneficiaries (included in Chapter V of the Argentine Income Tax Law) even if the application of such exemption results in a benefit for a foreign tax authority.

Income tax—Capital gains

If the conditions under Article 36 of the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law are fully complied with, and pursuant to Article 36 bis of the Argentine Negotiable Obligations Law, resident and nonresident individuals and foreign entities not having a permanent establishment in Argentina are not subject to taxation on capital gains derived from the sale or other disposition of the notes.

The exemption described above will be applicable for foreign beneficiaries (included in Chapter V of the Argentine Income Tax Law) even if the application of such exemption results in a benefit for a foreign tax authority.

Value added tax

Financial transactions and services related to the issuance, subscription, placement, transfer, repayment, payment of interest and repayment of a note will be exempt from the value added tax as long as such notes satisfy the Article 36 Conditions set forth above under "—Withholding tax on interest payments". Additionally, the sale or transfer of notes shall be exempted from this tax pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Value Added Tax Law.

Personal asset tax

Individuals and undivided estates of individuals domiciled or located in Argentina or abroad that are deemed to be the "direct owners" of notes will be subject to a personal asset tax on the market aggregate value (or acquisition cost plus accrued and unpaid interest, in the case of unlisted notes) of their holdings of such notes as of December 31 of each year. If the individual is an Argentine resident, the tax rate shall be 0.75% for 2016, 0.5% for 2017 and 0.25% for 2018 on the total value of the assets when the value exceeds Ps. 880,000 for 2016, Ps. 950,000 for 2017 and Ps. 1,050,00 for 2018 and thereafter. If an individual and/or undivided estate is not domiciled in the country, only its assets in the country will be taxed, at the rates indicated above, and the income of the tax will not correspond when its amount is equal to or less than Ps. 255.75. Although the notes owned by individuals domiciled or undivided estates situated outside Argentina are technically levied with the personal asset tax, the relevant law (Law No. 23,966 in its relevant part, as amended) and its regulatory decree (Decree No. 127/96, as amended) have not established any procedure for the collection of such tax when the assets are owned directly by such individuals or undivided estates. The "obliged substitute" regime established by the first paragraph of article 26 (local subject domiciled or based in the country that has the disposition, possession, custody or deposit of negotiable obligations) is not applicable to the holding of negotiable obligations (fourth paragraph of article 26 of the Law on Personal Property Tax).

Corporations and other entities organized or incorporated in Argentina and Argentine branches and permanent establishments in Argentina of foreign corporations and other foreign entities generally will not be subject to the personal asset tax with respect to their holdings of notes.

Notes held as of December 31 of each year by corporations and other entities which are not organized or incorporated in Argentina (other than the Argentine branches and permanent establishments thereof) will generally be conclusively presumed to be indirectly owned by individuals or undivided estates located in Argentina and, accordingly, subject to the personal asset tax. However, such a non-Argentine corporation or other foreign entity will not be subject to the personal asset tax if (i) the notes held by such corporation or other entity are authorized by the CNV for public offering in Argentina and "traded" in one or more Argentine or non-Argentine securities markets, (ii) the capital stock of such corporation or other entity is not in bearer form, (iii) the principal activity of such corporation or other entity does not consist of investing outside its jurisdiction of organization or incorporation and such corporation or other entity is not generally restricted from doing business in the jurisdiction of organization or incorporation, or (iv) such corporation or other entity is an exempt entity (i.e., insurance company, pension fund, mutual fund or bank or financial institution organized in a country in which the relevant central bank applies the standards approved by the Basel Convention). In the case of non-Argentine corporations and other foreign entities presumed to be Argentine individuals as described above that are subject to the personal asset tax, the tax will be determined by applying the current tax rate in each fiscal period increased by 100%, on the acquisition cost plus accrued and unpaid interest and we will be responsible as a substitute obligor for paying such tax. In the event that a non-Argentine corporation or other entity holding notes is exempt from the personal asset tax for any reason other than the fact that the notes are authorized by the CNV for public offering in Argentina and traded in one or more Argentine or non-Argentine securities markets, we will nevertheless be responsible for paying the tax in case the public offering exemption is not available, unless we actually obtain on a timely basis certifications as to the non-taxable or exempt status of such corporation or other entity.

However, article 29 of the regulatory decree establishes that such legal presumption will not apply to shares and securities of private debts where the public offering has been authorized by the CNV and which are traded on stock exchanges located in or outside of Argentina, as is the case of the Notes.

The personal asset tax law and related regulations have not yet been extensively interpreted or applied by the Argentine tax authorities or courts, and, accordingly, certain aspects of such law remain unsettled. It remains unclear, for example, whether the references to "direct" ownership refer only to record ownership (including ownership by a depository) or extend to beneficial ownership. In addition, the concept of "trading", as used in the law in relation to non-Argentine corporations and other entities, has not developed, leaving it unclear whether such term refers to actual and ongoing trading, periodic trading or merely consummation of an offering of notes within or outside Argentina. There can be no assurance concerning interpretation or application of these and other provisions of the law and related regulations by the tax authorities and courts.

In the event we are compelled by law to deduct or withhold Argentine taxes or duties, we have undertaken to make payment of Additional Amounts, subject to certain limitations, as described in "Description of the Notes—Payments of Additional Amounts."

Presumed minimum income tax

The presumed minimum income tax is levied on the total value of assets held at the end of the fiscal year by Argentine corporations, local branches of foreign companies and sole proprietorships conducting certain commercial activities, among others. This tax rate is 1%.

There is an exemption for taxpayers whose total amount of assets does not exceed Ps. 200,000. When there are assets abroad subject to this tax, the exemption amount shall be increased by a percentage equal to the percentage those assets represent over the total taxable assets. If the value of such assets exceeds the sum of Ps. 200,000 or exceeds the sum to be calculated in accordance with the abovementioned procedure, if applicable, the full value of the taxable assets will be subject to the presumed minimum income tax. The notes are included in the tax base of this tax at their market value at closing on the last business day of each fiscal year.

The income tax calculated for the fiscal year during which the tax on minimum presumed income is settled may be credited against the minimum presumed income tax liability during that period. If an unabsorbed surplus arises from such calculation, it will not generate a balance in favor of the taxpayer in this tax, nor will the taxpayer receive repayment or compensation. However, where the minimum presumed income tax liability exceeds the income tax liability, the excess may be carried forward, provided that it is verified, in any of the ten years following a non-absorbed income tax surplus, to set off against income tax liability in the year in which the income tax liability exceeds the minimum presumed income tax liability until its concurrence with such surplus amounts.

The financial entities governed by the Financial Entities Law and insurance companies subject to the control of the National Superintendence of Insurance will consider 20% of the value of their levied assets subject to taxation for the minimum presumed income tax.

Argentine individuals and undivided estates in general and foreign individuals and legal entities without a permanent establishment in Argentina are exempt from the presumed minimum income tax.

Tax on credits and debits on bank accounts

Money amounts paid through bank checking accounts in Argentine banks are subject to a 0.6% tax levied on credits, and a 0.6% tax levied on debits. In certain cases, an increased rate of 1.2% and a reduced rate of 0.075% may apply. Any payments deposited in saving accounts are exempt, in principle, from this tax. The tax is withheld by the banking institution.

The movement of funds in some special checking accounts is exempt from this tax (Central Bank Communication "A" 3250), when such accounts have been created in the name of foreign legal entities, and to such an extent as they are solely used to make financial investments in Argentina (see Section 10, paragraph (s), of the annex to Executive Decree No. 380/2001).

The owners of bank accounts on which the tax is levied at 0.6% and 1.2% rates may compute 34% and 17%, respectively, of the amounts paid under this tax on amounts credited to their accounts as a payment on account of the income tax, presumed minimum income tax and/or the special contribution or cooperative capital.

Turnover tax

Interest payments on the notes, or income from their sale or transfer, may be subject to gross turnover tax when received by residents in Argentina on a habitual basis. This tax is a provincial tax and its rules may vary from one province to the other. If the notes have satisfied the Article 36 Conditions, they may enjoy an exemption from gross turnover tax in some provinces, including the City of Buenos Aires and the province of Buenos Aires, as long as they also enjoy the exemption from income tax.

Turnover tax derived from any transaction on negotiable obligations issued in accordance with Law No. 23,576. Sale or disposition, collection of interest, amortizations, and updates are exempted from the turnover tax in the City of Buenos Aires and the province of Buenos Aires, where the exemption from income tax is also available.

Prospective investors should consider the tax consequences of the jurisdictions in which they are located.

Provincial Tax Advance Payment Regimes applicable on local bank accounts

Different provincial tax authorities (e.g., Corrientes, Córdoba, Tucuman, City of Buenos Aires, Province of Buenos Aires, Salta, etc.) have established advance payment regimes regarding the "turnover tax" that are, in general, applicable to credits generated in bank accounts opened at financial institutions governed by the "Financial Institutions Law".

These regimes apply to local taxpayers that are included in a list distributed, usually on a monthly basis, by the provincial tax authorities to the financial institutions aforementioned.

Tax rates applicable depend on the regulations issued by each provincial tax authority, in a range that, currently, could amount up to 5%. For taxpayers subject to these advance payment regimes, any payment applicable qualifies as an advance payment of the "turnover tax".

Stamp taxes

The Stamp Tax taxes the instrumentation of contracts in the territory of each province and the City of Buenos Aires, or contracts of those who are instrumented in one of the mentioned jurisdictions and produce effects in the territory of another jurisdiction.

The Tax Code of the Province of Buenos Aires exempts contracts relating to the issuance, subscription, placement and transfer of negotiable obligations, issued under the regime of laws No. 23,576 and No. 23,962 and its amendments from the tax on acts, contracts and operations, including deliveries or receipts of money. This exemption includes capital increases that are made for the issue of shares to be delivered, for conversion of negotiable obligations, as well as for the constitution of all types of personal or real guarantees in favor of investors or third parties that guarantee the issue whether prior, simultaneous or subsequent to it.

The instruments, acts and operations related to the issuance of securities representing debt of their issuers and any other securities subject to a public offering under the terms of the Capital Market Law, are also exempt from the tax in the City of Buenos Aires. This exemption also covers the guarantees related to such emissions. However, the exemption is void if within 90 days no authorization is requested for the public offering of such securities to the CNV and / or if the placement of the securities is not carried out within 180 days following the granting of the requested authorization.

Potential purchasers of the Notes must consider the possible incidence of this tax in the different jurisdictions of the country with respect to the issuance, subscription, placement and transfer of the Notes.

Transfer, estate and gift tax

No Argentine transfer taxes are applicable on the sale or transfer of the Notes.

At the provincial level, the Province of Buenos Aires established a Free Transmission of Goods Tax (Law No. 14,044, as amended) ("FTGT"), as from January 1, 2010, the main characteristics of which are:

- the FTGT levies enrichments from all free transmission of goods, including inheritance, legacies, donations, etc.;
- individuals and legal entities are subject to the FTGT;
- taxpayers domiciled in the Province of Buenos Aires are subject to the FTGT in respect of assets located in and outside the Province and taxpayers domiciled in other provinces are subject to the FTGT in respect of the free enrichment of assets located in the Province;
- assets will be deemed located in the Province, among other things: (i) when the securities are issued by entities domiciled in the Province: (ii) when the securities are held by individuals domiciled in the Province at the moment of the transmission, even if the securities were issued by entities domiciled in another jurisdiction; and (iii) up to the proportion of the assets of the issuer located in the Province, when the securities are held by individuals domiciled in another

jurisdiction at the moment of the transmission of such securities and are issued by entities domiciled in another jurisdiction;

- transfers of goods are exempted from the FTGT when the total amount of goods transferred is equal or less than Ps.60,000 or Ps.250,000 among parents, children and spouses; and
- the tax rates have been set between 4% and 21.925%.

Free transmissions of negotiable obligations might be subject to the FTGT if they are involved in free transmissions of goods higher than Ps. 60,000 or Ps. 250,000 among parents, children and spouses.

There is no FTGT in the City of Buenos Aires. In relation to the existence of FTGT in the rest of provincial jurisdictions the analysis should be made taking into consideration the applicable legislation of each province.

Public offering and Tax exemptions

The Negotiable Obligations Law requires that securities be placed through public offering in order to qualify for the preferential tax treatment contemplated by such law. Accordingly, the CNV established the minimum guidelines governing a primary placement of marketable securities under the CNV Regulations.

The main minimum guidelines for primary placement of marketable securities are as follows:

- Publication of the final version of the Offering Memorandum and any other supplementary documents required by the CNV Regulations for the type of marketable securities concerned for at least three business days prior to the commencement of the process, with the following minimum information: (i) type of instrument; (ii) amount or number so offered, specifying whether it is a fixed amount or a range subject to minimum and maximum limits; (iii) minimum trading unit of the instrument; price (specifying whether it is fixed value or a range subject to minimum and maximum limits) and multiples; (iv) due date or maturity; (v) repayment; (vi) trading form; (vii) primary trading commission; (viii) information about dates and times of the auction or public tender; (ix) determination of variables, which may include, price competition, interest rate, yield or other variable, and the form of offer pro rating, if necessary; (x) all registered dealers and settlement and clearing agents may have access to the system to submit offers; (xi) the public tender process may be, at the issuer's option, blind ("sealed offers" where no participant, including dealers, shall have access to the offers submitted until the auction period is completed), or open (i.e. the offers are disclosed as they are submitted to the tender system); (xii) upon expiration of the period for receipt of offers, the submitted offers may not be modified nor shall any new offers be submitted; (xiii) the Offering Memorandum and the supplementary documents shall be published through the application known as *Autopista de la Información Financiera*, on the website of the exchange markets and the issuer's institutional webpage.

Issuers are required to prepare the offering memorandums describing in detail any placement efforts to be used and to provide evidence of performance, if requested by the relevant authorities. The Notes shall not be deemed to be tax exempt solely upon securing the CNV's authorization of a public offering.

The offer may be executed pursuant to an underwriting agreement. In such case, it is valid for the purpose of considering the fulfillment of the public offer requirement, if the placing agent made the placement efforts as indicated in article 3 of Chapter IV of Title VI of the CNV Rules.

Other taxes

In the event that it becomes necessary to institute enforcement proceedings in relation to the company in Argentina, court tax (currently at a rate of 3%), payable by the party initiating such proceeding, will be imposed on the amount of any claim brought before the Argentine courts sitting in the City of Buenos Aires.

Funds sourced in Jurisdictions that are not considered "Cooperative Jurisdictions"

Pursuant to Decree No. 589/2013 (effective as of May 30, 2013), all references contained in the Argentine Income Tax Law and its regulations to "countries deemed low-or-no-tax-jurisdictions", shall be replaced with the expression "non-cooperative countries for tax transparency purposes" ("Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions") . The list of Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions will include, by default, all foreign jurisdictions except those with which the Republic of Argentina has executed or is currently negotiating a *tax information*

exchange agreement, to the extent that the exchange of information has been effective according to the Argentine tax authorities. Decree No. 589/2013 mandates the Argentine tax authorities to elaborate and publish the list of the *cooperative jurisdictions* which shall be updated periodically. As of the date of this Offering Memorandum, the list has not yet been published.

Pursuant to article 18.1 of Law No. 11,683 (modified by Law 25,795) incoming funds from Non-Cooperative Jurisdictions will be taxed as follows:

- income tax at a 35% rate would be assessed upon the company receiving those funds on the 110% of the amount of the transfer; and
- VAT at a 21% rate would also be assessed upon the company on the 110% of the amount of the transfer.

The Argentine tax resident may rebut such legal presumption by duly evidencing before the Argentine Tax Authority that the funds arise from activities effectively performed by the Argentine taxpayer or a third party in such jurisdictions, or that such funds have been previously declared.

The applicable pricing supplement will contain restrictions on the ability of the company to receive and take offers to purchase notes under the Programs from Non Cooperative Jurisdictions.

PRINCIPAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a beneficial owner of a note that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person (a "United States holder"). This summary is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and rulings and judicial decisions in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the validity of this summary.

This summary deals only with United States holders that will hold notes as capital assets, and does not address tax considerations applicable to investors that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, partnerships or other pass-through entities, persons liable for the alternative minimum tax, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities electing to mark to market, persons that will hold notes as a position in a "straddle" or conversion transaction, or as part of a "synthetic security" or other integrated financial transaction or persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar. Any special United States federal income tax considerations relevant to a particular issue of notes, including any Indexed Notes, will be provided in the applicable pricing supplement.

If a partnership or other pass-through entity holds the notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership that holds notes or a partner of such a partnership, you should consult your own tax advisors.

This summary deals only with notes of a term of 30 years or less and denominated in a single currency (which is not a hyperinflationary currency). The U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning other types of notes will be discussed in the applicable pricing supplement.

At present there is no income tax treaty between Argentina and the United States and no assurance can be given as to whether a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect any particular United States holders.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the tax consequences to them of holding notes, including the application to their particular situation of the United States federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of state, local, foreign or other tax laws.

Payments of interest

Payments of "qualified stated interest" (as defined below under "Original issue discount") on a note will be taxable to a United States holder as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are paid or accrued in accordance with the United States holder's applicable method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such interest income generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States. If such payments of interest are made on a note denominated in, or with payments determined by reference to, a currency other than the U.S. dollar (hereafter a "Foreign Currency Note"), the amount of interest income realized by a United States holder that uses the cash method of tax accounting will be the U.S. dollar value of the Specified Currency payment based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt regardless of whether the payment in fact is converted into U.S. dollars. A United States holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes will accrue interest income on the note in the Specified Currency and translate the amount accrued into U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or, if the beginning and end of the interest accrual period fall in different taxable years, the Unites States holder will translate the accrued interest for each taxable year, based on the average exchange rate during the portion of the accrual period that falls within the taxable year). Alternatively, an accrual basis United States holder may elect to translate all interest income on Foreign Currency Notes at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year within such accrual period if the accrual period spans more than one taxable year), or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt if such date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period. A United States holder that makes this election must apply it consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot change the election without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). A United States holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will recognize foreign currency gain or loss, as the case may be, on the receipt of an interest payment made with respect to a Foreign Currency Note if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to a previous accrual of that interest income. This foreign currency gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss but generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the note.

Additional rules for notes that are denominated in more than one currency or that have one or more non-currency contingencies and are denominated in either one foreign currency or more than one currency are described below under Dual Currency Notes.

Effect of Argentine withholding taxes

As discussed in "Taxation—Argentine Tax Considerations," payments of interest in respect of the notes may be subject to Argentine withholding taxes in certain circumstances and the company may become liable for the payment of Additional Amounts to United States holders (see "Description of the Notes – Payments of Additional Amounts"). For U.S. federal income tax purposes, United States holders would be treated as having received the amount of Argentine taxes withheld, if any, by the company (as well as Additional Amounts paid by the company in respect thereof) with respect to a note, and then as having paid over the withheld taxes to the Argentine taxing authorities. As a result of this rule, the amount of interest income included in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes by a United States holder with respect to a payment of interest may be greater than the amount of cash actually received (or receivable) by the United States holder from the company with respect to the payment. United States holders may in certain circumstances claim a foreign tax credit on Argentine withheld income taxes or may deduct Argentine withheld taxes. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. foreign tax credit implications of the payment of any Argentine taxes.

Purchase, sale and retirement of notes

A United States holder's tax basis in a note for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally will equal the cost of such note to such holder, increased by any amounts includible in income by the holder as original issue discount and market discount and reduced by any amortized premium (each, as described below) and any payments other than payments of qualified stated interest made on such note. In the case of a Foreign Currency Note, the cost of such note to a United States holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency purchase price on the date of purchase. In the case of a Foreign Currency Note that is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis United States holder (and, if it so elects, an accrual basis United States holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of such note by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase. The amount of any subsequent adjustments to a United States holder's tax basis in a note in respect of original issue discount, market discount and premium denominated in a Specified Currency will be determined in the manner described under "Original issue discount" and "Premium and market discount" below. The conversion of U.S. dollars to a Specified Currency and the immediate use of the Specified Currency to purchase a Foreign Currency Note generally will not result in taxable gain or loss for a United States holder.

Upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a note, a United States holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement (less any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as ordinary interest income to the extent not previously included in income) and the United States holder's adjusted tax basis in such

note. If a United States holder receives a currency other than the U.S. dollar in respect of the sale, exchange or retirement of a note, the amount realized will be the U.S. dollar value of the Specified Currency received calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date the instrument is disposed of or retired. In the case of a Foreign Currency Note that is traded on an established securities market, a cash basis United States holder (and if it so elects, an accrual basis United States holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating such amount at the spot rate on the settlement date of the sale. The election available to accrual basis United States holders in respect of the purchase and sale of Foreign Currency Notes traded on an established securities market, discussed above, must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except as discussed below with respect to market discount, Short-Term Notes (as defined below) and foreign currency gain or loss, gain or loss recognized by a United States holder generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the United States holder has a holding period in the note that is more than one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognized by an individual holder generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax at a lower rate than short-term capital gains or ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations. Any gain or loss recognized by a United States holder generally will constitute gain or loss from sources within the United States.

Gain or loss recognized by a United States holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Note generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss to the extent that the gain or loss is attributable to changes in exchange rates during the period in which the holder held such note. This foreign currency gain or loss will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the notes.

Original issue discount

A note, other than a Short-Term Note (as defined below), whose "issue price" is less than its "stated redemption price at maturity" by more than a *de minimis* amount (i.e., by at least .25% of the note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of remaining complete years to maturity, or in the case of a note that provides for the payment of any amounts other than "qualified stated interest" before maturity (an "installment obligation"), the note's weighted average maturity) will be treated as issued with original issue discount (an "OID Note"). United States holders of OID Notes generally will be subject to the special tax accounting rules for obligations issued with original issue discount ("OID") provided by the Code and certain Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (the "OID Regulations"). United States holders of such notes should be aware that, as described in greater detail below, they generally must include OID in ordinary gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income. Such OID generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States. The "issue price" of a note generally will be the first price at which a substantial amount of notes included in the issue of which the note is a part is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers. The "stated redemption price at maturity" of a note is the total of all payments provided by the note that are not payments of qualified stated interest. The term "qualified stated interest" generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually during the entire term of an OID Note at a single fixed rate of interest or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

In general, each United States holder of an OID Note, whether such holder uses the cash or the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be required to include in ordinary gross income the sum of the "daily portions" of OID on the note for all days during the taxable year that the United States holder owns the note. The daily portions of OID on an OID Note are determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a ratable portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods may be at any length and may vary in length over the term of an OID Note, provided that no accrual period is longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on either the final day or the first day of an accrual period. In the case of a United States holder who acquires its beneficial interest in any OID Note at issuance (an "initial holder"), the amount of OID allocable to each accrual period is determined by (a) multiplying the "adjusted issue price" (as defined below) of the OID Note at the beginning of the accrual period by the "yield to maturity" (as defined below) of the OID Note (appropriately adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and (b) subtracting from that product the amount (if any) of qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period. The "yield to maturity" of a note is the discount rate that causes the present value of all payments on the note as of its original issue date to equal the issue price of such note. The "adjusted issue price" of an OID Note at the beginning of any accrual period will generally be the sum of its issue price and the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition premium or bond premium), reduced by the amount of all payments other than payments of qualified stated interest (if any) made with respect to such note in all prior accrual periods.

In the case of an OID Note that is a Floating Rate Note, both the "yield to maturity" and "qualified stated interest" will generally be determined for these purposes as if the OID Note will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to the interest payments on the note on its date of issue or, in the case of certain Floating Rate Notes, the rate that reflects

the yield that is reasonably expected for the note. Additional rules may apply if interest on a Floating Rate Note is based on more than one interest index.

As a result of this "constant yield" method of including OID in income, the amounts includible in income by a United States holder in respect of an OID Note denominated in U.S. dollars generally are lesser in the early years and greater in the later years than the amounts that would be includible on a straight-line basis.

A United States holder generally may make an irrevocable election to include in its income its entire return on a note (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the note, including payments of qualified stated interest, over the amount paid by the United States holder for the note) under the constant-yield method described above. A United States holder who makes this election in respect of a note that either was purchased at a premium or bears market discount will also be deemed to have made the election (discussed below in "Premium and Market Discount") to amortize premium or to accrue market discount in income currently on a constant-yield basis in respect of all debt obligations that the United States holder holds that were purchased at a premium or with market discount, as applicable.

In the case of an OID Note that is also a Foreign Currency Note, a United States holder should determine the U.S. dollar amount includible in income as OID for each accrual period by (a) calculating the amount of OID allocable to each accrual period in the Specified Currency using the constant-yield method described above, and (b) translating the amount of the Specified Currency so derived at the average exchange rate in effect during that accrual period (or portion thereof within a United States holder's taxable year) or, at the United States holder's election (as described above under "Payments of interest"), at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year within such accrual period if the accrual period spans more than one taxable year), or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt if such date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period. Because exchange rates may fluctuate, a United States holder of an OID Note that is also a Foreign Currency Note may recognize a different amount of OID income in each accrual period than would the holder of an otherwise similar OID Note denominated in U.S. dollars. All payments on an OID Note (other than payments of qualified stated interest) will generally be viewed first as payments of previously-accrued OID (to the extent thereof), with payments attributed first to the earliest-accrued OID, and then as payments of principal. Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment of an amount that is not qualified stated interest or the sale or retirement of the OID Note), a United States holder will recognize ordinary income or loss measured by the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt or the date of disposition of the OID Note, as the case may be) and the amount accrued (using the exchange rate applicable to such previous accrual).

A United States holder of an OID Note who purchases its beneficial interest in the note outside the initial offering at a cost equal to or less than its "remaining redemption amount" (as defined below), or an initial holder who purchases an OID Note at a price other than the note's issue price, also generally will be required to include in gross income the daily portions of OID, calculated as described above. However, if the United States holder acquires the OID Note at a price greater than its adjusted issue price, but equal to or less than its "remaining redemption amount," such holder is considered to have acquired the OID Note with "acquisition premium" and is required to reduce its periodic inclusions of OID income to reflect the premium paid over the adjusted issue price. The "remaining redemption amount" for a note is the total of all future payments to be made on the note other than payments of qualified stated interest.

Floating Rate Notes generally will be treated as "variable rate debt instruments" under the OID Regulations. Accordingly, the stated interest on a Floating Rate Note generally will be treated as "qualified stated interest" and such a note will not have OID solely as a result of the fact that it provides for interest at a variable rate. If a Floating Rate Note does not qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument," such note will be subject to special rules (the "Contingent Payment Regulations") that govern the tax treatment of debt obligations that provide for contingent payments ("Contingent Debt Obligations"). A detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to United States holders of any such notes will be provided in the applicable pricing supplement.

Certain of the notes may be subject to special redemption, repayment or interest rate reset features, as indicated in the applicable pricing supplement. Notes containing such features, in particular OID Notes, may be subject to special rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. Purchasers of notes with such features should carefully examine the applicable pricing supplement and should consult their own tax advisors with respect to such notes since the tax consequences with respect to such features, and especially with respect to OID, will depend, in part, on the particular terms of the purchased notes.

Premium and market discount

A United States holder of a note who purchases its beneficial interest in the note at a cost greater than the notes' remaining redemption amount (as defined in the third preceding paragraph) will be considered to have purchased the note with bond premium, and may elect

to amortize such premium (as an offset to interest income), using a constant-yield method, over the remaining term of the note. This election, once made, generally applies to all bonds held or subsequently acquired by the United States holder on or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A United States holder that elects to amortize such premium must reduce its tax basis in a note by the amount of the premium amortized during its holding period. OID Notes purchased at a premium will not be subject to the OID rules described above.

In the case of premium in respect of a Foreign Currency Note, a United States holder should calculate the amortization of such premium in the Specified Currency. Amortization deductions attributable to a period reduce interest payments in respect of that period in the Specified Currency prior to converting such interest payments into U.S. dollars. Exchange gain or loss will be realized with respect to amortized bond premium on such a note based on the difference between the exchange rate on the date or dates such premium is recovered through interest payments on the note and the exchange rate on the date on which the United States holder acquired the note. With respect to a United States holder that does not elect to amortize bond premium, the amount of bond premium will be included in the United States holder's tax basis when the note matures or is disposed of by the United States holder. Therefore, a United States holder that does not elect to amortize such premium and that holds the note to maturity generally will be required to treat the premium as capital loss when the note matures.

If a United States holder purchases the note at a price that is lower than its stated redemption price at maturity (or in the case of an OID Note, at a price that is lower than the adjusted issue price of the note) by at least 0.25% of the stated redemption price at maturity (or in the case of an OID Note, at least 0.25% of the adjusted issue price of the note) multiplied by the number of remaining complete years to maturity, the note will be considered to have "market discount" in the hands of such United States holder. In such case, gain realized by the United States holder on the disposition of the note and repayments of principal of the note generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued on the note while held by such United States holder. In addition, the United States holder could be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the note. In general terms, market discount on a note will be treated as accruing ratably over the term of such note, or, at the election of the holder, under a constant yield method. Market discount on a Foreign Currency Note will be accrued by a United States holder in the Specified Currency. The amount includible in income by a United States holder in respect of such accrued market discount will be the U.S. dollar value of the amount accrued, generally calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that the note is disposed of by the United States holder or principal is repaid.

A United States holder may elect to include market discount in income on a current basis as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant-yield basis) in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale of a note as ordinary income. If a United States holder elects to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. Any accrued market discount on a Foreign Currency Note that is currently includible in income will be translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the United States holder's taxable year). Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to accrued market discount, a United States holder may recognize exchange gain or loss determined in the same manner as for accrued interest or OID. Any such election to include market discount in income currently, if made, applies to all market discount bonds acquired by the taxpayer on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and is revocable only with the consent of the IRS.

Short-term notes

The rules set forth above will also generally apply to notes having maturities of not more than one year ("Short-Term Notes"), but with certain modifications.
First, the OID Regulations treat *none* of the interest on a Short-Term Note as qualified stated interest. Thus, all Short-Term Notes will be OID Notes. OID will be treated as accruing on a Short-Term Note ratably, or at the election of a United States holder, under a constant yield method.

Second, a United States holder of a Short-Term Note that uses the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes and is not a bank, securities dealer, regulated investment company or common trust fund, and does not identify the Short-Term Note as part of a hedging transaction, will generally not be required to include OID in income on a current basis. Such a United States holder may not be allowed to deduct all of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such note until the Stated Maturity of the note or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. In addition, such a United States holder will be required to treat any gain realized on a sale, exchange or retirement of the note as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the OID accrued with respect to the note during the period the United States holder held the note. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a cash-basis United States holder of a Short-Term Note may elect to accrue OID into income on a current basis (in which case the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply). A United States holder using the accrual method of tax accounting and certain cash-basis United States holders (including banks, securities dealers, regulated investment companies and common trust funds) generally will be required to include OID on a Short-Term Note in income on a current basis.

Third, any United States holder (whether cash or accrual basis) of a Short-Term Note can elect to accrue the "acquisition discount," if any, with respect to the note on a current basis. If such an election is made, the OID rules will not apply to the note. "Acquisition discount" is the excess of stated redemption price at maturity of the note over the purchase price. Acquisition discount will be treated as accruing ratably or, at the election of the United States holder, under a constant-yield method based on daily compounding.

Finally, the market discount rules described above under "Premium and market discount" will not apply to a Short-Term Note.

Dual currency notes

United States holders of notes that are denominated in more than one currency or that have one or more non-currency contingencies and are denominated in either one foreign currency or more than one currency will be subject to special tax accounting rules applicable to "Multi-Currency Debt Securities." A description of the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to holders of Dual Currency Notes, including specification of the "predominant currency", will be set forth, if required, in the applicable pricing supplement.

Indexed notes and other notes providing for contingent payments

The Contingent Payment Regulations, which govern the tax treatment of Contingent Debt Obligations, generally require accrual of interest income on a constant-yield basis in respect of such obligations at a yield determined at the time of their issuance, and may require adjustments to such accruals when any contingent payments are made. A detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to United States holders of any Contingent Debt Obligations will be provided in the applicable pricing supplement.

Reportable transaction reporting

Under certain U.S. treasury regulations, United States holders that participate in "reportable transactions" (as defined in the regulations) must attach to their U.S. federal income tax returns a disclosure statement on Form 8886. United States holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible obligation to file Form 8886 with respect to the ownership or disposition of the notes, or any related transaction, including without limitation, the disposition of any foreign currency received as interest or as proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the notes.

Information reporting and backup withholding

The Paying Agent will be required to file information returns with the IRS with respect to payments made to, and accruals of OID on any OID Notes held by, certain United States holders of notes. In addition, certain United States holders may be subject to backup withholding tax (currently, imposed at a 28% rate) in respect of such payments if they do not provide their taxpayer identification numbers to the Paying Agent. Persons holding notes who are not United States holders may be required to comply with applicable certification procedures to establish that they are not United States holders in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding tax.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against the United States federal income tax liability of such United States holders provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

The Paying Agent will also be required to file information returns with the IRS and may have to withhold taxes for payments made to non-U.S. individuals, corporations, partnerships, trusts and other entities. Prospective non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the U.S. reporting and withholding implications of owning these notes.

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

Certain United States holders are required to report information to the IRS with respect to an investment in notes not held through an account with a United States "financial institution." If a United States holder fails to report the required information, the United States holder could become subject to substantial penalties and other adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences. United States holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting requirements that may be imposed on them with respect to their ownership of notes.

3.8% Medicare tax on "net investment income"

A 3.8% U.S. federal Medicare tax is generally imposed on "net investment income" exceeding certain thresholds of U.S. citizen and resident individuals, and on the undistributed "net investment income" of U.S. estates and trusts. Among other things, "net investment income" will generally include gross income from interest on, and net gains from the disposition of the notes, less allocable deductions. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of this legislation.

E.U. SAVINGS DIRECTIVE

On November 10, 2015, the Council of the European Union ("EU") approved Council Directive 2015/2060/EU repealing Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income ("Savings Directive") from January 1, 2017 in the case of Austria, and from January 1, 2016 in relation to all other member states of the EU ("Member States"), subject to ongoing requirements to fulfil administrative obligations (such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for tax withheld from, payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative co-operation in the field of taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). Council Directive 2011/16/EU (as amended), which effectively implements the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's common reporting standard on automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters, requires governments to obtain detailed account information from financial institutions and exchange that information automatically with other jurisdictions annually. Council Directive 2011/16/EU (as amended) is, generally, broader in scope than the Savings Directive but does not impose withholding taxes.

The Savings Directive required each Member State to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or secured by such a person for, an individual beneficial owner resident in, or certain limited types of entities established in, that other Member State. For a transitional period, some Member States instead operated a withholding system in relation to such payments in certain circumstances. A number of non-EU countries and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States adopted similar measures in relation to payments made by a person within their respective jurisdictions to an individual beneficial owner resident in, or certain limited types of entities established in, a Member State. In addition, Member States entered into provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those countries and territories in relation to payments made by a person in a Member State to an individual beneficial owner resident in, or certain limited types of entities established in, one of those countries or territories. The arrangements with non-EU countries on the basis of the Savings Directive are being revised to align with Council Directive 2011/16/EU (as amended).

Certain ERISA Considerations

Subject to the considerations and representation referred to below, the Notes may be purchased and held by an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") which meets certain independence and other "sophisticated investor" requirements under ERISA described below ("Eligible ERISA Plan Investor"). A fiduciary of an Eligible ERISA Plan Investor must determine that the purchase and holding of the Notes is consistent with its fiduciary duties under ERISA. An Eligible ERISA Plan Investor, as well as any other prospective investor that would meet the requirements of an Eligible ERISA Plan Investor, must also determine that its purchase and holding of the Notes does not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction as defined in Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or similar law. Each purchaser and transferee of the Notes that qualifies or is intended to qualify as an Eligible ERISA Plan Investor will be deemed to have represented by its acquisition and holding of the Notes that (1) such acquisition and holding of the Notes does not constitute or give rise to a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code or any similar law, (2) it has not received and is not receiving investment advice from YPF or any of its respective partners, shareholders, directors, officers, employees, representatives or affiliates, or any initial purchaser, underwriter or their respective affiliates (collectively, "Transaction Parties") with respect to the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor's investment in the Notes, (3) none of the Transaction Parties has made or will make any recommendations as to the advisability of the acquiring, holding or continuing to hold, dispose of, or exchange the Notes, or has provided or will provide investment advice, and (4) that such purchaser or transferee meets the requirements of an Eligible ERISA Plan Investor. To qualify as an Eligible ERISA Plan Investor, the fiduciary of such plan ("Fiduciary") must represent and warrant that:

(1) the Fiduciary is independent of the Transaction Parties;

(2) the Fiduciary is (a) a bank as defined in Section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") or similar institution that is regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a state or federal agency, (b) an insurance carrier that is qualified under the laws of more than one state to perform the services of managing, acquiring or disposing of assets of a plan, (c) an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act or, if not registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act by reason of paragraph (1) of Section 203A of such Act, is registered as an investment adviser under the laws of the state (referred to in such paragraph (1)) in which it maintains its principal office and place of business, (d) a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act, or (e) an independent fiduciary that holds and will hold, or has and will have under management or control, total assets of at least $50,000,000 at all times that the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor is invested in the notes;

(3) the Fiduciary is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the acquisition, holding or continued holding, disposal, or exchange by the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor of the Notes;

(4) the Fiduciary acknowledges that it has been informed by YPF (X) that none of the Transaction Parties has undertaken or is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice, or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, and has not given investment advice or otherwise made a recommendation, in connection with the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor's acquisition, holding or continued holding, disposal, or exchange of Notes, and (Y) of the existence and nature of the financial interests of the Transaction Parties in the Eligible ERISA Plan investor's acquisition, holding or continued holding, disposal, or exchange of any Notes;

(5) the Fiduciary is a "fiduciary" under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, or both, with respect to the acquisition, holding, continued holding, disposal, or exchange of any Notes, and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor's acquisition, holding, continued holding, disposition, or exchange of any Notes;

(6) none of the Transaction Parties receives a fee or other compensation directly from the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor, the Fiduciary or any other Eligible ERISA Plan Investor fiduciary, or any Eligible ERISA Plan Investor participant, or beneficiary for the provision of investment advice to the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor, the Fiduciary, any other Eligible ERISA Plan Investor fiduciary, any Eligible ERISA Plan Investor participant or beneficiary, or any of their respective agents or employees (which advice is expressly not being provided) in connection with the acquisition, holding, continued holding, disposition, or exchange by the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor of any Notes; and

(7) none of the Transaction Parties has exercised any authority to cause the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor to invest in the Notes or to negotiate the terms of the Eligible ERISA Plan Investor's investment in the Notes.

Enforceability of Civil Liabilities

We are incorporated under the laws of Argentina. Substantially all of our assets are located outside the United States. The majority of our directors and officers and certain advisors named herein reside in Argentina or elsewhere outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or such persons or to enforce against us or them in United States courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the terms and conditions of the notes, we will (i) agree that the courts of the State of New York and the federal courts of the United States, in each case sitting in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, will have non-exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit, action or proceeding, and to settle any disputes, which may arise out of or in connection with the notes and, for such purposes, irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of such courts and (ii) name an agent for service of process in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. See "Description of the Notes."

We have been advised by our Argentine counsel, Estudio O'Farrell, that a substantial portion of our assets located in Argentina could not be subject to attachment or foreclosure if a court were to find that such properties are necessary to the provision of an essential public service, unless the Argentine government otherwise approves the release of such property affected as an essential public service. In accordance with Argentine law, as interpreted by the Argentine courts, assets which are necessary to the provision of an essential public service may not be attached, whether preliminarily or in aid of execution.

Our Argentine counsel has also advised us that judgments of United States courts for civil liabilities based upon the federal securities laws of the United States may be enforced in Argentina, provided that the requirements of Article 517 of the Federal Civil and Commercial Procedure Code of Argentina (if enforcement is sought before federal courts) are met as follows: (i) the judgment, which must be final in the jurisdiction where rendered, was issued by a court competent in accordance with the Argentine principles regarding international jurisdiction and resulted from a personal action, or an *in rem* action with respect to personal property if such was transferred to Argentine territory during or after the prosecution of the foreign action, (ii) the defendant against whom enforcement of the judgment is sought was personally served with the summons and, in accordance with due process of law, was given an opportunity to defend against foreign action, (iii) the judgment must be valid in the jurisdiction where rendered and meet authenticity requirements under Argentine law, (iv) the judgment does not violate the principles of public policy of Argentine law, and (v) the judgment is not contrary to a prior or simultaneous judgment of an Argentine court.

Subject to compliance with Article 517 of the Federal Civil and Commercial Procedure Code described above, a judgment against us or the persons described above obtained outside Argentina would be enforceable in Argentina without reconsideration of the merits.

We have been further advised by our Argentine counsel that:

- original actions based on the federal securities laws of the United States may be brought in Argentine courts and that, subject to applicable law, Argentine courts may enforce liabilities in such actions against us, our directors, our executive officers and the advisors named in this offering memorandum; and
- the ability of a judgment creditor or the other persons named above to satisfy a judgment by attaching certain assets of ours is limited by provisions of Argentine law.

A plaintiff (whether Argentine or non-Argentine) residing outside Argentina during the course of litigation in Argentina must provide a bond to guarantee court costs and legal fees if the plaintiff owns no real property in Argentina that could secure such payment. The bond must have a value sufficient to satisfy the payment of court fees and defendant's attorney fees, as determined by the Argentine judge. This requirement does not apply to the enforcement of foreign judgments.

Plan of Distribution

We may from time to time offer notes under this program directly or through dealers which we may appoint for specified series of notes. One or more dealers may purchase notes as principal from us from time to time for resale to investors and other purchasers at a fixed offering price or, if so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of resale as determined by any dealer. If we and a dealer agree, that dealer may also utilize its reasonable efforts on an agency basis to solicit offers to purchase the notes. Commissions with respect to notes that are sold through a dealer will be negotiated between us and that dealer at the time of such sale. If a dealer or dealers are utilized in the offer and sale of notes, we will enter into a purchase or placement agreement with such dealer or dealers at the time an agreement for such offer and sale is reached. Terms and conditions relating to the offering of any particular series of notes will be described in the applicable pricing supplement. The placement and distribution of the notes to be issued under the Program will be performed in Argentina, pursuant to the CNV's regulations.

A dealer may sell notes it has purchased from us as principal to certain other dealers less a concession equal to all or any portion of the discount received in connection with such purchase. The dealer, and such other dealers, may reallow a discount to certain additional dealers. After the initial offering of notes, the offering price (in the case of notes to be resold at a fixed offering price), the concession and the reallowance may be changed.

Any dealer and/or its affiliates may enter into derivative and/or structured transactions with clients, at their request, in connection with the notes and any such dealer and/or its affiliates may also purchase some of the notes to hedge their risk exposure in connection with such transaction. In addition, any dealer and/or its affiliates may acquire for its/their own proprietary account the notes. Any such acquisitions may have an effect on the demand and/or price of the notes.

The offering of the notes under this program has been authorized by the CNV pursuant to Resolution No. 15,896, dated June 5, 2008, Resolution No. 16,954, dated October 25, 2012, Resolution No. 17,076, dated May 9, 2013, Resolution No. 17,631, dated March 26, 2016, and Resolution No. 18,074, dated June 9, 2016. In order to issue and offer any series of notes under this program we are required to file with the CNV a pricing supplement describing the particular terms and conditions of the relevant notes, updating our financial and accounting information for each fiscal year and quarter (if we have approved financial statements for such year or quarter) and providing other information relating to any subsequent material events or developments.

The notes may not be offered directly to the public in Argentina except by us or through individuals or entities authorized under the laws and regulations of Argentina to offer or sell the notes directly to the public in Argentina. Any offering of the notes in Argentina will be made by a substantially similar offering memorandum in the Spanish language and in accordance with CNV regulations. Under current CNV regulations, the placement of the notes must be conducted by means of a public auction pursuant to the tender systems and procedures of a domestic stock exchange or market or through a book building process.

Before the initial offering of notes under this program, there has been no established trading market for the notes. While we may apply to have the notes of a particular series listed on the MVBA and the MAE or any other securities exchange, we may not list other series of notes on any securities exchange. From time to time, the dealers may make a market in the notes, but no dealer is obligated to do so and may discontinue any market-making activity at any time. In addition, any such market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the Argentine Capital Markets Law, and may be limited during any exchange offer and the pendency of any shelf registration statement in connection with any registration rights we may offer to holders of a particular series of notes. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or the development or continuation of trading markets for, the notes.

In connection with an offering of notes purchased by one or more dealers as principal on a fixed offering price basis, such dealers will be permitted to engage in transactions that stabilize the price of notes in accordance with applicable law. These transactions may consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of notes. If the dealer or dealers create, as the case may be, a short position in notes (that is, if it sells or they sell notes in an aggregate principal amount exceeding that set forth in the applicable pricing supplement), such dealers may reduce that short position by purchasing notes in the open market. In general, purchase of notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of notes to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. All such activities shall be conducted in accordance with any applicable regulations.

The FSMA permits, in connection with the issue of any notes under this program, any dealer that is specified in the applicable pricing supplement as the stabilizing manager (or any dealer for the stabilizing manager) to over-allot or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the relevant notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period. However, there may be no obligation on the stabilizing manager (or any dealer of the stabilizing manager) to do this. Such stabilizing,

if commenced, may be discontinued at any time without notice and must be brought to an end after a limited period. Such stabilizing must be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and rules.

Neither we nor any of the dealers makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described in the immediately preceding paragraphs may have on the price of notes. In addition, neither we nor the dealers make any representation that the dealers will engage in any such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

The dealer or dealers may make a series of notes available for distribution on the Internet through a proprietary Website and/or a third party system operated by MarketAxess Corporation, an Internet-based communications technology provider. MarketAxess Corporation is providing the system as a conduit for communications between the dealers and their customers and is not a party to any transactions. MarketAxess Corporation, a registered broker-dealer, will receive compensation from the dealers based on transactions conducted through the system. The dealers will make such notes available to their customers through the Internet distributions, whether made through a proprietary or third party system, on the same terms as distributions made through other channels.

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor on or about the closing date specified in the pricing supplement. If so specified in the applicable pricing supplement, such date with respect to a particular series of notes may be more than three business days following the date of the pricing of such notes. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the SEC under the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade such notes on the date of pricing or the next succeeding business days may be required, by virtue of the fact that such notes initially will settle in more than three business days following the date of the pricing, to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, no trading of the notes may occur in Argentina until the settlement date.

We may agree to indemnify the dealers against some liabilities (including, without limitation, liabilities under the Securities Act) or to contribute to payments that the dealers may be required to make in respect thereof. We may also agree to reimburse the dealers for some other expenses.

Some of the dealers may have, directly or indirectly, performed investment and/or commercial banking or financial advisory services for us, for which they have received customary fees and commissions, and they may provide these services to us and our affiliates in the future.

United States Selling Restrictions

We have not registered, and will not register, the notes under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. securities laws, and the notes may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an effective registration statement or pursuant to transactions exempt from, or not subject to, registration under the Securities Act. Accordingly, the notes are being offered and sold only:

- in the United States to persons reasonably believed to be qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act; and/or
- to certain persons, other than U.S. persons, in offshore transactions meeting the requirements of Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Notice to United Kingdom Residents Only

This offering memorandum is only being distributed to and is only directed at (1) persons who are outside the United Kingdom, or (2) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, or the Order or (3) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling with Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). The notes are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such securities will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. In addition, this communication is, in any event only directed at persons who are "qualified investors" pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

European Economic Area Selling Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State") an offer to the public of the notes may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of the notes may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the joint bookrunners for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of shares of our common stock shall result in a requirement for the publication by us or any Brazilian placement agent of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer to the public" in relation to the notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase the notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression "Prospectus Directive" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

This European Economic Area selling restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set out below.

Switzerland

The notes may not and will not be publicly offered, distributed or redistributed on a professional basis in or from Switzerland, and neither the offering memorandum nor any other solicitation for investments in our securities may be communicated or distributed in Switzerland in any way that could constitute a public offering within the meaning of articles 652a or 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations or of Article 3 of the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006. This offering memorandum may not be copied, reproduced, distributed or passed on to others without the Managers' prior written consent. This offering memorandum is not a prospectus within the meaning of Articles 1156 and 652a of the Swiss Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus according to article 27 of the Listing Rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange and may not comply with the information standards required thereunder. We will not apply for a listing of the notes on any Swiss stock exchange or other Swiss regulated market and this offering memorandum may not comply with the information required under the relevant listing rules. The notes have not been and will not be approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. The notes have not been and will not be registered with or supervised by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission, and have not been and will not be authorized under the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006. The investor protection afforded to acquirers of investment fund certificates by the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006 does not extend to acquirers of the notes.

Argentina

Placement efforts

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes may be placed through a public offering in accordance with the Argentine Capital Markets Law and the CNV regulations. In Argentina, the notes have been authorized for public offering only in Argentina, through Resolution No. 15,896, dated June 5, 2008; Resolution No.16,954, dated October 25, 2012, Resolution No. 17,076, dated May 9, 2013, Resolution No. 17,631, dated March 26, 2015, and Resolution No. 18,074, dated June 9, 2016 from the CNV. Consequently and regardless of the foregoing or any term otherwise included in the applicable pricing supplement or in this prospectus, outside Argentina, the notes will be offered only in accordance with the laws of the applicable jurisdictions pursuant to the exemptions of the registration or public offering requirements.

For purpose of the placement of the notes through a public offering in accordance with the Argentine law, except otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, whether directly or through placement agents, in Argentina or abroad, we will carry out any of the following placement efforts or any combination of the following placement efforts, in accordance with the laws of the applicable jurisdictions: (i) distribution (on printed documents or electronically) of the preliminary pricing supplement and definitive pricing supplement related to the notes and a Spanish version of the prospectus substantially similar to the English version of the prospectus; (ii) publication of notices in newspapers or specialized media in Argentina; (iii) an international road show an Argentine road show inviting potential investors to participate; (iv) conference calls, one-on-one conference calls and meeting with potential investors either in Argentina, as well as abroad; or (v) other placement efforts that the Company and the placement agents may consider convenient for the placement of the notes.

The notes may be offered to the public directly by in Argentina or through any of the authorized entity by the laws and regulations for offering securities to the public in Argentina.

Process of reception of offers and adjudication process

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will be placed and the issue price and interest rate will be determined through the authorized mechanisms by the CNV regulations: a) book building or b) public auction.

In any of case, the placement proceeding shall assure full transparency and shall be defined prior to the beginning of such proceeding. The placement will be undertaken through the informatics systems filed by the authorized markets by the CNV, prior to the fulfillment of the requirements determined by the applicable rules.

It is worth noting that, the book building process may be in charge of placement agents located abroad when the placement of the notes is planned in other countries, as long as such countries comply with regulatory requirements with international standards recognized in this field and assure the fulfillment of the provisions of applicable regulation. In all cases, the placement agent outside Argentina shall appoint as its representative in the country a trading agent and/or settlement and clearing agent registered with the CNV, in order to comply with the entry of the purchase orders. Furthermore, the adjudication process will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Legal Matters

The validity under New York law of the notes will be passed upon by Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, our New York counsel, and by Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, or such other counsel as is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, as New York counsel for the dealers.

Certain legal matters governed by Argentine law will be passed upon by Estudio O'Farrell, our Argentine counsel and by Tanoira Cassagne Abogados or such other counsel as is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, as Argentine counsel for the dealers.

PART II: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

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

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Commission file number: 1-12102

YPF Sociedad Anónima
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Republic of Argentina
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address of principal executive offices)

Diego M. Pando
Tel: (011-54-11) 5441-1276
Facsimile Number: (011-54-11) 5441-3726
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one Class D Share, par value 10 pesos per share	**New York Stock Exchange**
Class D Shares	**New York Stock Exchange***

* Listed not for trading but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares.

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

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

The number of outstanding shares of each class of stock of YPF Sociedad Anónima as of December 31, 2016 was:

Class A Shares	3,764
Class B Shares	7,624
Class C Shares	40,422
Class D Shares	393,260,983
	393,312,793

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ☐ International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board: ☒ Other ☐

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

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

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Conversion Table

1 ton = 1 metric ton = 1,000 kilograms = 2,204 pounds
1 barrel = 42 U.S. gallons
1 ton of oil = approximately 7.3 barrels (assuming a specific gravity of 34 degrees API (American Petroleum Institute))
1 barrel of oil equivalent = 5,615 cubic feet of gas = 1 barrel of oil, condensate or natural gas liquids
1 barrel of oil, condensate or natural gas liquids = 0.159 cubic meters
1 kilometer = 0.63 miles
1 million Btu = 252 termies
1 cubic meter of gas = 35.3147 cubic feet of gas
1 cubic meter of gas = 10 termies
1,000 acres = approximately 4 square kilometers

References

YPF Sociedad Anónima is a stock corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of Argentina ("Argentina"). As used in this annual report, "YPF," "the Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to YPF Sociedad Anónima and its controlled companies or, if the context requires, its predecessor companies. "YPF Sociedad Anónima" refers to YPF Sociedad Anónima only. "Repsol" refers to Repsol S.A., its affiliates and consolidated companies. We maintain our financial books and records and publish our financial statements in Argentine pesos. In this annual report, references to "pesos" or "Ps." are to Argentine pesos, and references to "dollars," "U.S. dollars" or "U.S.$" are to United States dollars.

Disclosure of Certain Information

In this annual report, references to "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements" are to YPF's audited consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, YPF's audited consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, YPF's audited consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, YPF's audited consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the related notes thereto.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information contained in this annual report reflects:

- for the subsidiaries that were consolidated using the global integration method at the date or for the periods indicated, 100% of the assets, liabilities and results of operations of such subsidiaries without excluding minority interests, and
- for those joint operations whose results were consolidated using the proportional integration method, a *pro rata* amount of the assets, liabilities and results of operations for such joint operations at the date or for the periods indicated.

For information regarding consolidation, see Notes 2.a and 2.b.5 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Certain monetary amounts and other figures included in this annual report have been subject to rounding adjustments. Any discrepancies in any tables between the totals and the sums of the amounts are due to rounding.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report, including any documents incorporated by reference, contains statements that we believe constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and our management, including statements with respect to trends affecting our financial condition, financial ratios, results of operations, business, strategy, geographic concentration, reserves, future hydrocarbon production volumes

and the Company's ability to satisfy our long-term sales commitments from future supplies available to the Company, our ability to pay dividends in the future and to service our outstanding debt, dates or periods in which production is scheduled or expected to come on-stream, as well as our plans with respect to capital expenditures, business, strategy, geographic concentration, cost savings, investments and dividends payout policies. These statements are not a guarantee of future performance and are subject to material risks, uncertainties, changes and other factors which may be beyond our control or may be difficult to predict. Accordingly, our future financial condition, prices, financial ratios, results of operations, business, strategy, geographic concentration, production volumes, reserves, capital expenditures, cost savings, WACC (weighted average cost of capital) investments and ability to meet our long-term sales commitments or pay dividends or service our outstanding debt could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, currency fluctuations, inflation, the price of petroleum products, the domestic and international prices for crude oil, the ability to realize cost reductions and operating efficiencies without unduly disrupting business operations, replacement of hydrocarbon reserves, environmental, regulatory and legal considerations, including the imposition of further government restrictions on the Company's business, changes in our business strategy and operations, our ability to find partners or raise funding under our current control, the ability to maintain the Company's concessions, and general economic and business conditions in Argentina, 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." YPF does not undertake to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements even if experience or future changes make it clear that the projected results or condition expressed or implied therein will not be realized.

Oil and Gas Terms

Oil and gas reserves definitions used in this annual report are in accordance with Regulations S-X and S-K, as amended by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") final rule, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting (Release Nos. 33-8995; 34-59192; FR-78; File No. S7-15-08; December 31, 2008) and relevant guidance notes and letters issued by the SEC's Staff.

The reported reserves contained in this annual report include only our proved reserves and do not include probable reserves or possible reserves.

The following terms have the meanings shown below unless the context indicates otherwise:

"***acreage***": The total area, expressed in acres or km2, over which YPF has interests in exploration or production. Net acreage is YPF's interest in the relevant exploration or production area.

"***basin***": A depression in the crust of the Earth formed by plate tectonic activity in which sediments accumulate. Continued sediment accumulation can cause further depression or subsidence.

"***block***": Areas defined by concession contracts or operating contracts signed by YPF.

"***concession contracts***": A grant of access for a defined area and time period that transfers certain entitlements to produce hydrocarbons from the host country to an enterprise. The company holding the concession generally has rights and responsibilities for the exploration, development, production and sale of hydrocarbons, and typically, an obligation to make payments at the signing of the concession and once production begins pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

"***crude oil***": Crude oil with respect to YPF's production and reserves includes condensate.

"***field***": One or more reservoirs grouped by or related to the same general geologic structural feature or stratigraphic condition.

"***formation***": The fundamental unit of lithostratigraphy. A body of rock that is sufficiently distinctive and continuous that it can be mapped.

"***gas***": Natural gas.

"***hydrocarbons***": Crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas.

"***surface conditions***": Represents the pressure and temperature conditions at which volumes of oil, gas, condensate and natural gas liquids are measured for reporting purposes. It is also referred to as standard conditions. For YPF these conditions are 14.7 psi for pressure and 60 degrees Fahrenheit for temperature. All volume units expressed in this report are at surface conditions.

Abbreviations:

“bbl”	Barrels.
“bbl/d”	Barrels per day.
“bcf”	Billion cubic feet.
“bcf/d”	Billion cubic feet per day.
“bcm”	Billion cubic meters.
“bcm/d”	Billion cubic meters per day.
“boe”	Barrels of oil equivalent.
“boe/d”	Barrels of oil equivalent per day.
“cm”	Cubic meter.
“cm/d”	Cubic meters per day.
“dam3”	Cubic decameters (thousand cubic meters).
“GWh”	Gigawatt hours.
“HP”	Horsepower.
“km”	Kilometers.
“km2”	Square kilometers.
“liquids”	Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids.
“LNG”	Liquefied natural gas.
“LPG”	Liquefied petroleum gas.
“m”	Thousand.
“mbbl”	Thousand barrels.
“mbbl/d”	Thousand barrels per day.
“mcf”	Thousand cubic feet.
“mcf/d”	Thousand cubic feet per day.
“mcm”	Thousand cubic meters.
“mcm/d”	Thousand cubic meters per day.
“mboe”	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent.
“mboe/d”	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day.
“mm”	Million.
“mmbbl”	Million barrels.
“mmbbl/d”	Million barrels per day.
“mmboe”	Million barrels of oil equivalent.
“mmboe/d”	Million barrels of oil equivalent per day.
“mmBtu”	Million British thermal units.
“mmcf”	Million cubic feet.
“mmcf/d”	Million cubic feet per day.
“mmcm”	Million cubic meters.
“mmcm/d”	Million cubic meters per day.
“mtn”	Thousand tons.
“MW”	Megawatts.
“NGL”	Natural gas liquids.
“psi”	Pound per square inch.
“WTI”	West Texas Intermediate.

PART I

ITEM 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Managers and Advisers

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. Key Information

Selected Financial Data

The following tables present our selected financial data. This information should be read in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, and the information under "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" included elsewhere in this annual report.

Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

In this annual report, except as otherwise specified, references to "$," "U.S.$" and "dollars" are to U.S. dollars, and references to "Ps." and "pesos" are to Argentine pesos. Solely for the convenience of the reader, peso amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate quoted by the Argentine Central Bank (*Banco Central de la República Argentina*) (the "Central Bank") on December 31, 2016 of Ps. 15.85 to U.S.$1.00, unless otherwise specified. The exchange rate quoted by the Central Bank on March 31, 2017 was Ps. 15.38 to U.S.$1.00. The U.S. dollar equivalent information should not be construed to imply that the peso amounts represent, or could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at such rates or any other rate. See "—Exchange Rates."

The financial data contained in this annual report as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 has been derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report. The financial data contained in this annual report as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 not included in this annual report.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions of pesos, except for per share and per ADS data)				
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Data[1]:					
Revenues [2]	210,100	156,136	141,942	90,113	67,174
Gross profit	32,796	36,599	37,450	22,019	16,907
Administrative expenses	(7,126)	(5,586)	(4,530)	(2,686)	(2,232)
Selling expenses	(15,212)	(11,099)	(10,114)	(7,571)	(5,662)
Exploration expenses	(3,155)	(2,473)	(2,034)	(829)	(582)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(34,943)	(2,535)	—	—	—
Other operating results, net	3,394	1,682	(1,030)	227	(528)
Operating income	(24,246)	16,588	19,742	11,160	7,903
Income on long-term investments	588	318	558	353	114
Interest expense	(21,268)	(10,605)	(7,336)	(3,833)	(1,557)
Other financial income (expense), net	15,122	22,762	9,108	6,668	2,105
Income before income tax	(29,804)	29,063	22,072	14,348	8,565
Income tax	1,425	(24,637)	(13,223)	(9,269)	(4,663)
Net income	(28,379)	4,426	8,849	5,079	3,902
Total other Comprehensive income	27,414	43,758	16,276	12,031	4,241
Total comprehensive income	(965)	48,184	25,125	17,110	8,143
Earnings and dividends per share and per ADS					
Earnings per share and per ADS [4]	(72.13)	11.68	22.95	13.05	9.92
Dividends per share and per ADS (in pesos)	2.26	1.28	1.18	0.83	0.77
Dividends per share and per ADS[5] (in U.S. dollars)	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.16
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data					

	As of and for the year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions of pesos, except for per share and per ADS data)				
Cash	10,757	15,387	9,758	10,713	4,747
Working capital [3]	4,760	(2,818)	(11,266)	1,706	(2,582)
Total assets	421,139	363,453	208,554	135,595	79,949
Total loans [6]	154,345	105,751	49,305	31,890	17,104
Shareholders' equity [7]	118,661	120,461	72,781	48,240	31,260
Other Consolidated Financial Data					
Fixed assets depreciation and intangible assets amortization	45,469	27,008	20,405	11,433	8,281
Cash used in fixed asset acquisitions and intangible assets	64,160	63,774	50,213	27,639	16,403

(1) The consolidated financial statements reflect the effect of the application on the functional and reporting currency. See Note 2.b.1 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Revenues are net of payments on account of fuel transfer taxes and turnover taxes. Customs duties on hydrocarbon exports are disclosed in taxes, charges and contributions, as indicated in Note 21 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Royalties with respect to our production are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted in determining revenues. See Note 2.b.15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Working capital consists of consolidated total current assets minus consolidated total current liabilities as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

(4) Information has been calculated as detailed in Note 26 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Each ADS represents one Class D share.

(5) Amounts expressed in U.S. dollars are based on the exchange rate as of the date of the dividend payment.

(6) Total loans include non-current loans of Ps. 127,568 million, Ps. 77,934 million, Ps. 36,030 million, Ps. 23,076 million and Ps. 12,100 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and current loans of Ps. 26,777 million, Ps. 27,817 million, Ps. 13,275 million, Ps. 8,814 million and Ps. 5,004 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Note 16 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(7) Our subscribed share capital as of December 31, 2016 is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares, with a par value of Ps. 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation of members of our Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee," "Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers" and Note 2.b.10.iii to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements in relation to shares purchased by YPF and allocated to our employees as part of our employee compensation plans.

For information regarding macroeconomic conditions such as exchange rates and inflation rates that affected our results of operations, see "Item 3. Key Information—Selected Financial Data—Exchange Rates" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions." In addition, for an explanation of our results of operations, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Principal Income Statement Line Items—Results of Operations."

Exchange Rates

From April 1, 1991 until the end of 2001, the Convertibility Law (Law No. 23,928) established a fixed exchange rate which required the Central Bank to sell U.S. dollars at one peso per U.S. dollar. On January 6, 2002, the Argentine congress enacted the Public Emergency and Foreign Exchange System Reform Law (Law No. 25,561, the "Public Emergency Law"), formally putting an end to the Convertibility Law regime and abandoning the U.S. dollar-peso parity. The Public Emergency Law, which has been extended until December 31, 2017 by Law No. 27,200, grants the National Executive Office the power to set the exchange rate between the peso and foreign currencies and to issue regulations related to the foreign exchange market. Following a brief period during which the Argentine government established a temporary dual exchange rate system pursuant to the Public Emergency Law, the peso has been allowed to float freely against other currencies since February 2002, although the government has the power to intervene by buying and selling foreign currency for its own account, a practice in which it engages on a regular basis. The annual rate of devaluation of the peso was approximately 21.9% from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016, based on the period-end exchange rates for U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. See "—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—Our business is highly dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina."

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and period-end exchange rates for U.S. dollars for the periods indicated, expressed in nominal pesos per U.S. dollar, based on rates quoted by the Central Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Argentine pesos.

	Low	*High*	*Average [1]*	*Period End*
		(pesos per U.S. dollar)		
Year ended December 31,				
2012	4.30	4.92	4.58	4.92
2013	4.92	6.52	5.54	6.52
2014	6.54	8.56	8.23	8.55
2015	8.73	13.76	9.39	13.01
2016	13.07	16.04	14.78	15.85
Month				
September 2016	14.88	15.40	15.10	15.26
October 2016	15.12	15.23	15.18	15.17
November 2016	15.02	15.84	15.34	15.84
December 2016	15.52	16.04	15.83	15.85
January 2017	15.81	16.05	15.91	15.91
February 2017	15.37	15.84	15.60	15.46
March 2017 [2]	15.38	15.67	15.52	15.38

Source: Central Bank
(1) Represents the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.
(2) Through March 31, 2017.

No representation is made that peso amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the foregoing rates on any of the dates indicated.

Exchange Regulations

Prior to December 1989, the Argentine foreign exchange market was subject to exchange controls. From December 1989 until April 1991, Argentina had a freely floating exchange rate for all foreign currency transactions, and the transfer of dividend payments in foreign currency abroad and the repatriation of capital were permitted without prior approval of the Central Bank. From April 1, 1991, when the Convertibility Law became effective, until December 21, 2001, when the Central Bank closed the foreign exchange market, the Argentine peso was freely convertible into U.S. dollars.

On December 3, 2001, the Argentine government imposed a number of monetary and currency exchange control measures through Decree 1570/01, which included restrictions on the free disposition of funds deposited with banks and tight restrictions on transferring funds abroad (including the transfer of funds to pay dividends) without the Central Bank's prior authorization subject to specific exceptions for transfers related to foreign trade. In June 2003, the Argentine government set restrictions on capital flows that came into Argentina, which mainly consisted of a prohibition against the transfer abroad of any funds until 180 days after their entry into the country.

In June 2005, the government established new regulations on capital flows into Argentina, including increasing the period that certain incoming funds must remain in Argentina to 365 calendar days and requiring that 30% of incoming funds be deposited with a bank in Argentina in a non-assignable, non-interest-bearing account for 365 calendar days (the "Mandatory Deposit"). However, in December 2015, the Ministry of Treasury reduced the period in which the incoming funds must remain in Argentina from 365 calendar days to 120 calendar days and also reduced the Mandatory Deposit from 30% to 0%. Moreover, in January 2017, the Ministry of Treasury reduced the holding period of the Mandatory Deposit from 120 calendar days to 0 calendar days. As a result of these two changes to the regulations, the Mandatory Deposit is currently not required.

In August 2016, the Argentine Central Bank structurally modified the existing foreign exchange regulations, lifting many of the restrictions imposed on the transfer of funds abroad and on capital flows into Argentina. In this regard, the Argentine Central Bank's regulations provide that Argentine individuals and legal entities do not need the Central Bank's prior approval to acquire foreign currency used for investments abroad. This includes investment in real estate located abroad, loans to non-residents, direct investments made by Argentine residents abroad, portfolio investments made by Argentine residents abroad, other investments abroad made by Argentine residents, portfolio investments made by legal entities abroad, the purchase of foreign currency in Argentina, and the purchase of travelers checks and donations. Under the exchange regulations currently in force, there are no restrictions in respect of the repatriation of funds or investments by non-Argentine residents. The transfer abroad of dividend payments is currently authorized by applicable regulations to the extent that such dividend payments are made in connection with audited financial statements and are approved by a shareholders' meeting. See "—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We could be subject to exchange and capital controls."

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties described below are those known by us as of the date of this report. However, such risks and uncertainties may not be the only ones that we could face. Additional risks and uncertainties that are unknown to us or that we currently think are immaterial also may impair our business operations.

Risks Relating to Argentina

The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company.

The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law"), and consequently, the federal government is able to determine all matters requiring approval by a majority of shareholders, including the election of a majority of directors. We cannot assure you that the decisions taken by our controlling shareholder would not differ from your interests as a shareholder. In addition, according to the Argentine Constitution, presidential elections take place every four years. Accordingly, changes in government or its policies may occur. We cannot assure you if and when any such changes may occur, nor the impact they may have on our business.

Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina.

Most of our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina, and, as a result, our business is to a large extent dependent upon economic conditions prevailing in Argentina. The changes in economic, political and regulatory conditions in Argentina and measures taken by the Argentine government have had and are expected to continue to have a significant impact on us. You should make your own assessment about Argentina and prevailing conditions in the country before taking an investment decision in us.

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in past decades, including numerous periods of low or negative growth and high and variable levels of inflation and currency devaluation. No assurances can be given that the rate of growth experienced over past years will be achieved in subsequent years or that the national economy will not suffer recession. If economic conditions in Argentina were to slow down, or contract, if inflation were to accelerate further, or if the Argentine government's measures to attract or retain foreign investment and international financing in the future are unsuccessful, such developments could adversely affect Argentina's economic growth and in turn affect our financial health and results of operations.

Argentina has confronted and continues to confront inflationary pressures. According to inflation data published by the National Statistics Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos*) ("INDEC"), from January to April, the Argentine alternative consumer price index ("CPI") in 2016 increased 4.1%, 4.0%, 3.3% and 6.5%, respectively, and from May to December, a new CPI was published that showed increases of 4.2%, 3.1%, 2.0%, 0.2%, 1.1%, 2.4%, 1,6% and 1.2%, respectively. High or increased rates of inflation in Argentina could increase our costs of operation, and may negatively impact our results of operations and financial health. There can be no assurance that inflation rates will not increase in the future.

Argentine economic conditions are dependent on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- international demand for Argentina's principal exports;
- international prices for Argentina's principal commodity exports;
- stability and competitiveness of the Argentine peso against foreign currencies;
- competitiveness and efficiency of domestic industries and services;
- levels of consumer consumption and foreign and domestic investment and financing; and
- the rate of inflation.

The Argentine economy is also particularly sensitive to local political developments. In spite of certain measures that the Argentine government, elected December 10, 2015, has already taken, such as the elimination of exchange restrictions, the partial adjustment of gas and electricity prices and the elimination or reduction of export taxes for certain products, it continues to face challenges in respect of Argentina's economy. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions."

Argentina's economy is also vulnerable to adverse developments affecting its principal trading partners. A continued deterioration of economic conditions in Brazil, Argentina's main trading partner, and a deterioration of the economies of Argentina's other major trading partners, such as China or the United States, could have a material adverse impact on Argentina's balance of trade and adversely affect Argentina's economic growth and may consequently adversely affect our financial health and results of operations. Furthermore, a significant devaluation of the currencies of our trading partners or trade competitors may adversely affect the competitiveness of Argentina and consequently adversely affect Argentina's economic and our financial health and results of operations.

As part of the challenging macroeconomic landscape in Argentina, including peso devaluation and increasing inflation, despite an increase of 35% and 10.0% in our net revenue in 2016 and 2015, to Ps. 210,100 million in 2016 compared to Ps. 156,136 million in 2015 and Ps. 141,942 million in 2014, our operating income decreased by 246% and 16% in 2016 and 2015, to an operating loss of Ps. 24,246 million in 2016, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of Ps. 34,943 million, compared to operating income of Ps. 16,588 million in 2015, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of Ps. 2,535 million, and operating income of Ps. 19,742 million in 2014, and our net income decreased by 741% and 50.0% in 2016 and 2015, to a net loss of Ps. 28,379 million in 2016, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of Ps. 34,943 million, compared to net income of Ps. 4,426 million in 2015, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 2,535 million, and net income of Ps. 8,849 million in 2014.

In 2005, Argentina restructured a substantial portion of its bond indebtedness with approximately 76% of its bondholders, and in 2006 it settled all of its debt with the International Monetary Fund ("IMF"). In June 2010, Argentina restructured additional defaulted bond indebtedness that was not swapped in 2005. As a result of the 2005 and 2010 debt swaps, over 92% of the bond indebtedness on which Argentina had defaulted in 2002 has been restructured ("Exchange Bonds").

Certain holders of bonds that were not swapped in the debt restructuring sued Argentina for payment ("Holdout Bondholders"). On December 7, 2011, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York held that Argentina was required by the *pari passu* clause in the 1994 Fiscal Agency Agreement governing the defaulted bonds to rank its payment obligations to the Holdout Bondholders equally with those of its other debt, including the Exchange Bonds. On February 23, 2012, the District Court enjoined Argentina from making payments on the Exchange Bonds without making ratable payments on the defaulted debt, and on October 2012, the District Court's injunction was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

In February 2016, Argentina negotiated and reached agreements in principle with respect to a substantial number of the Holdout Bondholders. On February 19, 2016, the District Court issued an indicative ruling stating that in light of Argentina's settlement proposal it would grant a motion to vacate the injunctions in all cases upon the occurrence of two conditions: (1) Argentina's repeal of the legislative obstacles to settlement and (2) Argentina's payment to all Holdout Bondholders that entered into agreements in principle with Argentina on or before February 29, 2016. On March 2, 2016, the District Court vacated the injunctions on all actions upon the occurrence of the conditions set forth in the indicative ruling.

On March 31, 2016, the Argentine Congress repealed the legislative obstacles to the settlement and approved the settlement proposal. On April 22, 2016, Argentina issued U.S.$16.5 billion of new debt securities in the international capital markets, and applied U.S.$9.3 billion to satisfy settlement payments on agreements with holders of approximately U.S.$8.2 billion principal amount of defaulted bonds. The District Court ordered the vacatur of all *pari passu* injunctions upon confirmation of such payments. For additional information related to the evolution of the Argentine economy see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions."

Certain risks are inherent in any investment in a company operating in an emerging market such as Argentina.

Argentina is an emerging market economy, and investing in emerging markets generally carries risks. These risks include political, social and economic instability that may affect Argentina's economic results which can stem from many factors, including the following:

- high interest rates;
- abrupt changes in currency values;
- high levels of inflation;
- exchange controls;
- wage and price controls;
- regulations to import equipment and other necessities relevant for operations;
- changes in governmental economic or tax policies; and
- political and social tensions.

In particular, we continue to actively manage our schedule of work, contracting, procurement and supply-chain activities to effectively manage costs. However, price levels for capital and exploratory costs and operating expenses associated with the production of crude oil and natural gas can be subject to external factors beyond our control including, among other things, the general level of inflation, commodity prices and prices charged by the industry's material and service providers, which can be affected by the volatility of the industry's own supply and demand for such materials and services. In recent years, we and the oil and gas industry generally experienced an increase in certain costs that exceeded the general trend of inflation. We cannot guarantee that these cost pressures will lessen as result of the decline in prices of crude oil and other commodities in the global and domestic market in the recent past.

Any of these factors, as well as volatility in the capital markets, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations or the liquidity, trading markets and value of our securities.

The Argentine economy has been adversely affected by economic developments in other markets.

Financial and securities markets in Argentina, and also the Argentine economy, are influenced by economic and market conditions in other markets worldwide. Argentina's economy remains vulnerable to external shocks, including those relating to or similar to the global economic crisis that began in 2008 and the uncertainties surrounding European sovereign debt. Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors' perceptions of events occurring in one country may substantially affect capital flows into and investments in securities from issuers in other countries, including Argentina. Consequently, there can be no assurance that the Argentine financial system and securities markets will not continue to be adversely affected by events in developed countries' economies or events in other emerging markets, which could in turn, adversely affect the Argentine economy and, as a consequence, the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The implementation of new export duties, other taxes and import regulations could adversely affect our results.

Since 2002, new duties have been implemented on exports, and have been progressively increased over the years. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation." As a result of the aforementioned export tax increases, we may be, and in certain cases have already been, forced to seek the renegotiation of export contracts that had previously been authorized by the Argentine government. We cannot provide assurances that we will be able to renegotiate such contracts on terms acceptable to us.

In addition, in 2012, the Argentine government adopted an import procedure pursuant to which local authorities must pre-approve any import of products and services to Argentina as a precondition for the importer to have access to the foreign exchange market to pay for the imported products and services. This procedure was then modified by the new administration through Resolution No. 3823/15, which set forth the "Comprehensive Monitoring System of Imports," known as "SIMI," to provide statistical information in advance of an importation, in order to allow timely analysis of Argentina's imports, analyze trade defense measures and avoid delays in delivering imported items to various industries. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation."

In addition, the Argentine government recently eliminated export taxes to hydrocarbon products, including crude oil. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation."

We cannot assure you that these taxes and import regulations will not be modified in the future or that other new taxes or import regulations will not be imposed.

We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Our results of operations are exposed to currency fluctuations, and any devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar and other hard currencies may adversely affect our business and results of operations. The value of the peso has fluctuated significantly in the past, such as in January 2014 when the Argentine peso declined approximately 23% against the U.S. dollar and in December 2015 when the Argentine peso declined approximately 40% against the U.S. dollar. The peso may fluctuate in the future. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions" for additional information. The main effects of the devaluation of the Argentine peso on our net income are related to the accounting treatment of (i) deferred income tax related mainly to fixed assets, which we expect would have a negative effect; (ii) current income tax, which we expect would have a positive effect; (iii) increased depreciation and amortization resulting from the remeasurement in pesos of our fixed and intangible assets; and (iv) exchange rate differences as a result of our exposure to the peso, which we expect would have a positive effect due to the fact that our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. In addition, the majority of our debt is denominated in currencies other than the peso; consequently, a devaluation of the peso against such currencies will increase the amount of pesos we need to cope with in the terms of loans.

We are unable to predict whether, and to what extent, the value of the peso may further depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar and how any such fluctuations would affect our business.

Variations in interest rates and exchange rate on our current and/or future financing arrangements may result in significant increases in our borrowing costs.

Under our financing arrangements, we are permitted to borrow funds to finance the purchase of assets, incur capital expenditures, repay other obligations and finance working capital. As of December 31, 2016, part of our total debt is sensitive to changes in interest rates, mainly those prevailing in the domestic market. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Interest rate exposure." Consequently, variations in interest rates could result in significant changes in the amount required to cover our debt service obligations and in our interest expense, thus affecting our results and financial condition. In addition, interest and principal amounts payable pursuant to debt obligations denominated in or indexed to U.S. dollars are subject to variations in the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate that could result in a significant increase in peso terms in the amount of the interest and principal payments in respect of such debt obligations.

We could be subject to exchange and capital controls.

In the past, Argentina imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. Beginning in 2011, additional foreign exchange controls have been imposed that restrict or limit purchases of foreign currency and transfers of foreign currency abroad. Since 2011, oil and gas companies (including YPF), among other entities, were required to repatriate 100% of their foreign currency export receivables. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Repatriation of Foreign Currency." In December 2015, the new administration eliminated certain exchange controls imposed by the previous administration, such as (i) the requirement that foreign currency be deposited and exchanged in Argentina in respect of finance transactions outside Argentina, and (ii) the requirement that 30% of funds in U.S. dollars held in Argentina be frozen pursuant to Decree No. 616/05. Following these changes, the peso fell to Ps. 12.99 per U.S.$1.00, as of December 31, 2015, a decrease of approximately 52% compared to December 31, 2014. Between December 16, 2015 and December 31, 2015, the peso decreased approximately 40% against the U.S. dollar. As of March 31, 2017, the peso fell to Ps. 15.38 per U.S.$1.00, an increase of approximately 3.0% compared to December 31, 2016. There can be no assurance that future regulatory changes related to exchange and capital controls will not adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations, our ability to meet our obligations denominated in foreign currency or our ability to execute our financing and capital expenditure plans.

Our access to international capital markets and the market price of our shares are influenced by the perception of risk in Argentina and other emerging economies.

International investors consider Argentina to be an emerging market. Economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries, especially those in Latin America, influence the market for securities issued by Argentine companies. Volatility in securities markets in Latin America and in other emerging market countries may have a negative impact on the trading value of our securities and on our ability and the terms on which we are able to access international capital markets. Moreover, regulatory and policy developments in Argentina that occurred in recent years, including the enactment of the Expropriation Law, as well as the litigation of the Argentine government with Holdout Bondholders have led to considerable volatility in the market price of our shares and ADSs. See "—Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina." We cannot assure that the perception of risk in Argentina and other emerging markets may not have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise capital, including our ability to refinance our debt at maturity, which would negatively affect our investments plans and consequently our financial condition and results of operations, and also have a negatively impact on the trading values of our debt or equity securities. We can give no assurance as to potential adverse impact of the factors discussed above on our financial condition and/or results of operations. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—History and Development of YPF."

Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business

Our domestic operations are subject to extensive regulation.

The Argentine oil and gas industry is subject to government regulation and control. As a result, our business is to a large extent dependent upon regulatory and political conditions prevailing in Argentina and our results of operations may be adversely affected by regulatory and political changes in Argentina. Therefore, we face risks and challenges relating to government regulation and control of the energy sector, including those set forth below and elsewhere in these risk factors:

- limitations on our ability to increase local prices or to reflect the effects of higher domestic taxes, increases in production costs or increases in international prices of crude oil and other hydrocarbon fuels and exchange rate fluctuations on our domestic prices. See "—Limitations on local pricing in Argentina may adversely affect our results of operations";
- new or higher taxes on exports of hydrocarbons;
- restrictions on hydrocarbon export volumes, driven mainly by the requirement to satisfy domestic demand;
- in connection with the Argentine government's policy to provide absolute priority to domestic demand, regulatory orders to supply natural gas and other hydrocarbon products to the domestic retail market in excess of previously contracted amounts;
- in connection with the former and current incentive programs established by the Argentine government for the oil and gas industry, such as the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program ("Gas Plan") (see "—A significant percentage of our cash flow from operations is derived from counterparties that are governmental entities") and cash collection of balances with the Argentine government;
- legislation and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic stimulation and other drilling activities for unconventional oil and gas hydrocarbons, which could increase our cost of doing business or cause delays and adversely affect our operations;
- restrictions on imports of products which could affect our ability to meet our delivery commitments or growth plans, as the case may be; and
- the implementation or imposition of stricter quality requirements for petroleum products in Argentina.

In recent years, the Argentine government has made certain changes in regulations and policies governing the energy sector to give absolute priority to domestic supply at stable prices in order to sustain economic recovery. As a result of the above-mentioned changes, for example, on days during which a gas shortage occurs, exports of natural gas (which are also affected by other government curtailment orders) and the provision of gas supplies to industries, electricity generation plants and service stations selling compressed natural gas are interrupted for priority to be given to residential consumers at lower prices. The Expropriation Law has declared achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of hydrocarbons as well as in the exploitation, industrialization, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons, a national public interest and a priority for Argentina. In addition, its stated goal is to guarantee socially equitable economic development, the creation of jobs, the increase of the competitiveness of various economic sectors and the equitable and sustainable growth of the Argentine provinces and regions. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law," and "—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company." Moreover, we cannot assure you that changes in applicable laws and regulations, or adverse judicial or administrative interpretations of such laws and regulations, will not adversely affect our results of operations. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government."

Limitations on local pricing in Argentina may adversely affect our results of operations.

Due to regulatory, economic and government policy factors, our domestic gasoline, diesel, natural gas and other fuel prices have differed substantially from prevailing international and regional market prices for such products, and our ability to increase prices in connection with international price increases or domestic cost increases, including those resulting from the peso devaluation, has been limited from time to time. In addition, revenues we obtain as a result of selling natural gas in Argentina (including amounts received through the Gas Plan, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas") are subject to government regulations and could be negatively affected, principally considering the evolution of gas prices for residential consumers. In

addition, a new stimulus program for natural gas production from non-conventional reservoirs was created (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—MINEM Resolution No. 46/2017"). The prices that we are able to obtain for our hydrocarbon products affect the viability of investments in new exploration, development and refining and, as a result, the timing and amount of our projected capital expenditures for such purposes. We budget capital expenditures by taking into account, among other things, market prices for our hydrocarbon products. For additional information on domestic pricing for our products, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation." We cannot provide any assurances that we will be able to increase the domestic prices of our products to reflect the effects of increased production costs, domestic taxes and exchange rate fluctuations, as well as to reflect the variations in international prices in case the domestic market for oil and gas products finally result in an import/export parity industry. Limitations on our ability to do so would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, we cannot assure you that hydrocarbon prices in Argentina will match the increases or decreases in hydrocarbon prices at the international or regional levels.

A significant percentage of our cash flow from operations is derived from counterparties that are governmental entities.

In the normal course of business, and considering that we are the primary oil and gas company in Argentina, its portfolio of clients and suppliers includes both private sector and governmental entities. All material transactions and balances with related parties as of December 31, 2016 are set forth in Note 31 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, including those related to the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program. As of December 31, 2016, the accounts receivable balance corresponding to the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program reflects eight months of accrued, unpaid payments, representing Ps. 10.9 billion. As of the date of this annual report, we have received Ps. 4.5 billion in additional payments related to amounts accrued and unpaid as of December 31, 2016 under such programs. If certain governmental counterparties were (i) not able to pay or redeem such accrued amounts in cash or cash equivalents, or (ii) not able to make such payments or redemptions according to our estimated schedule, our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We are subject to direct and indirect import and export restrictions, which have affected our results of operations and caused us to declare force majeure under certain of our export contracts.

The Argentine Hydrocarbons Law, Law No. 17,319, allows for hydrocarbon exports as long as they are not required for the domestic market and are sold at reasonable prices. In the case of natural gas, Law No. 24,076 and related regulations require that the needs of the domestic market be taken into account when authorizing long-term natural gas exports.

During the last several years, the Argentine authorities have adopted a number of measures that have resulted in restrictions on exports of natural gas from Argentina. Due to the foregoing, we have been obliged to sell a part of our natural gas production previously destined for the export market in the local Argentine market and have not been able to meet our contractual gas export commitments in whole or, in some cases, in part, leading to disputes with our export clients and forcing us to declare force majeure under our export sales agreements. We believe that the measures mentioned above constitute force majeure events, although no assurance can be given that this position will prevail.

See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Delivery commitments—Natural gas supply contracts," "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—The Argentine natural gas market," and "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

Crude oil exports, as well as the export of most of our hydrocarbon products, currently require prior authorization from the Argentine Secretariat of Energy pursuant to the regime established under S.E. Resolution No. 1679/04, as amended and supplemented by other regulation. Oil companies seeking to export crude oil or LPG must first demonstrate that the local demand for such product is satisfied or that an offer to sell the product to local purchasers has been made and rejected. Oil refineries seeking to export diesel must also first demonstrate that the local demand for diesel is duly satisfied. Because domestic diesel production does not currently satisfy Argentine domestic consumption needs, we have been prevented since 2005 from selling diesel production in the export market, and we are obliged to sell in the local market at prevailing domestic prices.

In addition, on March 21, 2017, Decree No. 192/2017 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, which created the "Oil and its Byproducts Import Operations Registry" (the "Registry"), which authority of application is MINEM (through the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources). The Registry involves import operations of: (i) crude oil and (ii) certain other specific byproducts listed in section 2 of the decree. By means of this regulation, any company that wishes to perform such import operations is obligated to register such operation in the Registry and obtain authorization from MINEM before the import takes place. The registration of the operation with MINEM will be filed in accordance with a specific proceeding that MINEM will establish for such purpose. According to this decree, MINEM will also set the methodology applicable to issue import authorizations, which will be based in the following criteria: (a) lack of crude oil with the same characteristics offered in the domestic market; (b) lack of additional

treatment capacity in domestic refineries with domestic crude oil; and (c) lack of byproducts listed in section 2 of the decree offered in the domestic market. This regime excepts any import by CAMMESA in order to supply power plants with the main purpose of technical supply to the "Inter-connection Argentinean System" (*Sistema Argentino de Interconexión* or "SADI").

We are unable to predict how long these import and export restrictions will be in place, or whether any further measures will be adopted that adversely affect our ability to export or import gas, crude oil and diesel or other products and, accordingly, our results of operations.

Oil and gas prices, including the recent decline in global prices for oil and gas, could affect our business.

We budget capital expenditures related to exploration, development, refining and distribution activities by taking into account, among other things, current and expected local and international market prices for our hydrocarbon products.

The international price of crude oil has fluctuated significantly in the past and may continue to do so in the future. During 2015 and 2016, the international price of a barrel of Brent fluctuated to an average price of U.S.$52.30 and U.S.$43.70, respectively, well below the average price of previous years. While in the past, domestic oil prices in Argentina have not reflected increases or decreases in international oil prices, the significant decline discussed above resulted in an approximately U.S.$7.00 reduction during 2015 of the domestic price per barrel compared to the price in effect on December 31, 2014, an approximately 10% reduction in January 2016 compared to the price in effect on December 31, 2015 and an additional approximately 6% gradual reduction (2% monthly as of August 2016) in the second half of 2016. In addition, recently, an agreement between relevant players of the oil and gas domestic market was reached, with the objective of matching domestic prices with those in international markets (see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions"). If international crude prices remain at current levels or continue to drop for an extended period of time and this is finally reflected in the domestic price of oil, which we cannot control, it could cause the economic viability of drilling projects to be reduced. This could lead to changes to our development plans, which could in turn lead to the loss of proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. It could also affect our assumptions and estimates and, as a result, affect the recovery value of certain assets. Furthermore, if these conditions are reflected in the domestic prices of our refined products, our ability to generate cash and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

In light of the above and assuming current domestic prices for certain products do not match cost increases (including those related to the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Argentine peso) in accordance with higher and more complex investments, mainly as a result of the development of unconventional resources, and also with evolution of the economy, our ability to improve our hydrocarbon recovery rates, find new reserves, develop unconventional resources and carry out certain of our other capital expenditure plans could be adversely affected, which in turn would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, we may be required to further write down the carrying value of our properties if estimated oil prices decline or if we have substantial downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves, increases in our operating costs, increases in the discount rate of return, among others. See additionally "Item 5. Operating and Financing Review and Prospects—Critical Accounting Policies" for information regarding our sensitivity analysis related to impairment. In addition, if a reduction in our capital expenditures materializes, including the capital expenditures of our domestic competitors, it would likely have a negative impact on the number of active drilling rigs, workovers and pulling equipment in Argentina, including related services, thus affecting the number of active workers in the industry. We are unable to predict whether, and to what extent, the potential consequences of such measures would affect our business, mainly the impact on our production and consequently our financial condition and results of operations. See "—We could be subject to organized labor action."

Our reserves and production are likely to decline.

Most of our existing oil and gas producing fields in Argentina are mature and, as a result, our reserves and production are likely to decline as reserves are depleted. Our production remained stable in 2016 compared to 2015 and our reserves replacement ratio (increases in reserves in the year, net divided by the production of the year) was 46% in 2016.

We face certain challenges in order to replace our proved reserves with other categories of hydrocarbons. However, the continuous comprehensive technical review of our oil and gas fields allows us to identify opportunities to rejuvenate mature fields and optimize new field developments in Argentine basins with the aim of achieving results similar to those achieved by mature fields in other regions of the world (which have achieved substantially higher recovery factors with the application of new technology). Additionally, we have been completing the renewal of most of our concessions, allowing us to develop certain strategic projects related to water-flooding, enhanced oil recovery and unconventional resources, which represent an important opportunity not only for us but also for Argentina. We expect that unconventional development will require higher investment in future years, principally in connection with the Vaca Muerta formation. These investments are expected to yield economies of scale and to significantly increase recovery rates from this resource play. Other resource plays, unconventional prospects, exist in Argentina and have positioned the country amongst the most attractive in terms of worldwide unconventional resource potential. Nevertheless, the financial viability of these investments and reserve recovery efforts will generally depend on the prevailing economic and regulatory conditions in Argentina, as well as the market prices of hydrocarbon products, and are also subject to material risks inherent to the oil and gas industry and may prove unsuccessful. See "—Our business plan includes future drilling activities for unconventional oil and gas reserves, such as shale oil and gas extraction, and if we are unable to successfully acquire and use the necessary new technologies and other support as well as obtain financing and venture partners, our business may be adversely affected."

Our oil and natural gas reserves are estimates.

Our oil and gas proved reserves are estimated using geological and engineering data to determine with reasonable certainty whether the crude oil or natural gas in known reservoirs is recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions. The accuracy of proved reserve estimates depends on a number of factors, assumptions and variables, some of which are beyond our control. Factors susceptible to our control include drilling, testing and production after the date of the estimates, which may require substantial revisions to reserves estimates; the quality of available geological, technical and economic data used by us and our interpretation thereof; the production performance of our reservoirs and our recovery rates, both of which depend in significant part on available technologies as well as our ability to implement such technologies and the relevant know-how; the selection of third parties with which we enter into business; and the accuracy of our estimates of initial hydrocarbons in place, which may prove to be incorrect or require substantial revisions. Factors mainly beyond our control include changes in prevailing oil and natural gas prices, which could have an effect on the quantities of our proved reserves (since the estimates of reserves are calculated under existing economic conditions when such estimates are made); changes in the prevailing tax rules, other government regulations and contractual conditions after the date estimates are made (which could make reserves no longer economically viable to exploit); and certain actions of third parties, including the operators of fields in which we have an interest.

Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was calculated in accordance with SEC rules and FASB's ASC 932, as amended. Accordingly, crude oil prices used to determine reserves were calculated each month, for crude oils of different quality produced by us.

As previously discussed, domestic prices for oil and gas products and derivatives have demonstrated in recent years they do not follow international prices both negatively and positively, mainly as a result of domestic economic variables affecting Argentina, such as regulations, labor costs, labor unions, political, economic and social constraints, among others. Accordingly, for calculations of our net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, we considered the realized prices for crude oil in the domestic market, which are higher than those prevailing in the international market, taking into account the unweighted average price for each month within the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2016.

Commodity prices in general have declined significantly since 2014. If these prices do not increase significantly, and domestic prices for crude oil were reduced in line with international prices, our future calculations of estimated proved reserves would be based on lower prices (see additionally "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions" in connection with the recent agreement between domestic players of the oil and gas industry). This could result in our having to remove non-economic reserves from our proved reserves in future periods. Holding all other factors constant, if commodity reference prices used in our year-end reserve estimates were decreased for crude oil to match a price of

approximately U.S.$57.50 per barrel for WTI equivalent quality (the approximate average of crude oil prices for 2017 in the domestic market, according to our estimates), our total proved reserves as of December 31, 2016 would decrease by approximately 5%. In addition, as a result of the prices used to calculate the present value of future net revenues from our proved reserves, in accordance with SEC rules, which are similar to the calculation of proved reserves described above, the present value of future net revenues from our proved reserves will not necessarily be the same as the current market value of our estimated crude oil and natural gas reserves. In particular, they may be reduced if commodity prices do not increase significantly and domestic prices were reduced in line with international prices.

As a result of the foregoing, measures of reserves are not precise and are subject to revision. Any downward revision in our estimated quantities of proved reserves could adversely impact our financial results by leading to increased depreciation, depletion and amortization charges or impairment, which would reduce earnings and shareholders' equity. See "—Oil and gas prices, including the recent decline in global prices for oil and gas, could affect our business."

Oil and gas activities are subject to significant economic, environmental and operational risks.

Oil and gas exploration and production activities are subject to particular economic and industry-specific operational risks, some of which are beyond our control, such as production, equipment and transportation risks, as well as natural hazards and other uncertainties, including those relating to the physical characteristics of onshore and offshore oil or natural gas fields. Our operations may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled due to bad weather conditions, mechanical difficulties, shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment, compliance with governmental requirements, fire, explosions, blow-outs, pipe failure, abnormally pressured formations, and environmental hazards, such as oil spills, gas leaks, ruptures or discharges of toxic gases. In addition, we operate in politically sensitive areas where the native population has interests that from time to time may conflict with our production objectives. If these risks materialize, we may suffer substantial operational losses and disruptions to our operations and harm to our reputation. Drilling may be unprofitable, not only with respect to dry wells, but also with respect to wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs are taken into account.

Our business plan includes future drilling activities for unconventional oil and gas reserves, such as shale oil and gas extraction, and if we are unable to successfully acquire and use the necessary new technologies and other support as well as obtain financing and venture partners, our business may be adversely affected.

Our ability to execute and carry out our business plan depends upon our ability to obtain financing at a reasonable cost and on reasonable terms. We have identified drilling locations and prospects for future drilling opportunities of unconventional oil and gas reserves, such as the shale oil and gas in the Vaca Muerta formation. These drilling locations and prospects represent a part of our future drilling plans. Our ability to drill and develop these locations depends on a number of factors, including seasonal conditions, regulatory approvals, negotiation of agreements with third parties, commodity prices, costs, access to and availability of equipment, services and personnel and drilling results. In addition, as we do not have extensive experience in drilling and exploiting unconventional oil and gas reserves, the drilling and exploitation of such unconventional oil and gas reserves depends on our ability to acquire the necessary technology and hire personnel and other support needed for extraction or obtain financing and venture partners to develop such activities. Furthermore, in order to implement our business plan, including the development of our oil and natural gas exploration activities and the development of refining capacity sufficient to process increasing production volumes, we will need to raise significant amounts of debt capital in the financial and capital markets. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain the necessary financing or obtain financing in the international or local financial markets at reasonable cost and on reasonable terms to implement our new business plan or that we would be able to successfully develop our oil and natural gas reserves and resources (mainly those related to our unconventional oil and gas business plan). Because of these uncertainties, we cannot give any assurance as to the timing of these activities or that they will ultimately result in the realization of proved reserves or meet our expectations for success, which could adversely affect our production levels, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not have sufficient insurance to cover all the operating hazards to which we are subject.

As discussed under "—Oil and gas activities are subject to significant economic, environmental and operational risks" and "—We may incur significant costs and liabilities related to environmental, health and safety matters," our exploration and production operations are subject to extensive economic, operational, regulatory and legal risks. We maintain insurance covering us against certain risks inherent in the oil and gas industry in line with industry practice, including loss of or damage to property and equipment, control-of well incidents, loss of production or income incidents, removal of debris, sudden and accidental seepage pollution, contamination and clean up and third-party liability claims, including personal injury and loss of life, among other business risks. However, our insurance coverage is subject to deductibles and limits that in certain cases may be materially exceeded by our liabilities. In addition, certain of our insurance policies contain exclusions that could leave us with limited coverage in certain events. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Insurance." In addition, we may not be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates or on terms that we consider reasonable or acceptable or be able to obtain insurance against certain risks that materialize in the future. If we experience an incident against which we are not insured, or the costs of which materially exceed our coverage, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentine oil and gas production concessions and exploration permits are subject to certain conditions and may be cancelled or not renewed.

As modified by Law No. 27,007, the Hydrocarbons Law provides for oil and gas concessions to remain in effect for 25 years as from the date of their award, 35 years for unconventional concessions and 30 years for offshore concessions. It further provides that concession terms may be extended for periods of up to 10 years each. The authority to extend the terms of current and new permits, concessions and contracts has been vested in the governments of the provinces in which the relevant area is located (and the federal government in respect of offshore areas beyond 12 nautical miles). In order to be eligible for an extension of a concession, under the modifications of Law No. 27,007, concessionaires must (i) have complied with their obligations, (ii) be producing hydrocarbons in the concession under consideration and (iii) submit an investment plan for the development of such areas as requested by the competent authorities up to a year prior to the termination of each term of the concession. Under the Hydrocarbons Law, non-compliance with the obligations and standards set out therein may also result in the imposition of fines and in the case of material breaches, following the expiration of applicable cure periods, the revocation of the concession or permit.

We cannot provide assurances that any of our concessions will be extended as a result of the consideration by the relevant authorities of the investment plans we would submit in the future for the development of the areas as of the date of requesting the extension periods for our relevant areas, or other requirements will not be imposed on us in order to obtain extensions as of the date of expiration. Additional royalty payments of 3%, up to a maximum of 18%, are provided for in extensions under Law No. 27,007. The termination of, or failure to obtain the extension of, a concession or permit, or its revocation, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our acquisition of exploratory acreage and crude oil and natural gas reserves is subject to heavy competition.

We face intense competition in bidding for crude oil and natural gas production areas, especially those areas with the most attractive crude oil and natural gas reserves. As a result, the conditions under which we are able to access new exploratory or productive areas could be adversely affected. In addition, fewer offerings of exploratory acreages available to be bid upon could affect our future results.

We may incur significant costs and liabilities related to environmental, health and safety matters.

Our operations, like those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, are subject to a wide range of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. These laws and regulations have a substantial impact on our operations and those of our subsidiaries, and could result in material adverse effects on our financial position and results of operation. In addition, we or YPF Holdings, our wholly-owned subsidiary, may have certain environmental liabilities through certain subsidiaries. See "—We may be responsible for significant costs and liabilities depending on the outcome of the reorganization proceedings involving our YPF Holdings subsidiaries and the alter ego claims." A number of events related to environmental, health and safety matters, including changes in applicable laws and regulations, adverse judicial or administrative

interpretations of such laws and regulations, changes in enforcement policy, the occurrence of new litigation or development of pending litigation, and the development of information concerning these matters, could result in new or increased liabilities, capital expenditures, reserves, losses and other impacts that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Argentine Environmental Regulations."

Environmental, health and safety regulation and jurisprudence in Argentina is developing at a rapid pace and no assurance can be provided that such developments will not increase our cost of doing business and liabilities, including with respect to drilling and exploitation of our unconventional oil and gas reserves. In addition, due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, new regulatory requirements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards or the adoption of cap and trade regimes. Argentina recently issued new rules which began to phase-in more stringent regulations to lower the amount of sulfur contained in diesel and gasoline fuels that will result in an increase in our investments and relative costs for such production in following years, thus potentially affecting our results of operations depending on the future prices of fuels. Furthermore, if additional requirements were adopted in Argentina, these requirements could make our products more expensive as well as shift hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources such as renewable energies.

We may be responsible for significant costs and liabilities depending on the outcome of the reorganization proceedings involving our YPF Holdings subsidiaries and the alter ego claims.

As discussed in Note 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, on June 17, 2016, Maxus Energy Corporation, Tierra Solutions Inc., Maxus International Energy Company, Maxus (US) Exploration Company and Gateway Coal Company (collectively, the "Maxus Entities"), subsidiaries of YPF Holdings, Inc., filed for reorganization proceedings in Wilmington, Delaware under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In conjunction with those proceedings, the Maxus Entities entered into an agreement with YPF along with its subsidiaries YPF Holdings Inc., CLH Holdings Inc., YPF International S.A. and YPF Services USA Corp (collectively, the "YPF Entities") to settle any and all claims held by Maxus against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit, and to release the YPF entities of any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities (the "Agreement").

The Agreement provided for a payment of U.S.$130 million to the Maxus Entities ("Settlement Payment") and for the provision of a U.S.$63.1 million debtor-in-possession loan ("DIP Loan") by YPF Holdings Inc.

However, on March 28, 2017, the Creditors' Committees and the Maxus Entities submitted an alternative restructuring plan (the "Alternative Plan") that does not incorporate the agreement with the YPF Entities, to settle any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit. Under the Alternative Plan, a liquidating trust (the "Liquidating Trust") may pursue alter ego claims or any other estate claims against the Company and the YPF Entities. The Liquidating Trust will be funded by Occidental Chemical Corporation, a creditor of the Maxus Entities. As a consequence of the filing of the Alternative Plan, an event of default has occurred under the DIP Loan provided by YPF Holdings Inc. and YPF Holdings sent a notice of default accordingly.

We first acquired an interest in Maxus Energy Corporation in 1995, and did not cause any releases of contamination at issue in the civil litigation against the Maxus Entities associated with the Passaic River in New Jersey and other sites and alter-ego claims against YPF and the YPF Entities, which active contamination occurred years or decades prior to the acquisition. Since acquiring an indirect interest in the Maxus Entities, we have funded the Maxus Entities with hundreds of millions of dollars which allowed them to comply with their contractual obligations related to environmental liabilities.

Depending on the final outcome of these matters, including the reorganization proceedings and the alter ego claims, our financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

We face risk relating to certain legal proceedings.

As described under "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings," we are party to a number of labor, commercial, civil, tax, criminal, environmental and administrative proceedings that, either alone or in combination with other proceedings, could, if resolved in whole or in part adversely to us, result in the imposition of material costs, fines, judgments or other losses. While we believe that we have provisioned such risks appropriately based on the opinions and advice of our external legal advisors and in accordance with applicable accounting rules, certain loss contingencies, particularly those relating to environmental matters, are subject to change as new information develops and it is possible that losses resulting from such risks, if proceedings are decided in whole or in part adversely to us, could significantly exceed any accruals we have provided.

In addition, we may be subject to undisclosed liabilities related to labor, commercial, civil, tax, criminal or environmental contingencies incurred by businesses we acquire as part of our growth strategy, that we may not be able to identify or that may not be adequately indemnified under our acquisition agreements with the sellers of such businesses, in which case our business, financial condition and results of operation may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business depends to a significant extent on our production and refining facilities and logistics network.

Our oil and natural gas field facilities, refineries and logistics network are our principal production facilities and distribution network on which a significant portion of our revenues depends. Although we insure our properties on terms we consider prudent and have adopted and maintain safety measures, any significant damage to, accident or other production stoppage at our facilities or network could materially and adversely affect our production capabilities, financial condition and results of operations.

For instance, on April 2, 2013, our facilities in the La Plata refinery were hit by a severe and unprecedented storm, recording over 400 mm of rainfall. The rainfall set a new record for the area and disrupted refinery systems, causing a fire that affected the Coke A and Topping C units in the refinery. This incident temporarily affected the crude processing capacity of the refinery, which had to be stopped entirely. Seven days after the event, the processing capacity was restored to about 100 mbbl/d through the commissioning of two distillation units (Topping IV and Topping D). By the end of May 2013, the Topping C unit resumed operations at full nominal capacity. The Coke A unit has been shut down permanently since the storm, affecting the volume of crude processed in the refinery, due to a reduction in conversion capacity. The storm resulted in a decrease in the volume of crude oil processed. YPF has an insurance policy that provides coverage for the loss of income and property damage due to incidents like the storm that affected the La Plata refinery. See Note 28.a to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the amount recognized in our result of operations in connection with our insurance coverage.

In addition, on March 21, 2014, a fire occurred at the Cerro Divisadero crude oil treatment plant, located 20 kilometers from the town of Bardas Blancas in the province of Mendoza. The Cerro Divisadero plant, which has six tanks, four of which are for processing and two are for dispatch of treated crude oil, concentrates the production of ten fields in the Malargue area. This constitutes a daily production of approximately 9,200 barrels of oil as of the date of the incident. The new oil treatment plant was put into production in December 2016. See Note 28.a to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the amount recognized in our results of operations in connection with our insurance coverage.

We could be subject to organized labor action.

Our operations have been affected by organized work disruptions and stoppages in the past and we cannot assure you that we will not experience them in the future, which could adversely affect our business and revenues, especially in the context of activity reduction. Labor demands are commonplace in Argentina's energy sector and unionized workers have blocked access to and damaged our plants in the recent past. Our operations were affected occasionally by labor strikes in recent years. See "—Oil and gas prices, including the recent decline in global prices for oil and gas, could affect our business" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions."

We may not be able to pay, maintain or increase dividends.

On April 30, 2014, our shareholders approved a dividend of Ps. 464 million (Ps. 1.18 per share or ADS), which was paid during July 2014. On April 30, 2015, our shareholders approved a dividend of Ps.503 million (Ps.1.28 per share or ADS), which was paid during July 2015. On April 29, 2016, our shareholders approved a dividend of Ps. 889 million (Ps. 2.26 per share or ADS), which was paid during July 2016. On March 9, 2017, our Board of Directors proposed a dividend of Ps. 716 million. Our next shareholder's meeting, to be held on April 28, 2017, will consider this proposal.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, our ability to pay, maintain or increase dividends is based on many factors, including our net income, anticipated levels of capital expenditures and expected levels of growth. A change in any such factor could affect our ability to pay, maintain or increase dividends, and the exact amount of any dividend paid may vary from year to year.

Our performance is largely dependent on recruiting and retaining key personnel

Our current and future performance, the successful implementation of our strategy and the operation of our business are dependent upon the contributions of our senior management and our highly skilled team of engineers and other employees. Our ability to continue to rely on these key individuals is dependent on our success attracting, training, motivating and retaining key management and commercial and technical personnel with the necessary skills and experience. There is no assurance that we will be successful in retaining and attracting key personnel and the replacement of any key personnel who were to leave could be difficult and time consuming.

The Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. Consequently, the Argentine government has the majority of votes which allows it to appoint the majority of members of our board of directors at the General Shareholder's meeting. See "—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company" and "—Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina." The loss of the experience and services of key personnel or the inability to recruit suitable replacements or additional staff could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and our results of operations.

Our business has become increasingly dependent on digital technologies to conduct day-to-day operations, including oil, gas, electricity and petrochemical operations.

As dependence on digital technologies has increased, cyber incidents, including deliberate attacks or unintentional events, have also increased worldwide. Although we have extended our security policy to the industrial systems, reinforcing the defenses in case of denial of service and increasing the monitoring of suspicious activities, our technologies, systems, networks and those of our business associates have been and may continue to be the target of cyber-attacks or information security breaches, which could lead to disruptions in critical systems (such as SCADAs, DCS Systems), the unauthorized release of confidential or protected information, corruption of data or other disruptions of our business operations. In addition, certain cyber incidents, such as surveillance, may remain undetected for an extended period. To our knowledge, we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks; however, as cyber-attacks continue to evolve, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer any cyber-attack in the future thus affecting our operations and/or our financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Class D Shares and ADSs

The market price for our shares and ADSs may be subject to significant volatility

The market price of our ordinary shares and ADSs may fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, including, among others, our actual or anticipated results of operations and financial condition; speculation over the impact of the Argentine government as our controlling shareholder on our business and operations, investor perceptions of investments relating to Argentina and political and regulatory developments affecting our industry or the Company. In addition, recent regulatory and policy developments in Argentina, including the passage of the Expropriation Law, as well as the litigation of the Argentine government with Holdout Bondholders (see "—Risks Relating to Argentina—Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina"), have led to considerable volatility in the market price of our shares and ADSs. For example, the price of our ADSs has varied from U.S.$54.58 on January 5, 2011 to U.S.$9.57 on November 16, 2012. The price hit a high closing price of U.S.$36.99 on July 1, 2014, but subsequently fell to U.S.$12.83 on January 20, 2016. See "Item 9. The Offer and Listing." We cannot assure you that concerns about factors that could affect the market price of our ordinary shares as previously mentioned may have a material adverse effect on the trading values of our securities.

Certain strategic transactions require the approval of the holder of our Class A shares or may entail a cash tender offer for all of our outstanding capital stock.

Under our by-laws, the approval of the Argentine government, the sole holder of our Class A shares, is required to undertake certain strategic transactions, including a merger, an acquisition that results in the purchaser holding 15% or more of our capital stock or an acquisition that results in the purchaser holding a majority of our capital stock, requiring consequently the approval of the National State (the holder of our Class A shares) for such decisions.

In addition, under our by-laws, an acquisition that results in the purchaser holding 15% or more of our capital stock would require such purchaser to make a public cash tender offer for all of our outstanding shares and convertible securities, which could discourage certain investors from acquiring significant stakes in our capital stock. See "Item 10. Additional Information—Certain Provisions Relating to Acquisitions of Shares."

Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Argentina may impair your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds of any sale of, the Class D shares underlying the ADSs.

The government is empowered, for reasons of public emergency, as defined in Article 1 of Law No. 25,561, to establish the system that will determine the exchange rate between the peso and foreign currency and to impose exchange regulations. Although the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay dividends currently does not require Argentine Central Bank approval, restrictions on the movement of capital to and from Argentina may, if imposed, impair or prevent the conversion of dividends, distributions, or the proceeds from any sale of Class D shares, as the case may be, from pesos into U.S. dollars and the remittance of the U.S. dollars abroad.

Under the terms of our deposit agreement with the depositary for the ADSs, the depositary will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the shares underlying the ADSs into U.S. dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If this conversion is not possible for any reason, including regulations of the type described in the preceding paragraph, the deposit agreement allows the depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADR holders to whom it is possible to do so. If the exchange rate fluctuates significantly during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the dividend distribution.

Under Argentine law, shareholder rights may be different from other jurisdictions.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and by Argentine corporate law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States or in other jurisdictions outside Argentina. In addition, rules governing the Argentine securities markets are different and may be subject to different enforcement in Argentina than in other jurisdictions.

Actual or anticipated sales of a substantial number of Class D shares could decrease the market prices of our Class D shares and the ADSs.

Sales of a substantial number of Class D shares or ADSs by any present or future relevant shareholder could decrease the trading price of our Class D shares and the ADSs.

You may be unable to exercise preemptive, accretion or other rights with respect to the Class D shares underlying your ADSs.

Holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive or accretion rights relating to the shares underlying the ADSs (see "Item 10. Additional Information—Preemptive and Accretion Rights") unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares relating to these preemptive rights, and we cannot assure you that we will file any such registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration is available, holders may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. As a result, U.S. holders of Class D shares or ADSs may suffer dilution of their interest in our company upon future capital increases.

In addition, under the Argentine Corporations Law, foreign companies that own shares in an Argentine corporation are required to register with the Superintendency of Corporations (*Inspección General de Justicia*) ("IGJ") in order to exercise certain shareholder rights, including voting rights. If you own our Class D shares directly (rather than in the form of ADSs) and you are a non-Argentine company and you fail to register with IGJ, your ability to exercise your rights as a holder of our Class D shares may be limited.

You may be unable to exercise voting rights with respect to the Class D shares underlying your ADSs at our shareholders' meetings.

The depositary will be treated by us for all purposes as the shareholder with respect to the shares underlying ADSs. A holder of ADRs representing the ADSs being held by the depositary will not have direct shareholder rights and may exercise voting rights with respect to the Class D shares represented by the ADSs only in accordance with the deposit agreement relating to the ADSs. There are no provisions under Argentine law or under our by-laws that limit the exercise by ADS holders of their voting rights through the depositary with respect to the underlying Class D shares. However, there are practical limitations on the ability of ADS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with these holders. For example, holders of our shares will receive notice of shareholders' meetings through publication of a notice in an official gazette in Argentina, an Argentine newspaper of general circulation and the bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, and will be able to exercise their voting rights by either attending the meeting in person or voting by proxy. ADS holders, by comparison, will not receive notice directly from us. Instead, in accordance with the deposit agreement, we will provide the notice to the depositary. If we ask it to do so, the depositary will mail to holders of ADSs the notice of the meeting and a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by holders. To exercise their voting rights, ADS holders must then instruct the depositary as to voting the Class D shares represented by their ADSs. Due to these procedural steps involving the depositary, the process for exercising voting rights may take longer for ADS holders than for holders of Class D shares, and Class D shares represented by ADSs may not be voted as you desire. Class D shares represented by ADSs for which the depositary fails to receive timely voting instructions may, if requested by us, be voted as we instruct at the corresponding meeting.

Shareholders outside of Argentina may face additional investment risk from currency exchange rate fluctuations in connection with their holding of our Class D shares or the ADSs.

We are an Argentine company and any future payments of dividends on our Class D shares will be denominated in pesos. The peso has historically and recently fluctuated significantly against many major world currencies, including the U.S. dollar. A devaluation of the peso would likely adversely affect the U.S. dollar or other currency equivalent of any dividends paid on our Class D shares and could result in a decline in the value of our Class D shares and the ADSs as measured in U.S. dollars.

ITEM 4. Information on the Company

History and Development of YPF

Overview

YPF is a corporation (*sociedad anónima*), incorporated under the laws of Argentina for a limited term. Our address is Macacha Güemes 515, C1106BKK Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina and our telephone number is (011-54-11) 5441-2000. Our legal name is YPF Sociedad Anónima and we conduct our business under the commercial name "YPF."

We are Argentina's leading energy company, operating a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic upstream, downstream and gas and power segments. Our upstream operations consist of the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and LPG. Our downstream operations include the refining, marketing, transportation and distribution of oil and a wide range of

petroleum products, petroleum derivatives, petrochemicals, LPG and bio-fuels. Additionally, we are active in the gas separation and natural gas distribution sectors both directly and through our investments in several affiliated companies and in power generation through YPF Energía Eléctrica. In 2016, we had consolidated revenues of Ps. 210,100 million and consolidated net loss of Ps. (28,379) million. Due to decreased export volumes, the portion of our revenues derived from exports has decreased steadily in recent years. Exports accounted for 7.8%, 7.9% and 17.1% of our consolidated net revenues in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Beginning in the 1920s and until 1990, both the upstream and downstream segments of the Argentine oil and gas industry were effectively monopolies of the Argentine government. During this period, we and our predecessors were owned by the state, which controlled the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, as well as the refining of crude oil and marketing of refined petroleum products. In August 1989, Argentina enacted laws aimed at the deregulation of the economy and the privatization of Argentina's state-owned companies, including us. Following the enactment of these laws, a series of presidential decrees were promulgated, which required, among other things, us to sell majority interests in our production rights to certain major producing areas and to undertake an internal management and operational restructuring program.

In November 1992, the Argentine government enacted the Privatization Law (Law No. 24,145), which established the procedures for our privatization. In accordance with the Privatization Law, in July 1993, we completed a worldwide offering of 160 million Class D shares that had previously been owned by the Argentine government. As a result of that offering and other transactions, the Argentine government's ownership interest in our capital stock was reduced from 100% to approximately 20% by the end of 1993.

In January 1999, Repsol YPF acquired 52,914,700 Class A shares (14.99% of our shares) which were converted to Class D shares. Additionally, on April 30, 1999, Repsol YPF announced a tender offer to purchase all outstanding Class A, B, C and D shares (the "Offer"). Pursuant to the Offer, in June 1999, Repsol YPF acquired an additional 82.47% of our outstanding capital stock. Repsol YPF acquired additional stakes in us from minority shareholders and other transactions in 1999 and 2000.

Repsol YPF owned approximately 99% of our capital stock from 2000 until 2008, when Petersen Energía ("PEISA") purchased 58,603,606 of our ADSs on February 21, 2008, representing 14.9% of our capital stock, from Repsol YPF for U.S.$2,235 million. In addition, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of PEISA options to purchase up to an additional 10% of our outstanding capital stock within four years. On May 20, 2008, PEISA exercised an option to purchase shares representing 0.1% of our capital stock. Additionally, PEISA launched a tender offer to purchase all of the shares of YPF that were not already owned by them at a price of U.S.$49.45 per share or ADS. Repsol YPF, pursuant to its first option agreement with PEISA, had stated that it would not tender YPF shares to PEISA. A total of 1,816,879 shares (including Class D shares and ADSs), representing approximately 0.462% of our total shares outstanding, were tendered. On May 3, 2011, PEISA exercised an option to acquire, from Repsol YPF, shares or ADSs representing 10.0% of our capital stock and on May 4, 2011, Repsol YPF acknowledged and accepted such exercise. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions," for a detail of our current major shareholders.

On May 3, 2012, the Argentine congress passed the Expropriation Law. Among other matters, the Expropriation Law provided for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF represented by an identical stake of Class D shares owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol YPF and its controlled or controlling entities. The shares subject to expropriation, which have been declared of public interest, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company." As of the date of this annual report, the transfer of the shares subject expropriation between the National Executive Office and the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States was still pending. According to Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, the distribution of the shares among the provinces that accept their transfer must be conducted in an equitable manner, considering their respective levels of hydrocarbon production and proved reserves. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights

to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government that will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law," "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions." See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—We face risk relating to certain legal proceedings" for a description of the Repsol Agreement relating to compensation for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol.

In addition, on February 25, 2014, the Republic of Argentina and Repsol reached an agreement (the "Repsol Agreement") in relation to compensation for the expropriation of 200,589,525 of YPF's Class D shares pursuant to the Expropriation Law under the Repsol Agreement. Repsol accepted U.S.$5.0 billion in sovereign bonds from the Republic of Argentina and withdrew judicial and arbitral claims it had filed, including claims against YPF, and waived additional claims. YPF and Repsol also executed a separate agreement (the "Repsol Arrangement") on February 27, 2014, pursuant to which YPF and Repsol each withdrew, subject to certain exclusions, all present and future actions and/or claims based on causes occurring prior to the date of execution of Repsol Arrangement arising from the expropriation of the YPF shares owned by Repsol pursuant to the Expropriation Law, including the intervention and temporary possession for public purposes of YPF's shares. YPF and Repsol agreed to withdraw reciprocal actions and claims with respect to third parties and/or pursued by them and to grant a series of mutual indemnities, which at the time were subject to certain conditions precedent. The Repsol Arrangement entered into force the day after Repsol notified YPF that the Repsol Agreement had entered into force. The Repsol Agreement was ratified on March 28, 2014 at a Repsol general shareholders' meeting and approved by the Argentine congress by Law No. 26,932 enacted by Decree No. 600/2014. On May 8, 2014, YPF was notified of the entry into force of the Repsol Agreement. As of that date, the expropriation pursuant to the Expropriation Law was concluded, and as a result the Republic of Argentina is definitively the owner of 51% of the capital stock of each of YPF and YPF GAS S.A.

To achieve the goals of the Company's strategy, we intend to focus on (i) improving efficiency and productivity to enable us to adapt to a scenario of a prolonged decline in international oil prices; (ii) continuing to increase production, especially of natural gas; (iii) developing unconventional resources and increasing exploration of mature areas; (iv) improving our capacity to refine in order to accommodate the growth in demand for refined products; (v) exploring conventional and unconventional resources and pushing the limits of existing deposits and exploring new frontiers, including offshore; (vi) permanently evaluating portfolios of assets to identify investment and divestment opportunities; (vii) enhancing the value of our brand and our commercial platform and (viii) maintaining a solid capital structure.

The investment plan related to our growth needs to be accompanied by an appropriate financial plan, whereby we intend to reinvest earnings, search for strategic partners and raise debt financing at levels we consider prudent for companies in our industry. Consequently, the financial viability of these investments and hydrocarbon recovery efforts will generally depend, among other factors, on the prevailing economic and regulatory conditions in Argentina, the ability to obtain financing in satisfactory amounts at competitive costs, as well as the market prices of hydrocarbon products. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina." and "Item 5. Factors Affecting Our Operations" for additional information regarding 2016 activity.

Upstream Operations

- As of December 31, 2016, we held interests in 110 oil and gas fields in Argentina. According to the Ministry of Energy and Mining, in 2016 these assets accounted for approximately 49.9% of the country's total production of crude oil, excluding NGLs, and approximately 43.0% of its total natural gas production, including NGLs.
- We had proved reserves, as estimated as of December 31, 2016, of approximately 592 mmbbl of oil, including condensates and NGLs, and approximately 2,924 bcf of gas, representing aggregate reserves of approximately 1,113 mmboe as of such date, compared to approximately 679 mmbbl of oil, including condensates and NGLs, and approximately 3,072 bcf of gas, representing aggregate reserves of approximately 1,226 mmboe as of December 31, 2015.

- In 2016, we produced approximately 90 mmbbl of oil (approximately 245 mbbl/d), including condensates, approximately 19 mmbbl of NGLs (approximately 52 mbbl/d), and approximately 576 bcf of gas (approximately 1,573 mmcf/d), representing a total production of approximately 211 mmboe (approximately 577 mboe/d), compared to approximately 91 mmbbl of oil (approximately 250 mbbl/d), including condensates, approximately 18 mmbbl of NGLs (approximately 49 mbbl/d), and approximately 569 bcf of gas (approximately 1,560 mmcf/d) representing a total production of approximately 210 mmboe (approximately 577 mboe/d) in 2015.

Downstream Operations

- We are Argentina's leading refiner with operations conducted at three wholly-owned refineries with combined annual refining capacity of approximately 116 mmbbl (319.5 mbbl/d). See "—Downstream—Refining division." We also own a 50% equity interest in Refinería del Norte, S.A. ("Refinor"), an entity jointly controlled with and operated by Petrobras Energía S.A., which has a refining capacity of 26.1 mbbl/d.
- Our retail distribution network for automotive petroleum products as of December 31, 2016 consisted of 1,547 YPF-branded service stations, of which we own 112 directly and through our 100%-owned subsidiary Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A. ("OPESSA"), and we estimate we held approximately 36% of all gasoline service stations in Argentina.
- We are one of the leading petrochemical producers in Argentina and in the Southern Cone of Latin America, with operations conducted through our Ensenada industrial complex ("CIE") and Plaza Huincul site. In addition, Profertil S.A. ("Profertil"), a company that we jointly control with Agrium Holdco Spain S.L. ("Agrium"), is one of the leading producers of urea in the Southern Cone.

Gas and Power Operations

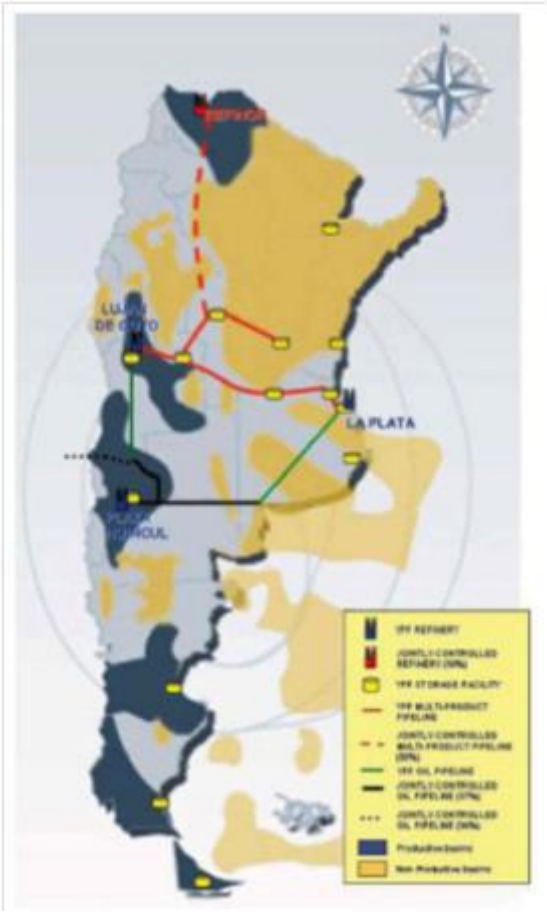
- We are the largest producer of natural gas in Argentina with total natural gas sales of 13.2 mmcm in 2016, accounting for 34% of the market.
- We participate in three power generation plants with an aggregate installed capacity of 1,622 MW. In 2016, we decided to engage in two projects for the development and operation of two power plants in addition to two other new power generation projects under construction in Neuquén and Comodoro Rivadavia. We also own and operate two power plants supplied with natural gas produced by us, which produce power to supply our Upstream and Downstream activities. See "—Gas and Power—YPF in Power Generation."
- We are the operator of UTE Escobar (a joint venture formed by YPF and ENARSA) and Bahia Blanca Terminal, which operates an LNG Regasification Terminal, "LNG Escobar" and "LNG Bahía Blanca," respectively. See "—Gas and Power—Argentine natural gas supplies."

For a chart illustrating our organizational structure, including our principal subsidiaries, please see Note 1 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, we are in the process of completing a merger by absorption with the following subsidiaries: YSUR Holdings S.A.U., YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U., YSUR Inversora S.A.U., YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A., Petrolera TDF Company S.R.L., YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L., Petrolera LF Company S.R.L. and YSUR Recursos Naturales S.R.L. (collectively, the "Absorbed Companies"), which are companies controlled by us as a result of the asset acquisition of the Apache Group in Argentina. The effective date of the merger was January 1, 2017, with YPF as the absorbing company that will continue the activities and operations of each of the Absorbed Companies, which were dissolved without liquidation. On March 9, 2017, the Board of Directors approved the merger by absorption by YPF of the "Absorbed

Companies," whereby these companies will be dissolved without liquidation, as well as the procedures to effectuate this corporate reorganization, with an effective date of January 1, 2017. On the same date, YPF, as the absorbing company, and the Absorbed Companies, as the merged companies, signed a Preliminary Merger Agreement, through which YPF will incorporate the absorbed companies, with retroactive effect as of January 1, 2017. This was done on the basis of the annual financial statements of each of the companies as of December 31, 2016, to be used as special merger balance sheets and the special merger consolidated balance sheet as of the same date.

Since YPF is a direct and indirect holder of 100% of the shares of the Absorbed Companies, YPF's share capital will not be increased nor will new shares be issued, nor will there be any exchange ratio as a result of the merger. The aforementioned merger must be submitted for consideration and approval of the respective Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of each of the respective companies and is subject to compliance with relevant legal procedures and obtaining regulatory approvals. The merger will centralize the management of the companies under a single corporate organization, thereby obtaining operational and economic benefits related to the achievement of higher operating efficiency and effectiveness, the enhanced use of available resources and of technical, administrative and financial structures, and the rationalization and reduction of related costs.

The map below illustrates the location of our productive basins, refineries, storage facilities and crude oil and multi-product pipeline networks as of December 31, 2016.



For a description of our principal capital expenditures and divestitures, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital investments, expenditures and divestitures."

The Argentine Market

Argentina is the second largest producer of natural gas and the fourth largest producer of crude oil in Central and South America, based on 2015 production, according to the 2016 edition of the BP Statistical Review of World Energy, published in June 2016.

In response to the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002, the Argentine government, pursuant to the Public Emergency Law, established export taxes on certain hydrocarbon products. In subsequent years, in order to satisfy growing domestic demand and abate inflationary pressures, this policy was supplemented by constraints on domestic prices, temporary export restrictions and subsidies on imports of natural gas and diesel. As a result, until 2008, local prices for oil and natural gas products had remained significantly below those prevalent in neighboring countries and international commodity exchanges.

In 2012, Argentina's GDP experienced a slowdown, with GDP increasing 1.9% on an annual basis compared to the preceding year according to the methodology of calculation prevailing until March 2014. On March 27, 2014, the Argentine government announced a new method of calculating GDP using 2004 as the base reference year (as opposed to 1993, which was the base reference year under the prior method of calculating GDP). However, on January 7, 2016 through Decree No. 55/2016, the new leadership of INDEC issued a report declaring a "national statistical emergency." INDEC stated that since 2006 its administration has been irregular and due to that they revised the published data from 2005 to 2015. As a result of this revision, the GDP growth rate for 2013 and 2014 was revised from 2.9% to 2.4% and from 0.5% to a decline rate of 2.5%, respectively. As of the date of this annual report, Argentina's provisional GDP growth rate for 2015 and the preliminary GDP growth rate for 2016 published by INDEC were positive 2.6% and negative 2.3%, respectively.

Driven by economic expansion and stable domestic prices, energy demand has increased significantly during last years, outpacing energy supply (which, in the case of oil, declined). As a result of a high number of power outages caused by the consumption increase, the Ministry of Energy requested that the Executive Branch declare a National Electric System Emergency through December 31, 2017. This decree instructs the Minister of Energy to develop and propose measures and to ensure adequate power supplies. Also by Resolutions No. 06/2016, 41/2016 and 19/2017, the Ministry of Energy and Mining established new seasonal reference prices for power and energy in the Wholesale Electricity Market ("MEM"). See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Electricity."

In 2003, Argentina's net exports of diesel amounted to approximately 1,349 mcm, while in 2016 its net imports of diesel amounted to approximately 2,186 mcm, according to preliminary information provided by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. Significant investments in the energy sector are being carried out, and additional investments are expected to be required in order to support continued economic growth, as the industry is currently operating near full capacity.

Demand for diesel in Argentina exceeds domestic production. In addition, prior to the decline in international oil prices, the import prices of refined products have been in general substantially higher than the average domestic sales prices of such products, rendering the import and resale of such products less profitable. As a result, from time to time, service stations experience temporary shortages and are required to suspend or curtail diesel sales.

Business Organization

We currently conduct our business according to the following organization:

- Upstream, which consists of our "Exploration and Production" segment;
- Downstream, which consists of our "Refining and Marketing" and "Chemicals" segments;

- Gas and Power, which consists of our "Natural Gas Distribution and Electricity Generation" segment; and
- Corporate and other, which consists of our remaining activities.

The Upstream segment's sales to third parties in Argentina and abroad include sales of natural gas. In addition, crude oil produced by us in Argentina, or received from third parties in Argentina pursuant to service contracts, is mainly transferred from Exploration and Production to Refining and Marketing at transfer prices established by us, which generally seek to approximate Argentine market prices.

In 2013, we reorganized our reporting structure by grouping the "Chemical" and "Refining and Marketing" former segments into a new "Downstream" segment. We made this change primarily because of the common strategy shared by the former "Chemical" and "Refining and Marketing" segments, in light of the synergies involved in their activities to maximize the volume and quality of fuel offered to the market.

The Downstream segment purchases crude oil from the Upstream segment and from third parties. Downstream activities include crude oil refining and transportation, as well as the marketing and transportation of refined fuels, lubricants, LPG, natural gas, petrochemical products and other refined petroleum products in the domestic wholesale and retail markets and the export markets.

In 2016, our activities related to our natural gas commercialization division and our natural gas distribution activities, which we developed through Metrogas S.A., our natural gas stripping activities developed in our affiliate Mega, and our power generation activities developed in our controlled company YPF Energía Electrica S.A. were separated from the Downstream activities, creating a new Gas and Power Segment. This change was consolidated with the appointment of a Gas and Power Vice President in 2016 who leads the decision-making on business, commercial, operational and financial matters related to all of these activities. Additionally, we record certain assets, liabilities and costs under the Corporate and Other business segment, including corporate administration costs, assets and certain construction activities, mainly related to the oil and gas industry, through our subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A. and its subsidiaries. See Note 5 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Substantially all of our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. See "—Exploration and Production Overview—Main properties." Additionally, we market lubricants and specialties in Brazil and Chile, and carry out exploration activities in Chile.

The following table sets forth revenues and operating income for each of our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions of pesos)		
Revenues [1]			
Upstream			
Revenues	18,745	16,044	8,853
Revenue from intersegment sales [3]	95,398	64,243	61,844
Total Upstream	114,143	80,287	70,697
Gas and Power			
Revenues	26,514	14,003	12,810
Revenue from intersegment sales	3,212	2,184	1,859
Total Gas and Power	29,726	16,187	14,669
Downstream			
Revenues	162,538	124,959	119,444
Revenue from intersegment sales	925	807	817
Total Downstream	163,463	125,766	120,261

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions of pesos)		
Corporate and other			
Revenues	2,303	1,130	835
Revenue from intersegment sales	7,447	6,182	5,212
Total Corporate and other	9,750	7,312	6,047
Less inter-segment sales and fees	(106,982)	(73,416)	(69,732)
Total Revenues	210,100	156,136	141,942
Operating income (Loss) [2]			
Upstream	(26,845)	7,535	12,353
Gas and Power	2,008	1,498	310
Downstream	3,093	6,948	10,668
Corporate and other	(1,615)	(2,331)	(3,343)
Consolidation adjustments	(887)	2,938	(246)
Total Operating Income (loss)	(24,246)	16,588	19,742

(1) Revenues are net of payment of a fuel transfer tax and turnover tax. Customs duties on hydrocarbon exports are disclosed in "Taxes, charges and contributions," as indicated in Note 21 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Royalties with respect to our production are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted in determining revenues. See Note 2.b.15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
(2) Includes exploration costs in Argentina and the United States and production operations in Argentina and the United States.
(3) Intersegment revenues of crude oil to Downstream are recorded at transfer prices that reflect our estimate of Argentine market prices.

Exploration and Production Overview

Development and Exploration Upstream projects represent our integrated vision of optimal field development, identifying each project's reserves category, stage of maturity, risk and strategy.

In addition to development projects for proved reserves, our portfolio of projects is composed of more than 250 integral new development projects. We have a portfolio of visualized exploratory opportunities which includes more than 800 cases related to contingent and prospective resources that contemplate potential development in the event of exploratory success.

The international and local situation challenges us to adjust our efficiency and costs to be sustainable. In that context, it is critical that our portfolio of projects and the production and development of initiatives to reduce costs for our operations and investments are properly executed. Part of those initiatives are related to labor efficiency, where we have started to work with labor unions and the Argentine government and recently signed the "Addenda NOC", which seeks to reduce costs for the development of non-conventional resources, mainly as a result of new performance compensation approaches for certain supplier activities. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Employee Matters." Our business growth objectives, whereby we seek to maximize the productivity and profitability of our portfolio, are based on the following key concepts: the rejuvenation of mature fields, an ongoing focus on gas development and the intensive development of unconventional reservoirs. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors."

The projects selected to be pursued and their schedules for completion are periodically determined by a portfolio optimization process, in accordance with our strategic guidelines.

Meeting the challenge of the mature oil and gas fields

Most of our oil and gas producing fields in Argentina are mature, requiring strong commitments to overcome their decline.

We have significantly increased our activity and resources in mature areas that present profitable opportunities for increases in the recovery factor by employing techniques including infill wells, and extension of secondary recovery and tertiary recovery testing. We are focused on identifying new opportunities in both infill potential and improved sweep efficiency in our mature fields. These efforts are guided by subsurface modeling conducted by in-house multidisciplinary teams. Furthermore, we place a strong emphasis on surveillance and conformance activities to improve current mature water injection projects. Tertiary recovery is being pursued with polymer and surfactant water-flooding in mature reservoirs in both the Golfo de San Jorge and Neuquén basins.

Continuous technical reviews of our oil and gas fields allow us to identify opportunities to rejuvenate mature fields and optimize new field developments in Argentine basins in order to achieve similar recovery factors that mature fields have already reached in other regions of the world, with the application of new technologies.

We have managed, through the extension of most of our concessions with relatively favorable terms and conditions, to continue with the development of strategic water-flooding and improved oil recovery projects, improving our perspectives of production and reserves.

In addition, we are also focused on producing and developing initiatives related to reducing costs, in operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Nevertheless, the financial viability of these investments and reserve recovery efforts will generally depend on prevailing economic and regulatory conditions in Argentina, as well as the market prices of hydrocarbon products. See “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors.” and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations” for additional information regarding 2017 activity.

Staying the Path of Unconventional Resources

During 2016, we continued extending our leadership in this area. We reaffirmed our commitment to the objective of growing our production and reserves through the development of unconventional resources, which we began in 2013. More than 500 wells were drilled with Vaca Muerta shale as the target, mostly in the Loma Campana field in association with Chevron, continuing the massive development that was begun in 2013. The remaining wells were targeted to continue the development phase in the El Orejano block in association with Dow Chemical, the Narambuena project in association with Chevron, and the La Amarga Chica pilot in association with Petronas. The purpose of these projects is to determine the potential of Vaca Muerta as a shale oil/gas reservoir.

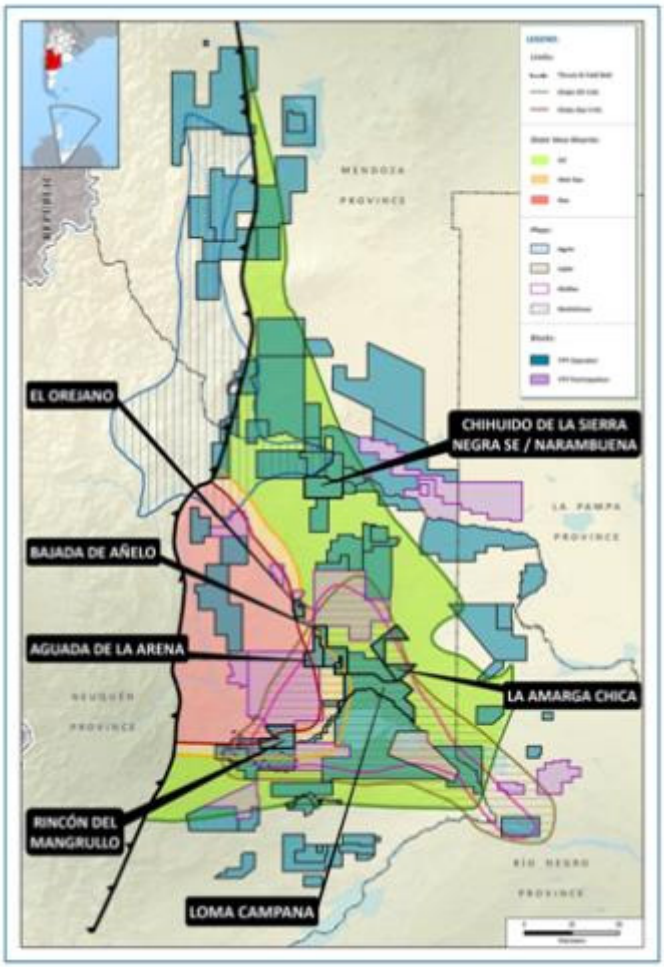
The development of unconventional resources in the Vaca Muerta formation will demand a significant capital investment. As we rapidly progress on our learning curve, substantially improving productivity and reducing well cost by 27% in 2016 compared to 2015, we expect to continue yielding substantial savings due to operational optimizations, economies of scale and increasing well productivity through a better understanding of the subsurface.

Nevertheless, the financial viability of these investments and resource recovery efforts will depend on the prevailing economic and regulatory conditions, as well as the market prices of hydrocarbons in Argentina. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors." and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations" for additional information regarding 2017 activity.

Tight sands also contributed to the increase of natural gas production and reserves in 2016, as was the case in the Mulichinco formation in the Rincón del Mangrullo concession, where Pampa Energía S.A. ("Pampa Energía") acquired 50% of the working interest during 2015. More than 100 wells were drilled in these marine tight sands, increasing gas production to 5 mmcm/d through a pipeline that connects to Loma La Lata facilities. This pipeline may enable the development of other gas fields, like the recent shale gas discovery in La Ribera, where a successful well is already in production. During 2016, three horizontal wells were drilled in Rincon del Mangrullo, resulting in higher than expected initial gas rate production. These results are encouraging for continued development of horizontal wells.

During 2016, we started supplying sand as proppant (to be injected in the hydraulic stimulation that allows for the development of unconventional hydrocarbons) and finalized the sand treatment plant. This contributed substantially to a reduction of stimulation cost. We expect to gradually replace the more expensive imported sand with our domestic product, allowing for significant well cost reductions.

Vaca Muerta Formation



- Loma Campana Area: On July 16, 2013, YPF and Chevron signed an investment project agreement for the joint exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in the province of Neuquén.

  During 2016, 60 wells were put into production, of which four were vertical wells and 56 were horizontal wells. The standard design for horizontal wells was 1500 m of lateral length and 18 frac stages. Due to continued improvements in our drilling performance, despite reducing the number of active drilling rigs from six to three by the second half of the 2016, we still exceeded planned production from drilling 60 horizontal wells. An average drilling time of 35 days to drill a 4700 m measured depth ("MD") well was achieved during 2015, with an improvement to 29 days for a 4800 m MD in 2016. This reduction in drilling time is also reflected in drilling costs of an average well cost reduction of 27% between 2015 and 2016 for a horizontal well of 1500 m lateral length. In addition, during the last days of the year, the Loma Campana Crude Oil Treatment Plant was launched, with a capacity of 8,000 cm/d expandable to 16,000 cm/d. See additionally "—Main properties."

  In January 2016, the Loma Campana Offices were inaugurated as the hub of Non-Conventional Operations.

- El Orejano Area: On September 23, 2013, YPF and Dow Europe Holding B.V. and PBB Polisur S.A. (our current 50% partner in the area) signed an agreement relating to the joint development of an unconventional gas pilot project in the province of Neuquén. During 2016, we began substantial developments, leading to a total of 31 wells drilled, 30 of them horizontal wells, and 26 wells were put into production, with a net investment of U.S.$136 million in Drill and Completion (D&C) and U.S.$29 million in production facilities. By the end of 2016, the total gas production for the field exceeded 2.0 mmcm/d (179% higher than December 2015). See additionally "—Main properties."

- La Amarga Chica Area: On December 10, 2014, YPF and PETRONAS E&P ARGENTINA S.A., an affiliate of PETRONAS E&P Overseas Ventures Sdn. Bhd ("PEPOV") of Malaysia, executed a Project Investment Agreement (the "Investment Agreement") aiming to perform joint exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in the La Amarga Chica area in the province of Neuquén. The Pilot Plan, comprising 28 wells in three years, started in May 2015. At the end of the first phase, a total of six horizontal and three vertical wells were drilled, with results over performing previous expectations. Based on those positive results, PETRONAS E&P ARGENTINA S.A. agreed to continue co-investing in a second phase of the pilot project. By the end of 2016, four additional horizontal wells from this phase were drilled, reaching a total of nine drilled wells during 2016, with a drilling rig fully dedicated to the project. This drilling and completion activity developed during 2016 comprised a total investment of U.S.$105 million, with an additional U.S.$27 million expended on production facilities and U.S.$12 million for 3D seismic data acquisition and other studies. Total oil production increased from 7 cm/d in December 2015 to 341 cm/d in December 2016. See additionally "—Main properties."

- Aguada de la Arena Area: On May 13, 2016, YPF and Pampa Energía executed an agreement subject to certain conditions precedent under which, upon closing of the acquisition by Pampa Energía of a controlling stake in Petrobras Argentina S.A ("PESA"), PESA will assign to YPF certain participating interests in two exploitation concessions in areas with gas production and significant gas development potential (tight and shale) located in the Neuquina basin, which shall be operated by YPF. The participating interests to be acquired are: (i) a 33.33% participating interest in the Río Neuquén block located in the province of Neuquén and the province of Río Negro and (ii) an 80% participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena block located in the province of Neuquén. In addition, on February 23, 2017, YPF and PetroUruguay S.A. signed a definitive agreement for the transfer of a 20% participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area. As a result, YPF has increased its participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area to 100%.

  By the end of 2016, 14 wells were operating in the Mulichinco formation, and total gas production for the field exceeded 0.6 mmcm/d. In 2017, we plan to drill four horizontal wells (three in the Vaca Muerta formation and one in the Mulichinco formation). See additionally "—Main properties."

- Bajada de Añelo Area: Although there was no drilling and completion activity during 2016, YPF acquired 3D seismic data covering 618 km2 in this area. There are currently four drilled and completed vertical wells targeting the Vaca Muerta formation, but one of them uses a portable

compression facility to handle the gas for transport by trucks, while liquids are transported by trucks as well. In February 23, 2017, YPF and O&G Developments Ltd. S.A. (hereinafter "O&G"), an affiliate of Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., executed an agreement, through which YPF and O&G agreed on the main terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil and shale gas pilot in two phases. O&G will be the operator of the area. See additionally "—Main properties."

- Chihuido de la Sierra Negra Sudeste – Narambuena Area: During April 2014, YPF and subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation executed a new agreement with the objective of the joint exploration of unconventional hydrocarbons in the province of Neuquén, within the area Chihuido de la Sierra Negra Sudeste – Narambuena. During 2015, this activity began with the drilling and completion of two vertical wells that allowed for the defining of the location and landing zone for the horizontal well. This well was drilled at the end of 2015 and the beginning of 2016, covering 1200 m of lateral length at 2400 m of vertical depth, within the younger internal sequence of Vaca Muerta and becoming the first well in the basin with this objective. Subsequently, a third vertical well was drilled to delineate the extension of the play to the eastern sector of the block. By the drilling, completion and testing of these wells, the commitment for the initial phase of the project signed in April 2014 was fulfilled. During the second half of 2016, the joint venture between YPF and subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation continued the exploratory stage by evaluating the long term tests of the horizontal well and third vertical well in this area located in the black oil window of the play. Chevron will state whether the joint activity will continue in a second phase by June 2017. See additionally "—Main properties."

During 2016, Unconventional Regional production was 50 mboe/d, representing 8% of YPF's total production.

Main properties

Our production is concentrated in the following basins in Argentina: Neuquina, Golfo San Jorge, Cuyana, Noroeste and Austral.

Our domestic operations are subject to certain risks. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors."

In 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we finalized agreements related to the acquisition and development of properties that are part of our core business. In connection with those agreements, see Notes 3, 29.b and 34 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to the agreements detailed in Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, on March 29, 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Pan American Energy LLC (Argentina branch) ("PAE"), Total Austral S.A. (Argentina branch) ("TOTAL"), Wintershall Energía S.A. ("WIAR") and YPF (collectively, the "Parties"), for which approval for the following will be requested from the applicable authority:

(i) the division of the Aguada Pichana area into two new "Aguada Pichana East" ("APE") and "Aguada Pichana West" ("APO") areas with an area of 761 km2 (629 km2 net perforations) and 604 km2 (443 km2 net perforations), respectively;

(ii) the combination of the Aguada de Castro ("ACA") area, which has an area of 163 km2, with the new APO area. Both areas combined will have a total area of 767 km2;

(iii) in both cases, a Non-Conventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concession will be requested, led by each of the Parties in the areas. To this end, the Parties will propose an investment project of U.S.$300 million for APE and U.S.$200 million for APO and ACA; and

(iv) the granting of the benefits provided in Resolution No. 46-E/2017 of the Ministry of Energy and Mining.

If approval is granted, APE will be operated by TOTAL and APO and ACA will be operated by PAE.

YPF's current participation is 27.27% in the Aguada Pichana area and 50% in the Aguada de Castro area.

The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates the modification of the participating interest of YPF on the following terms:

- In the APE area, YPF's participation will be 22.50%, which implies in respect of its current participation the sale of a 4.77% participating interest (equivalent to 30 km2 net perforations).
- In the combined APO and ACA area, YPF's participation will be 30%, which implies in respect of its current participation the same participation in APO and a sale of a 12.58% participating interest in ACA (equivalent to 20.5 km2 net perforations).

Notwithstanding the changes in the participating interest in APE, all existing assets, including the production of existing wells and any future development that is not associated with the Vaca Muerta formation, will not be modified in terms of the participation of the Parties.

In the event the corresponding approvals are obtained and definitive agreements are signed, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, this will allow YPF to receive the sum of U.S.$52.3 million for the aforementioned transfer of participating interests.

In addition, in connection with the extension of concessions, see Note 29.a to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth information with regard to our developed and undeveloped acreage by geographic area as of December 31, 2016:

	As of December 31, 2016			
	Developed [1]		Undeveloped [2]	
	Gross [3]	Net [4]	Gross [3]	Net [4]
	(thousands of acres)			
South America	1,511	1,121	31,796	17,234
Argentina	1,511	1,121	31,392	16,954
Rest of South America [5]	—	—	404	280
Total	1,511	1,121	31,796	17,234

(1) Developed acreage is spaced or assignable to productive wells.
(2) Undeveloped acreage encompasses those leased acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of economic quantities of oil or gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves.
(3) A "gross acre" is an acre in which we own a working interest.
(4) "Net" acreage equals gross acreage after deducting third-party interests.
(5) Relates to Colombia and Chile. In the case of Colombia, YPF and its partners notified the Colombian National Hydrocarbons Agency ("ANH") of the decision to relinquish the COR 12 and COR 33 blocks. In Chile, YPF's undeveloped surface acreage totaled 107,000 acres.

Except for the information provided in the next paragraph, as of December 31, 2016, none of our exploration permits considered as a whole, which include undeveloped acreage, will expire in 2017 in accordance with the Hydrocarbons Law and complementary provincial laws. In addition, according to Law No. 27,007 that amended the Hydrocarbons Law, all national offshore permits and offshore hydrocarbon production concessions that did not have association agreements with ENARSA as of the date of the new law reverted and were transferred to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. Permits and concessions granted prior to Law No. 25,943 will be exempt from this provision. In September 2015, the National Executive Office and YPF began negotiating the conversion of association agreements signed with ENARSA. As of the date of this annual report, the negotiations are ongoing. YPF currently participates in three offshore blocks in association with ENARSA, which represent approximately 58% of our net exploratory undeveloped acreage. We cannot guarantee that as a result of such negotiations we would not decide to relinquish to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy part or all of the acreage included in our current association with ENARSA. With the exception of the above, none of our exploration permits are regulated by Law No. 27,007. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law—Exploration and Production."

However, as a result of the expiration in 2017 of the first, second or third exploration terms of certain of our exploration permits (according to the original terms of the Hydrocarbons Law, which applied to our existing exploration permits), we would be required to relinquish a fixed portion of the acreage related to each such expiring permit, as set forth in the Hydrocarbons Law, as long as exploitable quantities of oil or gas are not discovered in such areas (in which case we may seek to obtain a declaration of their commercial viability from the relevant authorities, and the related areas would then be subject to exploitation concessions). Additionally, and depending on the circumstances that could arise in each case (for instance, the state of exploratory activity in a certain area), we could request an extension of the expiration of the exploration permit, which would be subject to the approval of the respective governing authority. As a result, if no discoveries are made in 2017, we would be required to relinquish approximately 2,700 km2 of exploratory undeveloped acreage (approximately 7% of our 41,000 km2 of net exploratory undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2016) during 2017.

Additionally, based on information available as of the date of this annual report, if we fail to make any discoveries or to engage in new activity that could extend the expirations of the exploration permits, we could be required or could decide to relinquish a maximum of approximately 4,000 km2 of exploratory undeveloped acreage (approximately 10% of our 41,000 km2 of net exploratory undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2016) during 2018 and 2019.

According to the Hydrocarbons Law, we are entitled to decide, according to our best interest, which acreage related to each exploration permit to keep if we remain within the required relinquishment percentage. Therefore, the areas to be relinquished consist usually of acreage where drilling has not been successful and are considered non-core lease acreage.

Except as described above, we do not have any material undeveloped acreage related to our production concessions expiring in the near term.

During 2016, we undertook negotiations with GyP relating to 24 exploration blocks, held as of December 31, 2015, in which we shared a working interest comprising a gross area of 9,333 km2 (of which YPF's participating interest was 5,943 km2). As a result of these negotiations, a swap of working interests in the different blocks was conducted, and YPF now holds working interests in 9 exploration blocks and 2 concession blocks, without GyP as a partner, which comprises a gross area of 2,089 km2 in the case of exploration blocks (of which YPF's participating

interest is 1,261 km2) and a gross area of 142 km2 in the case of concession blocks (of which YPF's participating interest is 112 km2). In addition, we also obtained an extension for the pilot plans for the maximum period of five years, as provided under Law No. 27,007, in the "La Amarga Chica", "Bajada de Añelo" and "Bandurria Sur" areas. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law" for a description of new terms that apply to new production concessions or exploration permits, other than those already governed by previous laws.

Argentine Exploration Permits and Exploitation Concessions

Argentina is the second largest producer of natural gas and the fourth largest producer of crude oil in Central and South America based on 2015 production, according to the 2016 edition of the BP Statistical Review of World Energy published in June 2016. Oil has historically accounted for the majority of the country's hydrocarbon production and consumption, although the relative share of natural gas has increased rapidly in recent years. As of the date of this annual report, a total of 24 sedimentary basins were re-evaluated in the country, in the line with (*Plan Exploratorio Argentina*). The total surface area of the continent represents approximately 408 million acres and the total offshore surface area includes 194 million acres on the South Atlantic shelf within the 200-meter line. Of the total 602 million acres of the sedimentary basins, a significant part still needs to be evaluated through exploratory and study drilling.

The following table shows our gross and net interests in productive oil and gas wells in Argentina by basin, as of December 31, 2016:

	Wells[(1)]			
	Oil		*Gas*	
Basin	*Gross*	*Net*	*Gross*	*Net*
Onshore	13,112	11,820	1,838	1,336
Neuquina	4,699	3,961	1,665	1,195
Golfo San Jorge	7,489	7,003	62	62
Cuyana	786	722	0	0
Noroeste	9	5	52	20
Austral	129	129	59	59
Offshore	—	0	19	10
Total	13,112	11,820	1,857	1,346

(1) A "gross well" is a well in which we own a working interest. A "net well" is deemed to exist when the sum of fractional ownership working interests in gross wells equals one. The number of net wells is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross wells expressed as whole numbers and fractions of whole numbers. Gross and net wells include one oil well and three gas wells with multiple completions.

As of December 31, 2016, we held 133 exploration permits and production concessions in Argentina. We directly operate 102 of them, including 19 exploration permits and 83 production concessions.

- *Exploration permits*. As of December 31, 2016, we held 23 exploration permits in Argentina, 20 of which were onshore exploration permits and three of which were offshore exploration permits. We had 100% ownership of six onshore permits, and our participating interests in the remainder varied between 50% and 80%. We had participating interests in three offshore permits varied between 30% and 35%.
- *Production concessions*. As of December 31, 2016, we had 110 production concessions in Argentina. We had a 100% ownership interest in 69 production concessions, and our participating interests in the remaining 41 production concessions varied between 7% and 98%.

In addition, we have 32 crude oil treatment plants and nine pumping plants where oil is processed and stored. The purpose of these plants is to receive and treat oil from different fields prior to shipment to our refineries and/or commercialization to third parties, as applicable. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our business depends to a significant extent on our production and refining facilities and logistics network."

In connection with our principal properties, see "—Exploration & Production Activity in Argentina." Production for each of the last three fiscal years by geographic area and by field containing 15% or more of our total proved reserves are set forth under "—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs."

Approximately 89% of our proved crude oil reserves in Argentina are concentrated in the Neuquina (51%) and Golfo San Jorge (38%) basins, and approximately 87% of our proved gas reserves in Argentina are concentrated in the Neuquina (77%), and Austral (10%) basins.

Joint ventures and contractual arrangements in Argentina

As of December 31, 2016, we participated in 15 exploration and 33 production joint ventures and contractual arrangements (22 of which were not operated by us) in Argentina. Our interests in these joint ventures and contractual arrangements ranged from 7% to 98%, and our obligations to share exploration and development costs varied under these agreements. In addition, under the terms of some of these joint ventures, we have agreed to indemnify our joint venture partners in the event that our rights with respect to such areas are restricted or affected in such a way that the purpose of the joint venture cannot be achieved. For a list of the main exploration and production joint ventures in which we participated as of December 31, 2016, see Note 24 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. We are also a party to a number of other contractual arrangements that arose through the renegotiation of service contracts and risk contracts and their conversion in exploitation concessions and exploration permits, respectively.

Oil and Gas Reserves

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible (from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations) prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within reasonable time. In some cases, substantial investments in new wells and related facilities may be required to recover proved reserves.

Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was calculated in accordance with the SEC rules and Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 932, as amended. Accordingly, crude oil prices used to determine reserves were calculated each month for crude oils of different quality produced by the Company. Consequently, to calculate our net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, the Company considered the realized prices for crude oil in the domestic market (which were higher than those that had prevailed in the international market), taking into account the unweighted average price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2016. Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the Company used average realized gas prices during the year to determine its gas reserves.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, commodity prices have declined significantly since 2014. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our oil and natural gas reserves are estimates" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our reserves and production are likely to decline."

Net reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the interest of YPF after deducting interests owned by third parties. In determining net reserves, the Company excludes from its reported reserves royalties due to others, whether payable in cash or in kind, where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and is able to make lifting and sales arrangements independently. By contrast, to the extent that royalty payments required to be made to a third party, whether payable in cash or in kind, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or severance tax, the related reserves are not excluded from the reported reserves despite the fact that such payments are referred to as "royalties" under local rules. The same methodology is followed in reporting our production amounts.

Gas reserves exclude the gaseous equivalent of liquids expected to be removed from the gas on concessions and leases, at field facilities and at gas processing plants. These liquids are included in net proved reserves of NGLs.

Technology used in establishing proved reserves additions

YPF's estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2016 are based on estimates generated through the integration of available and appropriate data, utilizing well-established technologies that have been demonstrated in the field to yield repeatable and consistent results. Data used in these integrated assessments include information obtained directly from the subsurface via wellbore, such as well logs, reservoir core samples, fluid samples, static and dynamic pressure information, production test data, and surveillance and performance information. The data utilized also include subsurface information obtained through indirect measurements, including high quality 2-D and 3-D seismic data, calibrated with available well control. Where applicable, geological outcrop information was also utilized. The tools used to interpret and integrate all this data included both proprietary and commercial software for reservoir modeling, simulation and data analysis. In some circumstances, where appropriate analog reservoir models are available, reservoir parameters from these analog models were used to increase the reliability of our reserves estimates.

For further information on the estimation process of our proved reserves, see "—Internal controls on reserves and reserves audits."

Net Proved Developed and Undeveloped Reserves as of December 31, 2016

The following table sets forth our estimated net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas at December 31, 2016.

Proved Developed Reserves	Oil [1] (mmbbl)	NGL (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Total [2] (mmboe)
Consolidated Entities				
South America				
Argentina	380	53	2,143	815
North America				
United States	—	—	—	—
Total Consolidated Entities	380	53	2,143	815
Equity-Accounted Entities				
South America				
Argentina	—	—	—	—
North America				
United States	—	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—	—
Total Proved Developed Reserves	**380**	**53**	**2,143**	**815**

Proved Undeveloped Reserves	Oil [1] (mmbbl)	NGL (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Total [2] (mmboe)
Consolidated Entities				
South America				
Argentina	145	15	780	298
North America				
United States	—	—	—	—
Total Consolidated Entities	145	15	780	298
Equity-Accounted Entities				
South America				
Argentina	—	—	—	—
North America				
United States	—	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—	—
Total Proved Undeveloped Reserves	**145**	**15**	**780**	**298**

Total Proved Reserves [2] [3]	Oil [1] (mmbbl)	NGL (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Total [2] (mmboe)
Consolidated Entities				
Developed Reserves	380	53	2,143	815
Undeveloped Reserves	145	15	780	298

Total Proved Reserves [2] [3]	Oil [1] (mmbbl)	NGL (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Total [2] (mmboe)
Total Consolidated Entities	525	68	2,923	1,113
Equity-accounted entities				
Developed Reserves	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped Reserves	—	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—	—
Total Proved Reserves	**525**	**68**	**2,923**	**1,113**

(1) Includes crude oil (oil and condensate).
(2) Volumes of natural gas in the table above and elsewhere in this annual report have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent at 5,615 cubic feet per barrel.
(3) Proved crude oil and NGL reserves of consolidated entities include an estimated approximately 76 mmbbl of crude oil and 8 mmbl of NGLs in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved natural gas reserves of consolidated entities include an estimated approximately 337 bcf in respect of such payments. Equity-accounted entities reserves in respect of royalty payments that are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax are not material.

For information regarding changes in our estimated proved reserves during 2016, 2015 and 2014, see Note 35 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The paragraphs below explain in further detail the most significant changes in our proved undeveloped reserves during 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Changes in our proved undeveloped reserves during 2016

YPF had estimated a volume of net proved undeveloped reserves of 298 mmboe at December 31, 2016, which represented approximately 27% of the 1,113 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date. This compares to estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 337 mmboe as of December 31, 2015 (approximately 27% of the 1,226 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date).

The approximately 11% net decrease in net proved undeveloped reserves in 2016 is mainly attributable to:

- Ongoing successful development activities related to proved undeveloped reserves projects, which allowed a transfer of approximately 116 mmboe to proved developed reserves. Main contributions are related to development wells (75 mmboe), mainly in the Neuquina basin, improved recovery projects (14 mmboe), mainly in the Golfo San Jorge and Neuquina basins, and gas compression projects in the Neuquina basin (12 mmboe).
- New economic conditions with lower average oil prices that affected the economics of scheduled projects, resulting in a reduction of proved undeveloped reserves of 45 mmboe, mainly from the oil fields of the Golfo San Jorge basin (-16 mmboe), the Neuquina basin (-14 mmboe) and the Austral basin (-12 mmboe).
- In the Golfo San Jorge basin, the development schedules of several primary and improved recovery oil projects were modified or canceled, resulting in a reduction of proved undeveloped reserves of 20 mmboe.

This was partially offset by:

- Extensions and discoveries, which added 80 mmboe (242 mmcf of gas and 29 mmbbl of oil) of proved undeveloped reserves, mainly from the Neuquina basin.
- New project studies, which added approximately 12 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves, mainly from the Neuquina basin.
- New improved recovery projects, adding approximately 30 mmboe of proved undeveloped secondary recovery reserves. The most important additions belong to the Golfo San Jorge and Neuquina basins.

The acquisition of interests in the Rio Neuquen gas field located in the Neuquina basin resulted in the addition of approximately 11 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves.

YPF's total capital expenditure to continue the development of reserves was approximately U.S.$2,930 million during 2016, of which U.S.$ 1,214 million was allocated to projects related to proved undeveloped reserves.

As of December 31, 2016, we did not have material amounts of proved undeveloped reserves in individual fields or countries that have remained undeveloped for five years or more after being disclosed as proved undeveloped reserves.

Changes in our proved undeveloped reserves during 2015

YPF had estimated a volume of net proved undeveloped reserves of 337 mmboe at December 31, 2015, which represented approximately 27% of the 1,226 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date. This compares to estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 307 mmboe as of December 31, 2014 (approximately 25% of the 1,212 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date).

The approximately 10% net increase in net proved undeveloped reserves in 2015 is mainly attributable to:

- Extensions and discoveries, which added 93 mmboe (24.5 mmbbl of crude oil, 7.3 mmbbl of NGL and 341.8 bcf of natural gas) of proved reserves, mainly in the Neuquina basin.
- New project studies and revisions of gas and oil development projects, which added approximately 18 mmboe (7.5 mmbbl of crude oil, 0.9 mmbbl of NGL and 52.4 bcf of natural gas) of proved undeveloped reserves. The main contributions came from fields in the Neuquina, Golfo San Jorge, and Austral basins.
- New improved recovery projects, which added approximately 10 mmbbl of proved undeveloped secondary recovery reserves of crude oil. The most important additions belong to the Golfo San Jorge, Neuquina and Cuyana Basins.

This was partially offset by:

- Ongoing successful development activities related to proved undeveloped reserves projects, which allowed a transfer of approximately 77 mmboe (29 mmbbl of crude oil, 10.2 mmbbl of NGL and 212 bcf of natural gas) to proved developed reserves. The main contributions are related to development wells (51 mmboe), gas compression projects (15 mmboe) and improved recovery projects (8 mmboe).
- A new joint venture agreement for the Rincón del Mangrullo field resulted in a reduction of approximately 8 mmboe (0.3 mmbbl of crude oil, 1.6 mmbbl of NGL and 34.7 bcf of natural gas) of proved undeveloped reserves, due to a change in YPF's working interest in this area.

YPF's total capital expenditure to continue the development of reserves was approximately U.S.$4,592 million during 2015, of which U.S.$1,557 million was allocated to projects related to proved undeveloped reserves.

As of December 31, 2015, we did not have material amounts of proved undeveloped reserves in individual fields or countries that have remained undeveloped for five years or more after being disclosed as proved undeveloped reserves.

Changes in our proved undeveloped reserves during 2014

YPF had estimated a volume of net proved undeveloped reserves of 307 mmboe at December 31, 2014, which represented approximately 25 % of the 1212 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date. This compares to estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 261 mmboe as of December 31, 2013 (approximately 24% of the 1083 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date).

The 18% net increase in net proved undeveloped reserves in 2014 is mainly attributable to:

- Extensions and discoveries, which added 79.3 mmboe (19.6 mmbbl of crude oil, 9.6 mmbbl of NGL and 291.3 bcf of natural gas) of proved reserves, mainly from the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.
- Negotiation of the extension of exploitation concessions in the provinces of Tierra del Fuego and Río Negro, which added 15.5 mmboe (4.7 mmbbl of crude oil, 0.8 mmbbl of NGL and 56.3 bcf of natural gas) of proved undeveloped reserves.
- New project studies and revision of gas and oil development projects, which added approximately 28 mmboe (17.7 mmbbl of crude oil, a decrease of 1.3 mmbbl of NGL and 64.8 bcf of natural gas) of proved undeveloped reserves. The main contributions came from the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.
- New improved recovery projects, which added approximately 10 mmboe of proved undeveloped secondary recovery reserves. The most important additions are related to the Golfo San Jorge basin.

This was partially offset by:

- Ongoing successful development activities related to proved undeveloped reserves projects, which allowed a transfer of approximately 88.1 mmboe (26.3 mmbbl of crude oil, 8.3 mmbbl of NGL and 300.6 bcf of natural gas) to proved developed reserves. Main contributions are related to development wells (58 mmboe), gas compression projects (14 mmboe) and improved recovery projects (10 mmboe).

YPF's total capital expenditure to advance the development of reserves was approximately U.S.$ 4,260 million during 2014, of which U.S.$ 758 million was allocated to projects related to proved undeveloped reserves.

As of December 31, 2014, we estimate that our proved undeveloped reserves related to gas wells and to primary and secondary oil recovery projects, which account for approximately 96% of our proved undeveloped reserves, will be developed within five years from their initial booking date.

Low pressure gas compression projects in the Neuquina basin, which account for the remaining approximately 4% of our proved undeveloped reserves as of December 31, 2014, continue their scheduled development. We estimate that the last compression stage (representing approximately 1% of our proved reserves as of such date) will be developed within approximately seven years from its booking date according to expected compression needs based on current (and consequently expected) reservoir behavior.

Internal controls on reserves and reserves audits

All of our oil and gas reserves held in consolidated companies have been estimated by our petroleum engineers. In order to meet the high standard of "reasonable certainty," reserves estimates are stated taking into consideration additional guidance as to reservoir economic producibility requirements, acceptable proved area extensions, drive mechanisms and improved recovery methods, marketability under existing economic and operating conditions and project maturity.

Where applicable, the volumetric method is used to determine the original quantities of petroleum in place. Estimates are made by using various types of logs, core analysis and other available data. Formation tops, gross thickness and representative values for net pay thickness, porosity and interstitial fluid saturations are used to prepare structural maps to delineate each reservoir and isopachous maps to determine reservoir volume. Where adequate data is available and where circumstances are justified, material-balance and other engineering methods are used to estimate the original hydrocarbon in place.

Estimates of ultimate recovery are obtained by applying recovery factors to the original quantities of petroleum in place. These factors are based on the drive mechanisms inherent in the reservoir, analysis of the fluid and rock properties, the structural position of the reservoir and its production history. In some instances, comparisons are made with similar production reservoirs in the areas where more complete data is available.

Where adequate data is available and where circumstances are justified, material-balance and other engineering methods are used to estimate ultimate recovery. In these instances, reservoir performance parameters such as cumulative production, production rate, reservoir pressure, gas to oil ratio behavior and water production are considered in estimating ultimate recovery.

In certain cases where the above methods could not be used, proved reserves are estimated by analogy to similar reservoirs where more complete data are available.

To control the quality of reserves booking, a process has been established that is integrated into the internal control system of YPF. This process to manage reserves booking is centrally controlled and has the following components:

(a) The Reserves Audit ("RA") is separate and independent from the Upstream segment. RA's activity is overseen by YPF's Audit Committee, which is also responsible for supervising the procedures and systems used in the recording of and internal control over the Company's hydrocarbon reserves. The primary objectives of the RA are to ensure that YPF's proved reserves estimates and disclosure are in compliance with the rules of the SEC, the FASB, and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and to review annual changes in reserves estimates and the reporting of YPF's proved reserves. The RA is responsible for preparing the information to be publicly disclosed concerning YPF's reported proved reserves of crude oil, NGLs, and natural gas. In addition, the RA is also responsible for providing training to personnel involved in the reserves estimation and reporting process within YPF. The RA is managed by and staffed with individuals that have an average of more than 20 years of technical experience in the petroleum industry, including in the classification and categorization of reserves under the SEC guidelines. The RA staff includes several individuals who hold advanced degrees in either engineering or geology, as well as individuals who hold bachelor's degrees in various technical studies. Several members of the RA are registered with or affiliated to the relevant professional bodies in their fields of expertise.

(b) The Reserves Auditor, who has headed the RA since January 2013, is responsible for overseeing the preparation of the reserves estimates and reserves audits conducted by third party engineers. The current director has over 20 years of experience in geology and geophysics, reserves estimates, project development, finance and general accounting regulation. In the six years prior to becoming the Reserves Auditor, he was Regional Director responsible for the operation and development of YPF's operated fields at the Cuyana and North of Neuquina basins, in western Argentina. He holds a degree in geology from the National University of Tucumán, and postgraduate courses at IAE Austral University. Consistent with our internal control system requirements, the Reserves Auditor's compensation is not affected by changes in reported reserves.

(c) A quarterly internal review by the RA of changes in proved reserves submitted by the Upstream business segment and associated with properties where technical, operational or commercial issues have arisen.

(d) A Quality Reserve Coordinator ("QRC") is assigned to each Upstream business segment of YPF to ensure that there are effective controls in the proved reserves estimation and approval process of the estimates of YPF and the timely reporting of the related financial impact of proved reserves changes. Our QRCs are responsible for reviewing proved reserves estimates. The qualification of each QRC is made on a case-by-case basis with reference to the recognition and respect of such QRC's peers. YPF would normally consider a QRC to be qualified if such person (i) has a minimum of 5 years of practical experience in petroleum engineering or petroleum production geology, with at least three years of such experience in charge of the estimation and evaluation of reserves, and (ii) has either (A) obtained, from a college or university of recognized stature, a bachelor's or advanced degree in petroleum engineering, geology or other related discipline of engineering or physical science, or (B) received, and is maintaining in good standing, a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geologist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or professional organization.

(e) A formal review through technical review committees to ensure that both technical and commercial criteria are met prior to the commitment of capital to projects.

(f) Our internal audit team examines the effectiveness of YPF's financial controls, which are designed to ensure the reliability of reporting and safeguarding of all the assets and examines YPF's compliance with the law, regulations and internal standards.

(g) All volumes booked are submitted to a third party reserves audit on a periodic basis. The properties selected for a third party reserves audit in any given year are selected on the following basis:

i. all properties on a three-year cycle; and

ii. recently acquired properties not submitted to a third party reserves audit in the previous cycle and properties with respect to which there is new information which could materially affect prior reserves estimates.

For those areas submitted to a third party reserves audit, YPF's proved reserves figures have to be within 7% or 10 mmboe of the third party reserves audit figures for YPF to declare that the volumes have been ratified by a third party reserves audit. In the event that the difference is greater than the tolerance, YPF will re-estimate its proved reserves to achieve this tolerance level or should disclose the third party figures. YPF has adopted the above-mentioned procedure by approving the corresponding internal policy.

In 2016, Gaffney, Cline & Associates audited certain YPF operated and non-operated areas in the Neuquina, Golfo San Jorge, NOA and Cuyana basins of Argentina. These audits were performed as of December 31, 2016, and the audited fields contain in aggregate, according to our estimates, 417.7 mmboe proved reserves (123.5 mmboe of which were proved undeveloped reserves) as of such date, which represented approximately 37.5% of our proved reserves and 41.4% of our proved undeveloped reserves as of December 31, 2016. Copies of the related reserves audit reports are filed as an exhibit to this annual report.

We are required, in accordance with Resolutions No. 324/06 and 69/16 of the Argentine Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources, to annually file by March 31 details of our estimates of our oil and gas reserves and resources with the Argentine Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources, as defined in that resolution and certified by an external auditor. The aforementioned certification and external audit only have the meaning established by Resolutions No. 324/06 and 69/16, and are not to be interpreted as a certification or external audit of oil and gas reserves under SEC rules. We last filed such a report for the year ended December 31, 2015. Estimates of our oil and gas reserves filed with the Argentine Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources are materially higher than the estimates of our proved oil and gas reserves contained in this annual report mainly because: (i) information filed with the Argentine Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources includes all properties of which we are operators, irrespective of the level of our ownership interests in such properties; (ii) information filed with the Argentine Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources includes other categories of reserves and resources that are not included in this annual report, which are different from estimates of proved reserves consistent with the SEC's guidance contained in this annual report; and (iii) the definition of proved reserves under Resolutions No. 324/06 and 69/16 is different from the definition of "proved oil and gas reserves" established in Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, all proved oil and gas reserve estimates included in this annual report reflect only proved oil and gas reserves consistent with the rules and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs

The following table shows our crude oil (including oil and condensate), NGL, and gas production on an as sold and annual basis for the years indicated. In determining net production, we exclude royalties due to others, whether payable in cash or in kind, where the royalty owner has a direct interest in such production and is able to make lifting and sales arrangements independently. By contrast, to the extent that royalty payments required to be made

to a third party, whether payable in cash or in kind, are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or severance tax, they are not excluded from our net production amounts despite the fact that such payments are referred to as "royalties" under local rules. This is the case for our production in Argentina, where royalty expense is accounted for as a production cost.

Oil and Condensate Production [1]	2016	2015	2014
		(mmbbl)	
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina	90	91	89
North America			
United States	*	*	*
Total Consolidated Entities	90	91	89
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina	—	—	—
North America			
United States	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—
Total Oil Production [2]	**90**	**91**	**89**

NGL Production [1]	2016	2015	2014
		(mmbbl)	
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina	19	18	18
North America			
United States	—	—	—
Total Consolidated Entities	19	18	18
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina	—	—	—
North America			
United States	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—
Total NGL Production [3]	**19**	**18**	**18**

Natural Gas Production [1]	2016	2015	2014
		(bcf)	
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina	457	452	470
North America			
United States	*	*	1
Total Consolidated Entities	457	452	471
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina	—	—	—
North America			
United States	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—
Total Natural Gas Production [4] [5]	**457**	**452**	**471**

Oil Equivalent Production [1] [6]	2016	2015	2014
		(mmboe)	
Consolidated Entities			
Oil and Condensate	90	91	89
NGL	19	18	18
Natural Gas	81	81	84

Equity-Accounted Entities			
Oil and Condensate	—	—	—
NGL	—	—	—
Natural Gas	—	—	—
Total Oil Equivalent Production	**190**	**190**	**191**

* Not material (less than 1).

(1) Loma La Lata Central and Loma La Lata Norte (southern and northern parts of the Loma La Lata field) in Argentina contain approximately 16% of our total proved reserves expressed on an oil equivalent barrel basis. Oil and condensate production in these fields was approximately 6, 6 and 5 mmbbl for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. NGL production in these fields was approximately 8, 8 and 8 mmbbl for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Natural gas production in the Loma La Lata field was 132, 133 and 138 bcf for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
(2) Crude oil production for the years ended in December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated 13, 13 and 13 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of crude oil in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax is not material.
(3) NGL production for the years ended in December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated 2, 2 and 2 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of NGL in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax is not material.
(4) Natural gas production for the years December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated 60, 58 and 60 bcf, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of natural gas in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax is not material.
(5) Does not include volumes consumed or flared in operations (whereas sale volumes shown in the reserves table included in "Supplemental Information on Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Activities—Oil and Gas Reserves" include volumes consumed in operations).
(6) Volumes of natural gas have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent at 5,615 cubic feet per barrel.

The composition of the crude oil produced by us in Argentina varies by geographic area. Almost all crude oil produced by us in Argentina has very low or no sulfur content. We sell substantially all the crude oil we produce in Argentina to our Refining and Marketing business segment. Most of the natural gas produced by us is of pipeline quality. All of our gas fields produce commercial quantities of condensate, and substantially all of our oil fields produce associated gas.

The following table sets forth the average production costs and average sales price by geographic area for 2016, 2015 and 2014:

Production costs and sales price	*Total*	*Argentina*	*United States*
		(Ps/boe)	
Year ended December 31, 2016			
Lifting costs	195.80	196.30	121.66
Local taxes and similar payments (1)	8.35	8.37	—
Transportation and other costs	38.93	39.02	32.81
Average production costs	243.08	243.70	154.47
Average oil sales price	861.74	863.25	510.01
Average NGL sales price	222.71	223.35	50.35
Average natural gas sales price (2)	417.95	418.00	193.08
Year ended December 31, 2015			
Lifting costs	151.77	151.85	125.66
Local taxes and similar payments (1)	4.82	4.83	—
Transportation and other costs	14.93	14.91	21.45
Average production costs	171.51	171.59	147.11
Average oil sales price	620.77	621.85	392.86
Average NGL sales price	133.92	133.59	175.25
Average natural gas sales price (2)	249.71	249.75	129.73
Year ended December 31, 2014			
Lifting costs	122.25	122.26	118.60
Local taxes and similar payments (1)	11.41	11.44	—
Transportation and other costs	15.03	15.03	15.58
Average production costs	148.69	148.74	134.19
Average oil sales price	594.02	593.34	724.77
Average NGL sales price	188.87	187.70	364.23
Average natural gas sales price (2)	204.02	204.01	192.58

(1) Does not include *ad valorem* and severance taxes, including the effect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation or are substantially equivalent to such taxes, in an amount of approximately Ps. 86.82 per boe, Ps. 60.39 per boe and Ps. 45.51 per boe for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
(2) Includes revenues from the Gas Plan.

Drilling activity in Argentina

The following table shows the number of wells drilled by us or consortiums in which we had a working interest in Argentina during the periods indicated.

Wells Drilled in Argentina	*For the Year Ended December 31,*		
	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Gross wells drilled (1)			
Exploratory productive	19	35	35
Oil	14	24	20
Gas	5	11	15
Dry	12	5	8
Total	31	40	43
Development productive	697	962	861
Oil	504	766	725
Gas	193	196	136
Dry	2	10	4
Total	699	972	865
Net wells drilled (2)			
Exploratory productive	14	27	30
Oil	11	22	17
Gas	3	6	13
Dry	9	4	5
Total	23	31	35
Development productive	548	766	708
Oil	409	629	592
Gas	139	137	116
Dry	2	8	4
Total	550	774	712

(1) "Gross" wells include all wells in which we have an interest.
(2) "Net" wells equal gross wells after deducting third-party interests.

Exploration & Production Activity in Argentina

During 2016, our main exploratory and development activities in Argentina have had the following principal focus:

1. Operated Areas - Exploratory Activities

During 2016, our main exploratory activities in Argentina were principally focused on:

1.1 Onshore:

- *Unconventional activities:*

The successful exploration results achieved in 2015 continued into 2016. We continued the regional exploration of the Vaca Muerta formation to determine the productivity of the shale oil, wet gas and dry gas in different areas of the basin.

Having completed the exploration phase, we obtained 35-year exploitation permits for the La Ribera I & II and Pampa de las Yeguas I blocks.

- *Shale oil:*

Neuquina basin: Exploration continued along the shale oil strip, in an attempt to define intermediate control points of productivity.

We obtained positive results in wells drilled in Chihuido de la Sierra Negra block. These wells confirmed the productivity of the Vaca Muerta formation at various points of the basin.

- *Shale gas:*

Neuquina basin: During 2016, we focused on the regional definition of the shale gas strip area obtaining positive results in the Cerro Arena block. Discoveries will be evaluated further in order to establish their commercial production potential.

- *Conventional activities:*

- *Neuquina basin:*

Tight gas: Exploration of tight gas continued with the drilling and completion of RDM.xp-38 in the Rincón de Mangrullo block.

Positive results were obtained in ten exploratory wells targeting conventional oil and gas reservoirs in the following blocks:

- Chachahuén (oil)
- Cerro Arena (gas)
- Los Caldenes (oil / gas)
- Payún Oeste (oil / gas)

We also continued exploration activity targeting conventional oil and gas in the following blocks. Although positive results were not achieved other than in the wells mentioned above, this activity provided data allowing us to increase our knowledge of potential development of these areas.

- Chachahuén (oil)
- Cajón de los Caballos Oriental (oil)
- Chasquivil (oil)
- Bajo del Piche (oil)
- Señal Picada - Punta Barda (gas)
- Payún Oeste (oil)
- Señal Cerro Bayo (oil)

We have requested that the Mendoza province allow commercial exploitation of the Payún Oeste block. As of the date of this annual report, we are still awaiting final approval from the province.

- *Golfo San Jorge basin:*

During 2016, we continued exploration activity targeting conventional oil and gas reservoirs in the Golfo San Jorge basin, with positive results in the following blocks:

- Cañadón de la Escondida (oil)
- Manantiales Behr (oil / gas)

We also continued exploration activity targeting conventional gas in the Escalante—El Trébol block. Although positive results were not achieved, this activity provided data allowing us to increase our knowledge of potential development of these areas.

- *Cuyana basin:*

From the results obtained in Cuenca Cuyana y Bolsones 17/B (Cuyana basin), we have decided to relinquish a fixed portion considered non-core lease acreage. We obtained the commercial exploitation concession for part of the block (Mesa Verde concession), and a second exploration period for the remaining acreage.

We continued exploration activity targeting conventional oil, with positive results, in the Barrancas and La Ventana blocks.

- *Austral basin:*

Exploration activities were resumed in the Austral basin as part of the integration of the Yacimientos del Sur blocks into YPF's operations. Drilling activities took place in the Tierra del Fuego province (the Lago Fuego and Tierra del Fuego Fracción "E" blocks). Positive results were obtained in the Lago Fuego block.

- *Bordering areas:*

During 2016, two new exploration blocks were awarded in Desecho Chico in the Salta province and Chelforó in the Rio Negro province.

- *Seismic activities:*

A long-term 2D-3D seismic survey campaign began in 2015 and continued in 2016. During 2016, seismic 3D data covering 1,600 km2 was recorded in the following blocks:

  - Cerro Piedra – Cerro Guadal Norte (Santa Cruz province – Golfo San Jorge basin)
  - Cañadón de la Escondida (Santa Cruz province – Golfo San Jorge basin)
  - Chihuido de la Sierra Negra (Neuquén province – Neuquina basin)

After the survey is performed, seismic data processing will be carried out for subsequent interpretation. The purpose of recording and processing the seismic data is to identify new exploration opportunities.

1.2 Offshore:

According to the amendments to the Hydrocarbons Law adopted by Law No. 27,007, all exploration permits owned by ENARSA will be transferred to the Secretariat of Energy. YPF currently participates in three offshore blocks in association with ENARSA (E1 block: YPF 35%, E2 block: YPF 33% and E3 block: YPF 30%) with total acreage of 23,700 km2. In September 2015, the National Executive Office and YPF began negotiating the conversion of association agreements signed with ENARSA. As of the date of this annual report, the negotiations are ongoing. As of December 31, 2016, we do not have registered assets in these blocks. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law" for a description of new terms which apply to new production concessions or exploitation permits.

2. Non-Operated Areas - Exploratory Activities

Exploration wells have been drilled in the Aguada Pichana block, which is operated by Total Austral, with negative results; in Aguada Salada, which is operated by Tecpetrol, with positive results; and in CNQ7, which is operated by Pluspetrol, with positive results.

3. Operated Areas - Development Activities

During 2016, our development activities in Argentina were mainly focused on the following regions and blocks:

3.1 Neuquén—Río Negro Region

During 2016, Neuquén—Río Negro Region production was 207 mboe/d, representing 36% of YPF's total production.

- *Neuquén concession:*

1. Octógono block:

During 2016, three workovers were successfully completed in the northern sector of the field, targeting gas-bearing intervals in the Lajas formation. Those wells allowed for the drilling of two more wells, which had positive results. In 2017, we plan to drill five wells in the northern sector based on these results.

2. Al Sur de la Dorsal block:

Portezuelos field: During 2016, two workovers were performed to open gas-bearing intervals in the Centenario formation, which had positive results. In addition, further workovers and drilling activity are scheduled for 2017, and the installation of a compressor is planned to produce more gas from shallow formation.

3. Al Norte de la Dorsal block:

Guanaco field: During 2016, five workovers were repaired, all of them targeting gas in Lajas formation. Three of those had positive results and the other two had negligible production changes. The successful Lajas formation campaign has opened up new opportunities for drilling in the area in 2017.

4. Loma La Lata – Sierra Barrosa block:

Loma La Lata field: The Sierras Blancas Infill project in the southeast area continues its development with 21 wells (nine horizontal and 12 directional) during 2016. 18 of them are already in production, one is being completed and tested, and two are being drilled. During 2017, we plan to drill 17 wells.

In order to address the declining production of the field, we are also continuing to improve production with plunger lift and wellhead compression.

Aguada Toledo–Sierra Barrosa field: Tight gas segment 5 (Lajas formation)

During 2016, drilling activity in the Lajas formation was based on infill wells. There are already 30 infill wells producing all along the main structure. The production rates achieved were as expected. In addition, deeper wells in the Precuyano and Molles formations are being drilled and tested in some infill wells, taking advantage of the low incremental cost as a result of the deepening of wells raised to meet our objectives for the Lajas formation. Several actions to reduce well cost were conducted successfully not only in the drilling phase, but also in the completion phase, improving project economics.

The first horizontal well was drilled in the Aguada Toledo field. This well is part of a pilot to improve the recovery factor in the tightest sands of the formation. It produced gas at low levels, but was not economical. The drilling of the second well started in December 2016 and is situated in the upper levels of the Sierra Barrosa structure.

Barrosa Norte tight gas field (Lajas formation)

Continuing with the activity of 2015, in 2016, 13 wells were drilled in this field. The Precuyo and Molles formations will be evaluated to determine their potential for future development. To that end, an outpost well was drilled to investigate these two formations and is scheduled to be completed and tested. Several actions for well cost improvement were conducted successfully. In 2017, we plan to drill seven wells to target the Lajas formation and one to target the Precuyo formation.

El Cordón conventional and tight gas field (Lajas formation)

In 2016, one well was drilled in the western area of the field with positive results, obtaining data to complement the development plan study.

5. Chihuido de la Sierra Negra block:

Chihuido de la Sierra Negra field: In this mature field, we started a 3D seismic survey on the western area in order to search for new hydrocarbon accumulations. This project is expected to be completed during 2017. Also, we expect to complete a second Alakali Surfactant Polymer (ASP) single well test to verify the positive results of the previous test performed in 2015.

6. Volcán Auca Mahuida and Las Manadas blocks:

We continued with the appraisal and development of the Centenario and Mulichinco formations from the previous years. Six new wells were completed during 2016, five of which were productive with positive results and the other one which will be in production in 2017. Further appraisal and development wells are scheduled to be drilled in 2017. Also during 2016, we performed three workovers to test gas in Rayoso formation, with positive results. In order to estimate gas volume, we scheduled two new appraisal wells to be completed during 2017.

7. Señal Picada – Punta Barda block:

Piedras Negras field: In this gas field, we are at the initial stages of development. During 2016, four wells were drilled (two appraisal and two exploratory), and three of them were completed. Additionally, we completed four workovers. As of December 2016, completion activities are still performing over one exploration well. We tested dry gas on five wells, and the other three wells had negative results. Since the block is not fully covered with 3D seismic, we scheduled a survey for the first quarter of 2017 and plan to schedule three wells after the 3D seismic data acquisition. The first gas sale is scheduled for 2018.

8. Cerro Hamaca block:

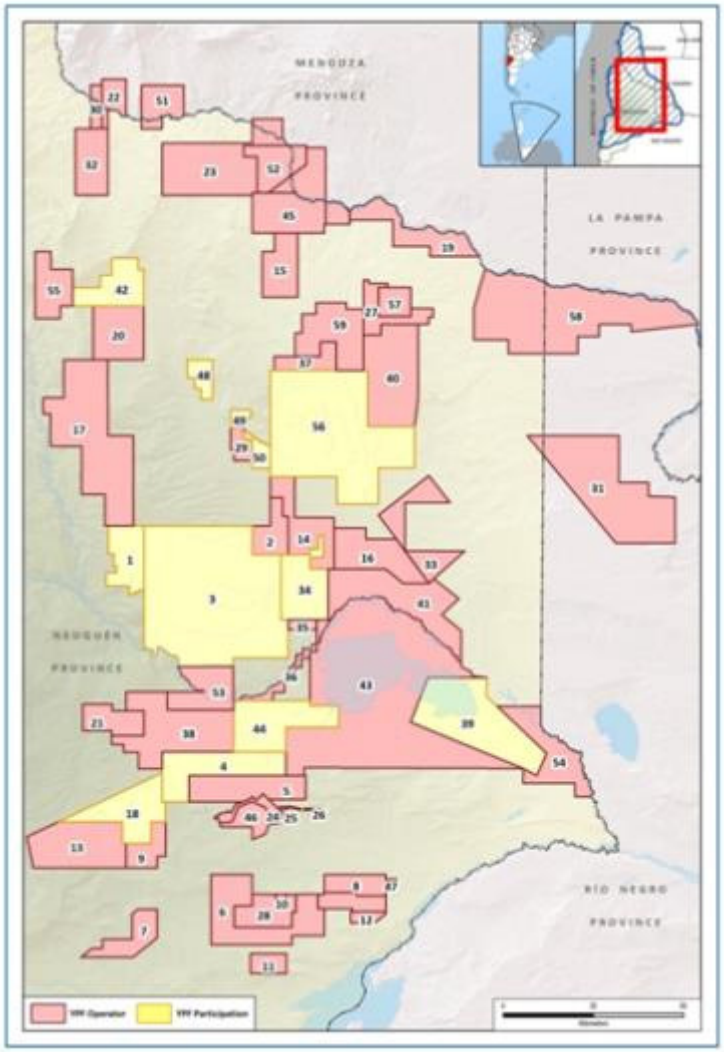
Cerro Hamaca Noroeste field: The northwest area was discovered in late 2012. During 2016, we continued with the development campaign of the Rayoso formation, and three wells were drilled, but only one well was completed as a result of economic conditions (oil prices) and regulatory changes in the province relating to well drilling that increased well costs. Water injection is scheduled to begin in 2018, if economic conditions improve.

9. Rio Neuquén block:

As of November 1, 2016, YPF assumed operation of the field with a 33.33% working interest. See "—Main properties."

During the last two months of 2016, two new wells were completed and this activity will continue in 2017 to complete the four wells begun in 2016 and to sustain gas production through the facilities' capacity. In addition, five wells will be drilled during the second half of 2017.

Neuquén YPF Concession



1 Aguada de Castro; 2 Aguada de la Arena; 3 Aguada Pichana; 4 Aguada Villanueva; 5 Al Norte de La Dorsal; 6 Al Sur de La Dorsal I; 7 Al Sur de La Dorsal II; 8 Al Sur de La Dorsal III; 9 Al Sur de La Dorsal IV; 10 Al Sur De La Dorsal V; 11 Al Sur De La Dorsal VI; 12 Al Sur de La Dorsal VII; 13 Anticlinal Campamento; 14 Bajada de Añelo; 15 Bajo Del Toro; 16 Bandurria Sur; 17 Cerro Arena; 18 Cerro Bandera; 19 Cerro Hamaca; 20 Cerro Las Minas; 21 Chasquivil; 22 Chihuido de La Salina Sur; 23 Chihuido de La Sierra Negra; 24 Dadin – Lote I; 25 Dadin – Lote II; 26 Dadin – Lote III; 27 Don Ruiz; 28 Dos Hermanas; 29 El Orejano; 30 El Portón; 31 El Santiagueño; 32 Filo Morado; 33 La Amarga Chica; 34 La Calera; 35 La Ribera I; 36 La Ribera II; 37 Las Manadas (Calandria Mora); 38 Las Tacanas; 39 Lindero Atravesado; 40 Loma Amarilla; 41 Loma Campana; 42 Loma Del Molle; 43 Loma La Lata—Sierra Barrosa; 44 Meseta Buena Esperanza; 45 Narambuena; 46 Octogono; 47 Ojo De Agua; 48 Pampa de Las Yeguas I; 49 Pampa de Las Yeguas II Norte; 50 Pampa de Las Yeguas II Sur; 51 Paso de Las Bardas Norte; 52 Puesto Hernandez; 53 Rincón Del Mangrullo; 54 Río Neuquén; 55 Salinas del Huitrin; 56 San Roque; 57 Señal Cerro Bayo; 58 Señal—Punta Barda; 59 Volcán Auca Mahuida.

- Río Negro concession:

1. Estación Fernández Oro block

During 2016, continuing with the restarting of drilling activity in the area where new wells had not been added since 2008, several projects were completed that allowed for an increase in production, treatment and compression capabilities:

- Enabling of a trunk line
- Installation and commissioning of additional compression capacity
- Installation and commissioning of an additional glycol tower

With respect to drilling activity, we completed 24 gas wells targeting the Lajas formation (22 development gas wells, and two step-out gas wells) with positive results for the development wells; however, the step-out wells have not yet been evaluated. On September 2016, we started to drill with a fourth rig.

The development of the gas field will continue during 2017, focusing on drilling activity. In addition, work in the first quarter of 2018 to increase the gas pipeline sales capacity has been planned, and an LTS (Low Temperature Separator) plant of 2 Mm3/d capacity will be installed.

2. Los Caldenes block:

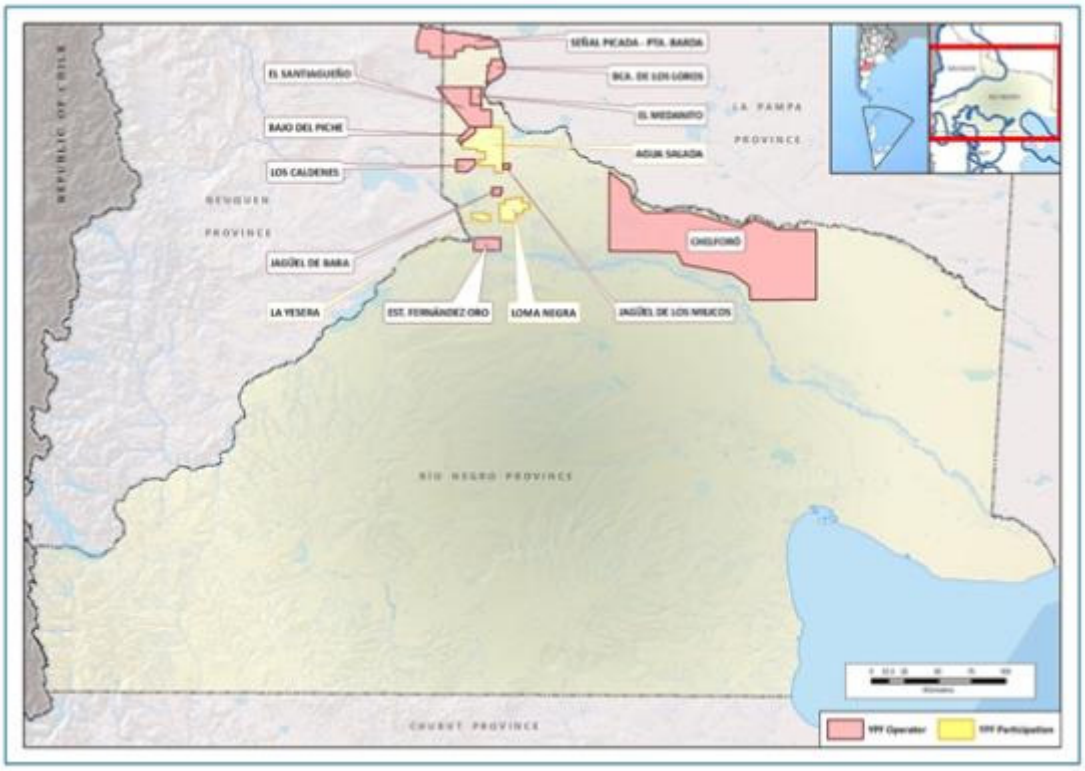
During 2016, we completed three wells (two exploratory and one appraisal). We also performed one workover on an existing well. Wet gas was discovered and successfully tested, with the first gas sale scheduled for the second quarter of 2017. As a result of this activity, oil production in this block increased 54% from December 2015 to December 2016.

3. Señal Picada-Punta Barda block:

During 2016, we continued optimizing the existing water-flooding projects in the 50-year-old Señal Picada area. We completed 13 new wells, nine of which had results that met expectations, three of which performed under expectations and one of which is pending production. We also completed eight workovers, with results that met expectations. Oil production in the Señal Picada area decreased 6% in 2016 compared to 2015.

In the Punta Barda area, we continued with the appraisal campaign to expand the proved reserves area. Two wells were completed in the Loma Montosa formation. One of these wells was completed and successfully tested for oil. Six other wells were completed, three of which had results that met expectations and three of which performed under expectations, and seven workovers were performed in 2016, four of which had results that met expectations and three of which are waiting to be put into production. Oil production in the Punta Barda area increased 27% in 2016 compared to 2015,

Río Negro YPF Concession



3.2 **Mendoza Region**

During 2016, Mendoza Region production was 106 mboe/d, representing 18% of YPF's total production.

- *Mendoza Norte concession:*

During 2016, our activities were focused on the development of new areas and performing primary recovery and water-flooding in mature oilfields by workovers and drilling new wells. Key activities are described below:

1. Barrancas block:

The drilling activity during the last years focused in these three areas:

a. *Barrancas:* During 2016, the development of the northwest area continued through the drilling of three development wells whose aim was to expand the new area discovered in 2014. The target is the Barrancas formation. The results were as expected and allowed us to extend the Field Development Plan, which provides for the drilling of 17 additional development wells between 2017 and 2019.

b. *Ugarteche:* After ten years without drilling in this area, the perforation of two development wells in 2015 showed that there were still opportunities linked to the western portion. This new scenario allowed for the rejuvenation of the area through a redefinition of its Field Development Plan. As a result, four wells were drilled during 2016. The results have been successful, and it is expected that we will drill 20 additional wells over the next four years. This activity is related to the expansion of the mineralized area towards the south and southwest.

c. *Estructura Cruz de Piedra*: Five development wells were drilled in 2016, two of which exceeded expectations and the other three of which were below expectations. The Field Development Plan also provides for the drilling of 11 wells within the next four years and contemplates the expansion of water-flooding to the western side of the field.

2. Mesa Verde block:

In 2014, exploration well MV.x-1 revealed the Río Blanco formation to be a productive horizon. The exploitation concession of this block was obtained during the second half of 2016. This allowed us to drill the appraisal well MV.a-3, which confirmed the expansion of the mineralized area. The opportunity includes the drilling of 38 development wells over the next five years.

3. La Ventana block:

We drilled five development wells in 2016 in La Ventana Central field. The results were slightly better than expected. The Field Development Plan provides for infill wells, re-entry wells and workover activity over the next few years. The goal is to optimize secondary recovery production. In addition, a successful appraisal well allowed us to expand development to the southern portion of the Vaca Muerta area. Finally, this block is included in regional studies to develop EOR (tertiary recovery), with the Barrancas formation as the target reservoir. The initial objective is to identify a formulation compatible with the reservoir temperature and salinity conditions. To this end, tests were performed at the IFP Laboratory. In addition, we plan to drill a single test well in 2017.

4. Vizcacheras block:

During 2012, a new geological model was built for this mature field using new seismic interpretation techniques. This new interpretation allowed us to drill more than 60 development wells to date. Four development wells were drilled in 2016 whose target was the Barrancas formation, with results below expectations. This block is included in regional studies to develop EOR (tertiary recovery), with the Barrancas formation as the target reservoir. The initial objective is to identify a formulation compatible with the reservoir temperature and salinity conditions. To this end, tests were performed at the IFP Laboratory. In addition, we plan to drill two single test wells in 2017. Finally, we drilled an appraisal well in the Cañada Dura field, with positive results allowing us to drill three development wells in this area.

5. Llancanelo block:

Twelve horizontal wells were drilled in 2016, involving two geological formations. The results were as expected for formation targets. This is one of our most important heavy oil development projects, which started in 2010. This production of heavy oil is in cold conditions.

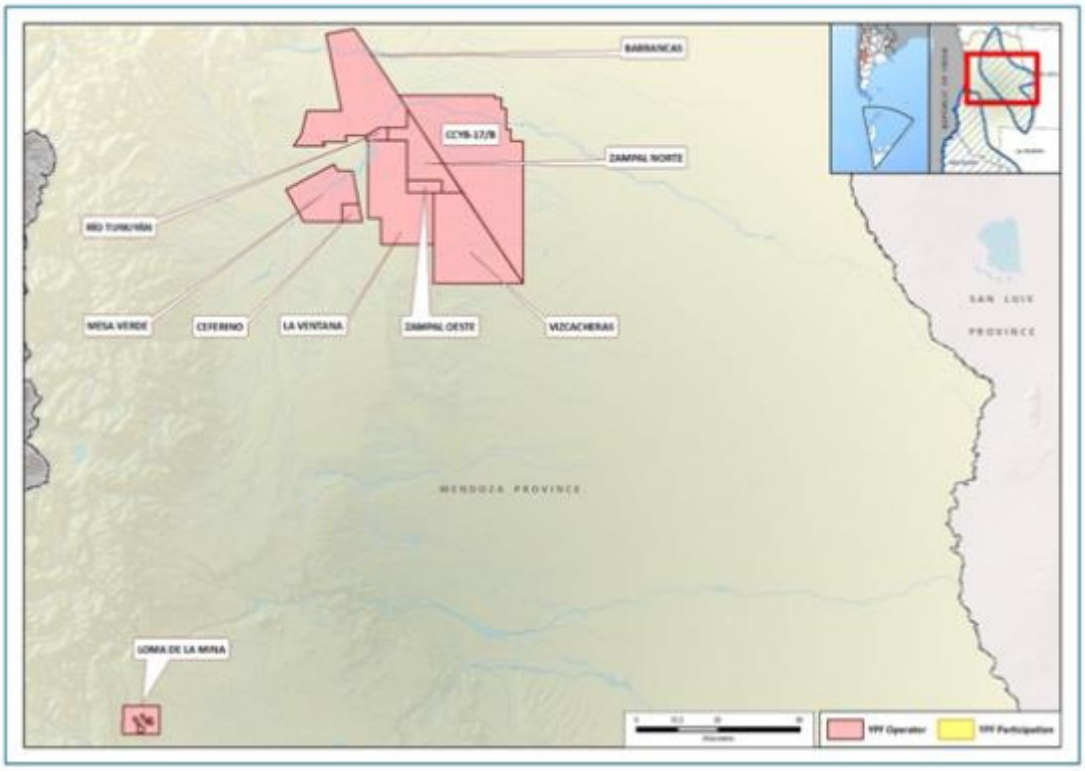
6. Cerro Fortunoso block:

A water treatment plant was installed during 2015 to treat a maximum rate of 4,500 cm/d of injection water, which allowed us to expand the water-flooding development plan to the northeast area. A total of 13 wells (production and injectors) were drilled in 2016. The results were positive, and the response of the secondary recovery was also positive. To continue this plan, we expect to expand this water-flooding activity to the center-northeast area.

7. El Manzano block:

In 2016, one well drilled in 2015 from the Delineación Los Volcanes project was completed, with the objective of developing naturally fractured reservoirs. The well found the fissured zones, but these zones were located in water.

Mendoza Norte YPF Concession



- *Mendoza Sur YPF concession:*

1. Chihuido de la Sierra Negra block

a. *Desfiladero Bayo area*: 2016 began with a drop in production associated with water injection issues, due to the quality of water that affected secondary recovery production. A plan of action was implemented to improve water treatment facilities in order to guarantee water injection quality, and a new water treatment plant was built. Acid stimulation workovers were performed on the affected wells. Additionally, a water-flooding normalizing and optimization project is being implemented to improve vertical and aeral efficiency. In addition, eight production wells were drilled, with results under expectations. Additionally, a polymer injection pilot (EOR) was implemented in the Desfiladero Bayo field that includes well drilling, workovers and a polymer injection plant. Polymer injection in this pilot started in August 2016, and a surveillance plan is being carried out. In 2016, we also started a second polymer injection pilot in the Desfiladero Bayo field, where production and injector wells were drilled. In 2017, the objective is to define the baseline production associated with water injection and to start with the injection of polymers in 2018.

b. *Puesto Molina area*: Four new production wells, ten new injector wells and several workovers were drilled in 2016, with results better than expected.

2. Chachahuén Sur block

Ninety three development wells and four appraisal wells were drilled in 2016, with the goal of developing the Rayoso formation. The field development plan objective is to expand the ongoing water-flooding optimization project.

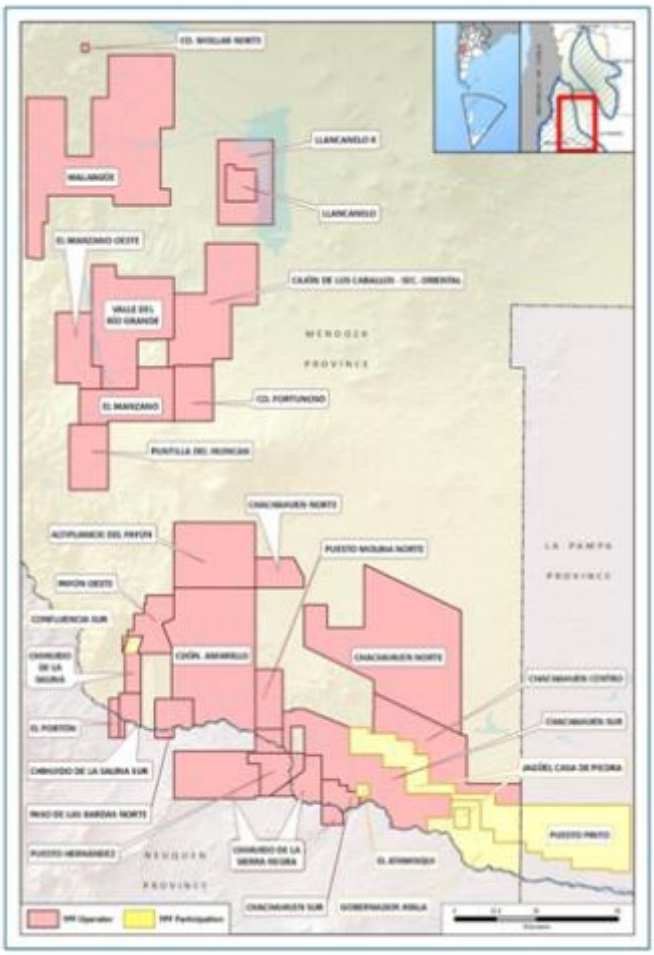
3. Cañadón Amarillo block

Eight development wells in shallow formations (La Tosca and Chorreado) were drilled, all of which yielded positive results. The development project for deep reservoirs (Group Cuyo, Barda Negra formation and Tordillo formation) was temporarily suspended due to unsuccessful results.

4. Paso de las Bardas Norte block

One development well in tight gas formations (Lotena formation) was drilled in 2016. Its results were below expectations.

Mendoza Sur YPF Concession



3.3 Chubut-Tierra del Fuego Region

During 2016, Chubut-Tierra del Fuego Region production was 54 mboe/d, representing 9% of YPF's total production.

- *Chubut concession:*

1. Manantiales Behr block:

We drilled 51 wells in 2016 in three main oil fields, La Carolina, El Alba and Grimbeek, with positive results. Additionally, we completed 99 workovers, also with positive results.

The assisted recovery project in Grimbeek began in 2013 with a focus on standard water-flooding. The field was divided in three main areas (GbkII, GbkN and GbkNII). The project is currently in an advanced stage in GbkII with positive production results. Its peak oil production rate surpassed expectations.

During the first quarter of 2015, the polymer injection phase began, and convincing evidence of water decreases in the central well was recorded in 2016. This result enables us to move forward with planning the second phase of the pilot.

During 2016, we implemented the extension of this project in the area known as Grimbeek Norte (GbkN).

The short-term focus on the Manantiales Behr block is to extend water-flooding projects along the field (GbkN full area and GbkNII) in order to sustain production growth. Facilities developments to extend water-flooding projects, including in the La Carolina field, will continue in 2017.

The middle-term focus is to extend the polymer injection along the Grimbeek field and to implement the water-flooding project in the La Carolina field.

As a result of the activities described, the volume of oil production has remained at similar levels of production compared to 2015.

Gas production increased by 6.6% in 2016 compared to 2015, as a result of the development of the shallow target of low pressure and glauconitic formation.

2. El Trébol – Escalante block:

In this mature block, oil production decreased by 2.2% in 2016 compared to 2015, as a result of a decrease in the number of wells drilled in 2016 compared to 2015.

Wellhead gas production increased by 21.8% in 2016 compared to 2015, due to optimization of the gas exploitation of existing wells.

The deepest reservoirs related to structural and stratigraphic traps were also drilled with positive results. An integrated primary and secondary development strategy will be carried out to increase the recovery factor.

In the Escalante oil field, the drilling of appraisal wells for primary and secondary development projects, denominated G3, had promising results for production and important geographic expansion.

3. Zona Central – Cañadón Perdido block:

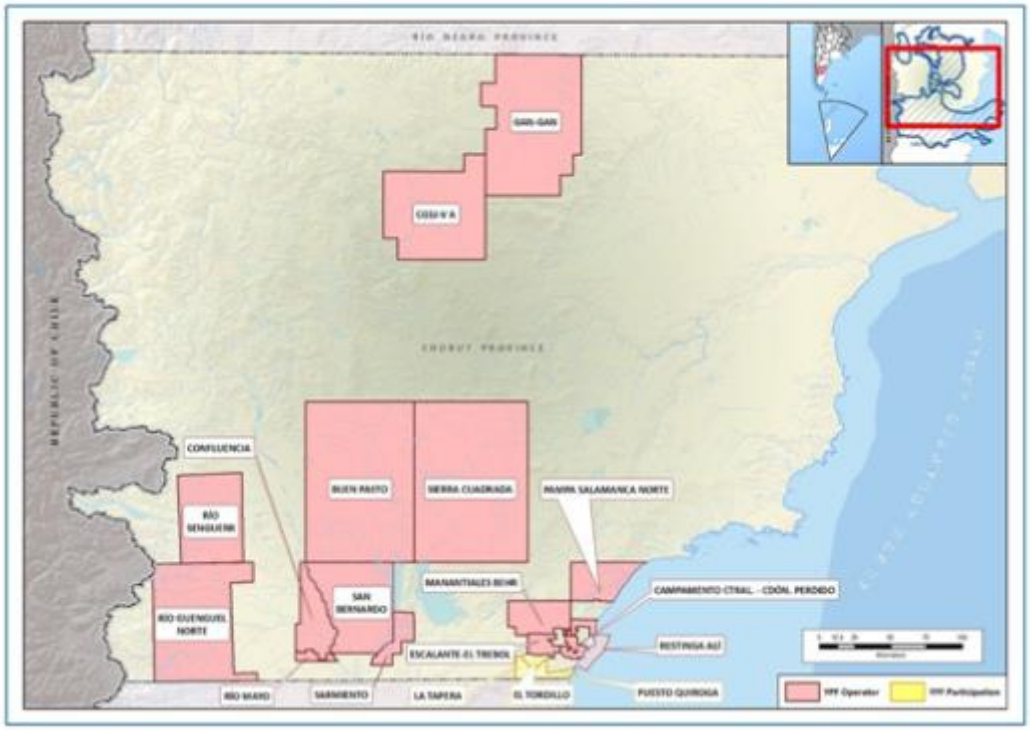
This block is located near the urban area of Comodoro Rivadavia. Oil production decreased by 13% in 2016 compared to 2015. During 2016, there was no well drilling due to legal issues relating to a claim from a group of neighbors of the city regarding the extension of the Bella Vista Sur drilling project.

4. Restinga Alí block:

Located on the coast between the urban area and the sea, development in this block was reactivated in 2013. The completion of the main infrastructure works allowed the optimization of oil production of the block, increasing oil production by 8.4% in 2016 compared to 2015.

Wellhead gas production increased 117% in 2016 compared to 2015, due to the production of the exploratory well completed at the end of 2015, and the optimization of the gas exploitation of existing wells.

Chubut YPF Concession



- *Tierra del Fuego concession:*

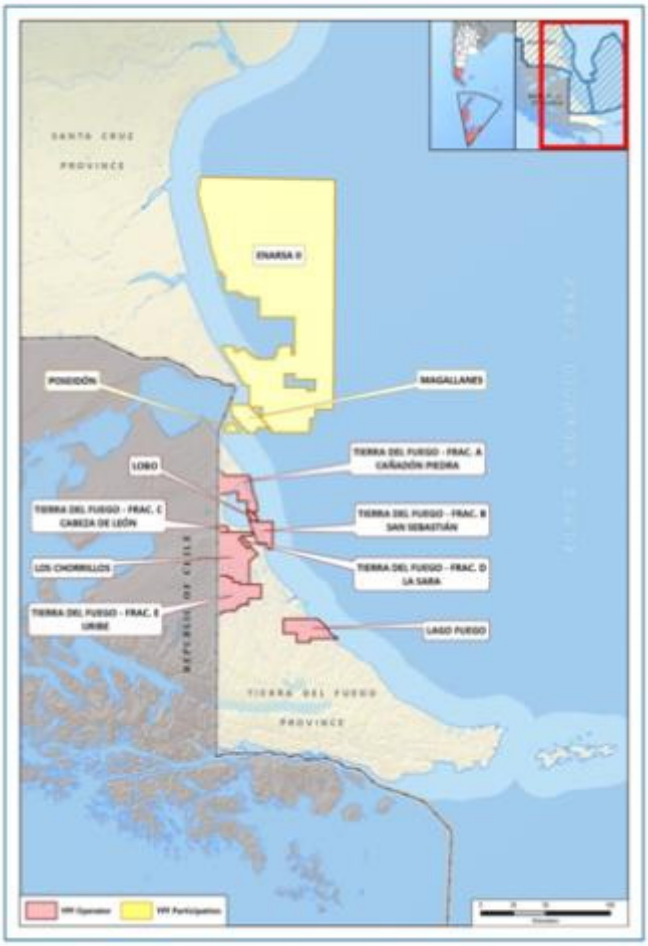
During 2016, the drilling activity in Tierra del Fuego focused on gas in the Lago Fuego field, with one well in production with positive results.

The main objective was the exploitation of the Springhill formation and the exploration of the Tobífera series, which yielded positive results.

Other activities in the San Sebastian field were aimed at improving the production of gas through the installation of compressors and plugging of layers with high water production. These activities slowed the declining output in the field.

In the Uribe block, seismic data reprocessing and interpreting in 2016 will be applied to a review of Uribe's exploratory prospects.

Tierra del Fuego YPF Concession



3.4 Santa Cruz Region

During 2016, Santa Cruz Region production was 81 mboe/d, representing 14% of YPF's total production.

During 2016, we implemented 24 integral development projects across five major development areas in the province of Santa Cruz (Cañadon de la Escondida, El Guadal, Los Perales, Cañadon Yatel and Cañadon Seco), comprising a total portfolio of 42 projects. The main projects include the following reserve areas: Cañadón Escondida, Cerro Grande, Seco León, Los Perales, Cañadon Yatel and El Guadal, with 144 wells drilled (134 oil wells, five injectors and six advanced wells), 433 workovers and associated facilities.

The main objectives of these integral projects are:

- Comprehensively developing the areas through the drilling of new wells and deep formations with gas objectives.
- Recording 3D seismic data in the reserve areas of Cerro Piedra, Cerro Cuadrado and Cañadon de la Escondida.
- Acquiring the necessary information with electrical logs, rotated plugs and well testing.
- Increasing the recovery factor with new enhanced oil recovery projects.
- Increasing water injection to improve sweep efficiency.
- Extending horizontal and vertical limits with new appraisal and exploration wells. Drilling of new advanced wells in Los Perales and Las Mesetas.
- Providing development support through appropriate surface facilities.

We have drilled 144 wells with results exceeding expectations in the Cañadon Seco, Lomas del Cuy and Cañadon Yatel blocks; with results meeting expectations in the Los Perales and Barranca Baya blocks; and with results below expectations in the Cerro Piedra and Cerro Guadal Norte blocks, as we continue with the analysis of the geological formation.

We have done 433 workovers in the different blocks, focusing our strategy mainly on conversions and repairs of water injectors, which allow us to sustain our secondary production, resulting in the best production of the last four years at the end of 2016.

1. Cañadón Seco

During 2016, 39 wells were drilled (four outpost wells and one water injector) and 39 workovers, with positive results. The drilling activity was concentrated in the Mina El Carmen formation, and the D-129 geological formation continues to be delineated. From the point of view of improved recovery, the objective continues to center on the geological formation of Cañadón Seco. Several projects were executed, some of them still ongoing, in which injection is expanded horizontally as well as vertically, improving the efficiency in the production-injector wells relationship.

2. Barranca Baya

During 2016, 49 wells and 142 workovers were drilled, with results as expected. The primary activity was focused on the Cañadon Escondida 02 and Cañadon Escondida 10 projects. Reservoirs with depleted petrophysical properties and low pressure were found, and these blocks are being analyzed. We deepened the secondary recovery control, in addition to the integrity of the facilities, which allows us to obtain a better quality of the water that is injected into the formations. In addition, 3D seismic data covering 588 km2 was recorded in the eastern part of the area, which opens up great potential for the area.

3. Lomas del Cuy

During 2016, 21 wells (including one water injector) and 41 workovers were drilled. Of the two main blocks, the Lomas del Cuy block was where positive results were obtained, while the results in the El Guadal block were below expectations. Secondary recovery was concentrated in both blocks, implementing new projects and expanding existing projects.

We began to delineate, by drilling wells, in the Guadal Sur block with a target in Castillo and D-129 geological formations with positive results. The El Guadal 2 treatment plant was linked to the Los Perales area to transfer water to the projects in that area. In addition, we continued our improvements in water quality.

4. Los Perales – Las Mesetas

During 2016, six wells (including one outpost well) and 136 workovers were drilled, with results as expected. The primary activity was concentrated in the Las Mesetas block, in the deep horizons (Castillo and D-129 geological formations). The first phase of the project, which targeted greater data collection and strategy outlining to be carried out, was tested in different well-construction configurations, with a marked tendency towards cost reduction.

Secondary activity was present in all blocks, only in the Bajo Barreal geological formation. We have focused on maintaining the existing secondary and expanding projects from the vertical and aeral point of view, incorporating new layers and completing existing meshes. In addition, 3D seismic data covering 453 km2 was recorded, completing existing 3D.

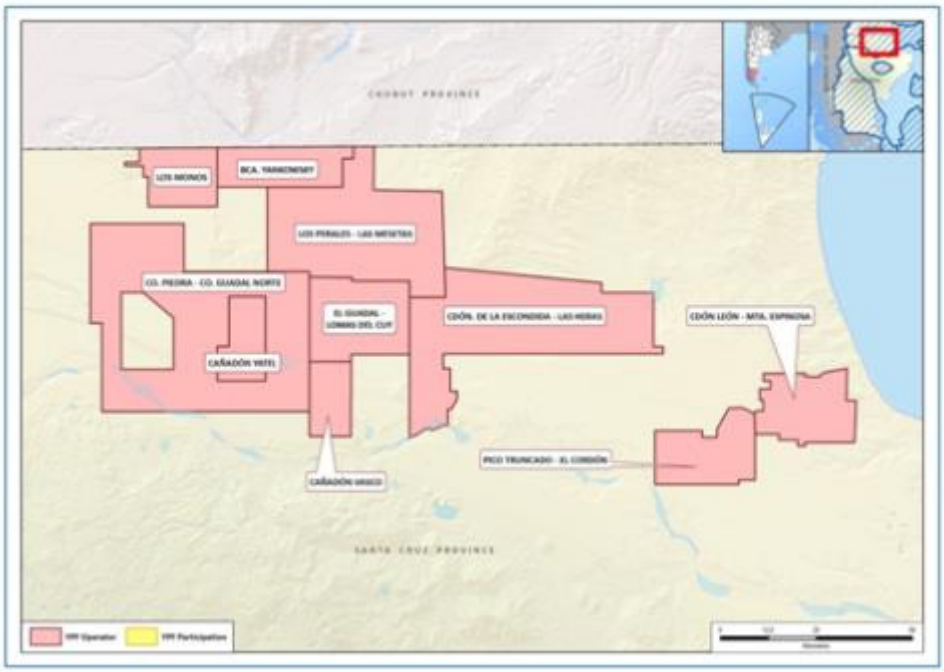
5. Cañadón Yatel

During 2016, 19 wells (one outpost well) and 15 workovers were drilled with positive results. Drilling activity was concentrated at the Estancia Cholita reservoir. An oil reservoir under the gas cap of the D-129 formation began to be developed in the southern block. The electrification of the block began, which allows us to exploit the wells with greater reliability and minimize mechanical problems, and it will be continued in 2017. The secondary recovery is in the initial phase, with only five active injectors as of December 2016.

6. Cerro Piedra – Cerro Guadal Norte

During 2016, five wells and two workovers were drilled, with results below expectations. We continue to analyze the exploration strategy, adding the 3D seismic data that was recorded at the Cerro Piedra site, where previously only 2D seismic data was available. A total area of 607 km2 was covered.

Santa Cruz YPF Concession



4. Non-Operated Areas - Development Activities:

During 2016, Non-Operated Areas Region production was 81 mboe/d, representing 14% of YPF's total production.

1. El Tordillo and La Tapera-Puesto Quiroga blocks:

Beginning in January 2014, under an agreement with the province of Chubut related to the negotiation of an extension of YPF concessions there, we transferred 41% of our working interest in the joint venture, El Tordillo and La Tapera-Puesto Quiroga, to Petrominera Chubut S.E. As a result, our interest in the joint venture is 7.196%.

From April 2016 until April 2017, a stand-by agreement to maintain two drilling rigs and two workover rigs on hold was signed with the provincial government of Chubut, unions and suppliers due to the lower international price of crude oil. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions."

2. Magallanes block:

On November 17, 2014, we agreed to extend the joint venture contract with ENAP Sipetrol Argentina S.A. in the Magallanes block. The objective of this agreement was to extend the rights and obligations of ENAP in the original joint venture agreement and confirm its role as operator, maintaining its 50% share until the end of the concession. On January 8, 2016, the Argentine government approved a concession extension through November 17, 2027. See "—Main Properties."

During 2016, we continued to develop an incremental production project, known as the "PIAM-Magallanes Block Incremental Project." This project aims to increase the production capacity of the area by approximately 1.6 mmcm/d of gas beginning in November 2017. During 2016, we signed an Engineering and Procurement Contract (EPC) to manage the engineering tasks. This project involves laying a marine pipeline and expanding compression capacity. The total estimated value of the project is approximately U.S.$315 million and completion is expected during the second half of 2017.

3. Aguada Pichana block:

This block is operated by Total S.A. We hold a 27.2% working interest in this block.

Tight gas projects: during 2016, we continued tight gas development in different areas of the block and 12 wells were drilled. Five of those wells and another three new production wells drilled in 2015 were put into production in 2016.

Of the wells put into production, two wells had better production than expected, five wells produced as expected and one was a dry hole.

4. Lindero Atravesado block:

This block is operated by Pan American Energy LLC. We hold a 37.5% working interest in this block.

During 2016, the drilling campaign consisted of 31 wells, all of which are in production. Additionally, the LOR-3 compression plant was constructed and started up in October 2016, which allowed for increased production.

5. Palmar Largo block:

This block was sold to High Luck Group Limited Sucursal Argentina, with an effective date of May 1, 2016. The production of this block was 0.04 mcm/d in 2015 and had proved reserves of 26.7 mcm as of December 31, 2015.

Properties and Exploration and Production Activities in Rest of the World

1. *Chile:*

In 2016, YPF gained access to the second exploration period in the San Sebastián block. However, Wintershall and ENAP have formally decided not to enter into the second exploration period. The commitment related to this period includes the drilling of one exploratory well, which will be pursued by YPF in 2017.

The Marazzi/Lago Mercedes block has been relinquished.

2. *Colombia*:

Blocks COR 12 and COR 33 are located in the Cordillera Oriental basin, which we operate pursuant to authorization by the Colombian National Hydrocarbons Agency (*Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos or* "ANH"). Our working interest is 60% in COR 12 and 55% in COR 33. The combined net acreage in these blocks is 700 km2. We and our partners informed the ANH of our decision to relinquish both blocks. As of the date of this annual report, the parties are in the process of formalizing and executing the final agreements for the relinquishment.

3. *Ecuador*:

In October 2014, we signed a service contract with Petroamazonas, the national oil company of Ecuador, to optimize production in Yuralpa field. The 15-year agreement contemplates drilling of at least ten wells, using technologies for enhanced oil recovery and performing activities to increase oil production in this field, located in Block 21 in the Amazonian province of Napo.

During 2015, we opened an office in Quito and formed a project team, composed of 16 members. A geological and reservoir model of the Hollín reservoir was constructed, allowing us to design the field development strategy, and the first workover operation was performed on the YRCA-012 well.

In October 2015, Petroamazonas requested that we suspend operations and immediately start renegotiating terms and conditions of the contract noting the abrupt drop in crude oil prices.

As of the date of this annual report, we are still negotiating with Petroamazonas to cancel the contract related to our operations in Ecuador. We do not expect this to have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Additional information on our current activities

The following table shows the number of wells in the process of being drilled as of December 31, 2016.

	As of December 31, 2016	
Number of wells in the process of being drilled	*Gross*	*Net*
Argentina	74	54
Rest of South America	—	—
North America	—	—
Total	74	54

Downstream

During 2016, our Downstream activities included crude oil refining and transportation, and the marketing and transportation of refined fuels, lubricants, LPG, and other refined petroleum products in the domestic wholesale and retail markets and certain export markets.

The Downstream segment is organized into the following divisions:

- Refining Division;
- Logistic Division;
- Trading Division;
- Domestic Marketing Division; and
- Chemicals.

We market a wide range of refined petroleum products throughout Argentina through an extensive network of sales personnel, YPF-owned and independent distributors, and a broad retail distribution system. In addition, we export refined products, mainly from the port at La Plata. The refined petroleum products marketed by us include gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, kerosene, heavy fuel oil and other crude oil products, such as motor oils, industrial lubricants, LPG and asphalts.

Refining division

We wholly own and operate three refineries in Argentina:

- La Plata refinery, located in the province of Buenos Aires;
- Luján de Cuyo refinery, located in the province of Mendoza; and
- Plaza Huincul refinery, located in the province of Neuquén.

Our three wholly-owned refineries have an aggregate refining capacity of approximately 319,500 boe/d. The refineries are strategically located along our crude oil pipeline and product pipeline distribution systems. In 2016, our crude oil production, substantially all of which was destined to our refineries, represented approximately 85.7% of the total crude oil processed by our refineries, while in 2015 it was 82.8%. Through our stake in Refinor, we also own a 50% interest in a 26,100 boe/d refinery located in the province of Salta, known as Campo Durán.

The following table sets forth the throughputs and production yields for our three wholly-owned refineries for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
		(mmboe)	
Throughput crude	107.4	109.1	106.0
Throughput feedstock	4.0	4.4	4.2
Throughput crude and feedstock	111.4	113.5	110.2
Production			
Diesel	40.6	40.6	40.3
Motor gasoline	24.6	24.5	22.4
Petrochemical naphtha	7.6	7.0	6.5
Jet fuel	5.9	6.1	6.1
Base oils	1.0	1.1	1.4

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
		(thousands of tons)	
Fuel oil	1554	1878	1715
Coke	839	770	746
LPG	670	612	638
Asphalt	145	171	185

During 2016, our global refinery utilization reached 91.87%, compared to 93.6% in 2015, based on a nominal capacity of 319.5 mboe/d.

The La Plata refinery is the largest refinery in Argentina, with a nominal capacity of 189,000 bbl/d. The refinery includes three distillation units, two vacuum distillation units, two fluid catalytic cracking units, two coking units, a coker naphtha hydrotreater unit, a platforming unit, two diesel hydrofinishing units, a gasoline hydrotreater, an isomerization unit, an FCC (fluid cracking catalysts) naphtha splitter and desulfuration unit and a lubricants complex, in addition to a petrochemical complex that generates MTBE, TAME and aromatics compounds used for blending gasoline, and other chemical products for sale. The refinery is located at the port in the city of La Plata, in the province of Buenos Aires, approximately 60 km from the City of Buenos Aires. During 2016, the refinery processed approximately 165.5 mbbl/d. The capacity utilization rate at the La Plata refinery for 2016 was 87.6 % compared with 163.9 mbbl/d processed in 2015, with a utilization rate of 86.7%. The crude oil processed at the La Plata refinery, 89.9 % of which was YPF-produced in 2016, comes mainly from the Neuquina and San Jorge basins. Its crude oil supplies come from the Neuquina basin by pipeline and from the San Jorge basin by vessel, in each case to Puerto Rosales, and then by pipeline from Puerto Rosales to the refinery.

A new Coke A facility that allowed for an increase in the conversion capacity was officially started up in September 2016, and the test run was made in October 2016. The capacity of the new unit is 1,160 bbl/h of fresh feed pumped from the bottoms of the Topping and Vacuum units, providing the refinery with an increase in crude processing capacity utilization of 23,800 bbl/d, representing an increase of almost 12% in the capacity utilization rate. The production of this facility is a component for the blend to be used in the generation of diesel, motor gasoline and coke.

The Luján de Cuyo refinery has a nominal capacity of 105,500 bbl/d, the third largest capacity among Argentine refineries. The refinery includes two distillation units, a vacuum distillation unit, two coking units, one fluid catalytic cracking unit (FCCU), a platforming unit, a MTBE unit, an isomerization unit, an alkylation unit, an FCC naphtha splitter, a hydrocracking unit, an FCC naphtha hydrotreater unit and two gasoil hydrotreating units. During 2016, the refinery processed approximately 106.0 mbbl/d, with a capacity utilization rate of more than 100%. In 2015, the refinery processed 109.2 mbbl/d, with a capacity utilization rate of more than 100%.

Due to its location in the western province of Mendoza and its proximity to significant distribution terminals we own, the Luján de Cuyo refinery has become the primary facility responsible for providing to the central and northwest provinces of Argentina with petroleum products for domestic consumption. The Luján de Cuyo refinery receives crude supplies from the Neuquina and Cuyana basins by pipeline directly into the facility. Approximately 77.8% of the crude oil processed at the Luján de Cuyo refinery in 2016 (and 77.8% of the crude oil processed in this refinery in 2015) was produced by us. Most of the crude oil purchased from third parties comes from oil fields located in the provinces of Neuquén and Mendoza.

The Plaza Huincul refinery, located in the province of Neuquén, has an installed capacity of 25,000 bbl/d. During 2016, the refinery processed approximately 22.0 mbbl/d, with a capacity utilization rate of 88.1%, compared with 25.8 mbbl/d processed in 2015 with a capacity utilization rate of more than 100%. The lower capacity utilization during 2016 was due to planned maintenance shut-downs of the Topping and Platforming units from March to April.

The only products currently produced at the refinery are gasoline, diesel and jet fuel, which are sold primarily in nearby areas and in the southern regions of Argentina. Heavier products, to the extent production exceeds local demand, are blended with crude oil and transported by pipeline from the refinery to our facilities in La Plata for further processing. The Plaza Huincul refinery receives its crude supplies from the Neuquina basin by pipeline. The crude supplies are mostly produced by us. In 2016, 1.8% of the refinery's crude supplies were purchased from other companies, while in 2015, such purchases were 1.7% of the refinery's crude supplies.

Since 1997 and 1998, each of our refineries (La Plata, Luján de Cuyo, and Plaza Huincul) have been certified under International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") 9001 (quality performance) and ISO 14001 (environmental performance). All of them are also certified under the OHSAS 18001 (occupational health and safety performance) standard. Since 2009, inventories of industrial greenhouse gases and savings of CO2 emissions equivalent (MDL projects) have been verified in accordance with ISO 14064 in both the La Plata and Lujan de Cuyo refineries. The refineries maintain their systems under continuous improvement and revision by authorized organizations.

Logistics Division

Crude oil and products transportation and storage

We have available for our use a network of five major pipelines, two of which are wholly-owned by us. The crude oil transportation network includes nearly 2,700 km of crude oil pipelines with approximately 640,000 barrels of aggregate daily transportation capacity of refined products. We have total crude oil tankage of approximately 7 mmbbl and maintain terminal facilities at five Argentine ports.

Information with respect to YPF's interests in its network of crude oil pipelines is set forth in the table below:

From	To	YPF Interest	Length (km)	Daily Capacity (boe/d)
Puesto Hernández	Luján de Cuyo refinery	100%	528	93,509
Puerto Rosales	La Plata refinery	100%	585	326,541
La Plata refinery	Dock Sud	100%	52	141,006
Brandsen	Campana	30%	168	120,700
Puesto Hernández/P. Huincul/Allen	Puerto Rosales	37%	888[1]	232,000

(1) Includes two parallel pipelines of 513 km each from Allen to Puerto Rosales, with a combined daily throughput of 232,000 barrels.

(2) We hold a 36% interest in Oleoducto Transandino Argentina S.A., which operates the Argentine portion of the pipeline, and an 18% interest in Oleoducto Transandino Chile S.A., which operates the Chilean portion of the pipeline.

We own two crude oil pipelines in Argentina. One connects Puesto Hernández to the Luján de Cuyo refinery (528 km), and the other connects Puerto Rosales to the La Plata refinery (585 km) and extends to Shell's refinery in Dock Sud at the Buenos Aires port (another 52 km). We also own a plant for the storage and distribution of crude oil in the northern province of Formosa with an operating capacity of 19,000 cm, and two tanks in the city of Berisso, in the province of Buenos Aires, with 60,000 cm of capacity. We own 37% of Oleoductos del Valle S.A., operator of an 888-km pipeline network, its main pipeline being a double 513 km pipeline that connects the Neuquina basin and Puerto Rosales.

We hold, through Oleoducto Transandino Argentina S.A. and Oleoducto Transandino Chile S.A., an interest in the 428-km transandean pipeline, which transported crude oil from Argentina to Concepción in Chile. This pipeline ceased operating on December 29, 2005, as a consequence of the interruption of oil exports resulting from decreased production in the north of the province of Neuquén. The book value of the assets related to this pipeline was reduced to their recovery value.

We also own 33.15% of Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A., operator of two storage and port facilities: Caleta Córdova (province of Chubut), which has a capacity of 314,000 cm, and Caleta Olivia (province of Santa Cruz), which has a capacity of 246,000 cm. We also have a 30% interest in Oiltanking Ebytem S.A., operator of the maritime terminal of Puerto Rosales, which has a capacity of 480,000 cm, and of the crude oil pipeline that connects Brandsen (60,000 cm of storage capacity) to the Axion Energy Argentina S.R.L. (previously ESSO, a former subsidiary of ExxonMobil which was acquired by Bridas Corporation) refinery in Campana (168 km), in the province of Buenos Aires.

In Argentina, we also operate a network of multiple pipelines for the transportation of refined products with a total length of 1,801 km. We also own seventeen plants for the storage and distribution of refined products and seven LPG plants with an approximate aggregate capacity of 1,620,000 cm. Three of our storage and distribution plants are annexed to the refineries of Luján de Cuyo, La Plata and Plaza Huincul. Ten of our storage and distribution plants have maritime or river connections. We operate 53 airplane refueling facilities (40 of which are wholly-owned) with a capacity of 22,500 mcm, and we also own 28 trucks, 123 manual fuel dispensers and 17 automatic fuel dispensers. These facilities provide a flexible countrywide distribution system and allow us to facilitate exports to foreign markets, to the extent allowed pursuant to government regulations. Products are shipped mainly by truck, ship or river barge.

YPF currently blends ethanol in the Luján de Cuyo, Monte Cristo, San Lorenzo, La Plata, Junín, Plaza Huincul, Barranqueras, Concepción del Uruguay, Villa Mercedes and La Matanza storage plants.

In 1998, our logistics activities were certified under ISO 9001 (quality performance) and ISO 14001 (environmental performance), and recertified in 2012 under ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004. In 2010, logistics activities were also certified under OHSAS 18001 (security performance) and recertified in 2013. In 2014, our trucking activities were certified under ISO 39001 (road traffic safety management system).

Our logistics activities were recertified in 2015 under ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, and recertified in 2016 under OHSAS 18001. Additionally, in 2016, our land transport and light vehicle logistics activities were certified under ISO 39001:2012.

Trading Division

Our Trading Division sells refined products and crude oil to international customers and crude oil to domestic oil companies. Exports may include crude oil, unleaded gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, light naphtha, virgin naphtha and green coke.

This division exports to different countries, principally to North America and Asia, as well as to the other continents. Sales to international customers for 2016 and 2015 were Ps. 3,305 million and Ps. 2,387 million, respectively. In 2016, refined products accounted for 37% of total sales, up from 25% in 2015. In 2016, 59% of total sales corresponded to marine fuels, down from 73% in 2015. In 2016 and 2015, sales volumes to customers outside Argentina consisted of 2.4 mmbbl and 1.6 mmbbl of refined products, respectively, and 2.7 mmbbl and 3.3 mmbbl of marine fuels, respectively.

For the domestic market, sales of crude oil totaled Ps. 784 million, or 0.9 mmbbl, in 2016 and Ps. 712 million, or 1.1 mmbbl, in 2015. Sales of marine fuels totaled Ps. 1,652 million, or 1.3 mmbbl, in 2016 and Ps. 1,516 million, or 1.4 mmbbl in 2015.

In addition, imports of high and low sulfur diesel, gasoline, AVGAS and JP1 in 2016 totaled 5.6 mmbbl, a decrease of 35% compared with 8.6 mmbbl in 2015. Imports of fertilizers, agrochemicals and paraffins totaled 0.2 million tons in 2016, an increase of 129% compared with 0.1 million tons in 2015. North America was the principal origin of these imports.

Marketing Division

Our Marketing Division supplies gasoline, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products throughout Argentina and other countries in the region. We supply several industries, including retail, transport and agriculture.

During 2016, YPF maintained its leading position in Argentina, reaching a market share of 55.6% for liquefied fuels.

YPF sells two types of gasoline: Infinia, a premium 98 octane gasoline, and Super, a regular 95 octane gasoline.

Our market share of Infinia and Super gasolines, according to our estimates, was 60.7% and 52.8%, respectively, as of December 31, 2016, compared with 62.0% and 55.1%, respectively, as of December 31, 2015. Our sales volume for Infinia was 1,477 mcm in 2016 (1.1% higher than in 2015) and 3,274 mcm for Super in 2016 (3.5% less than in 2015).

With respect to diesel, according to our own estimates, our market share was 56.1% as of December 31, 2016, compared to 58.5% as of December 31, 2015. Along with Infinia diesel (10 ppm), for which sales volume was 1,372 mcm in 2016 compared to 1,271 mcm in 2015, our diesel (500 and 1500 ppm) reached a sales volume of 6,239 mcm compared to 6,688 mcm in 2015. Finally, market penetration for Infinia diesel reached 18% of total diesel sales volumes, up from 16% in 2015.

During 2016, the competition was fiercer in the domestic Argentine market than in previous years. Our competitors implemented the following aggressive marketing activities:

- opening several new gas station and improving existing ones;
- reducing the gap between their prices and ours;

- launching various promotions, discounts with financial entities, fidelity programs and sports sponsorships.

We expect that this market behavior will continue, challenging us to respond with effective marketing and promotional tools.

YPF responded to the market with regionalized promotions customized according to the needs of each location. We also applied a discount promotion through the Serviclub program, which allowed us to improve sales of Infinia gasoline and increase the number of active members of the program. The Serviclub fidelity program reached more than 1.5 million members in 2016 (36% higher than 2015). The marketing and communications activities carried out during 2016 resulted in an improvement in our products' image. Results from the polls carried out in 2015 and 2016 showed an increase of 8% of perceived quality in service stations (81% from August to December 2015 in a telephone poll and 89% from July to September 2016 in an online poll).

In November 2016, YPF launched Infinia diesel, a new premium diesel with a new formulation. The release plan involved an ambitious campaign in mass media and at sales points, and strong internal training of our salesforce. The launch of this product is aligned with the projected migration of heavy duty vehicles fleets to Euro 5 and 6 technology (regulatory command) in the coming years and, to a lesser extent, to capture particular premium customers. The product was received positively by light duty vehicle customers, as we increased the sales mix of Infinia Diesel by 2.2% compared to total diesel sales in the service stations sales (from 31.5% in October 2016 to 33.7% in December 2016). YPF markets lubricants through three segments of the domestic market: retail, agriculture and industry. Our three manufacturing facilities, part of the La Plata industrial complex, include lubricant, asphalt and paraffin production lines. Our line of automotive lubricants, including mono-grade, multi-grade and oil, has received approval and recommendations from leading global automotive and engine manufacturers, including Ford, Volkswagen, Renault, Audi, Deutz, Cummins, Volvo, MAN Truck, GM, Porsche, Scania, Detroit Diesel and Caterpillar.

We are engaged in the LPG wholesale business, which encompasses LPG storage, logistics and commercialization to domestic and foreign markets. We obtain LPG from our fractioning plants and refineries, as well as from third parties. In addition to butane and propane, we also sell propellants used in the aerosols manufacturing processes.

YPF also markets lubricants in Brazil and Chile, where we have subsidiary companies. Additionally, through a network of exclusive resellers, we market lubricants in three bordering countries (Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia).

The Domestic Marketing Division includes five main segments: Retail, Agriculture, Industry, Lubricants and Specialties and LPG.

a) Retail Division

As of December 31, 2016, the Retail Division's sales network in Argentina consisted of 1,547 retail service stations, compared to 1,538 as of December 31, 2015. Of these, 112 are owned by YPF. The remaining 1,435 service stations are associated service stations. OPESSA, our wholly-owned subsidiary, actively operates 173 retail service stations, of which 90 are owned by YPF, 26 are leased to the Automóvil Club Argentino and 57 are leased to independent owners. Additionally, YPF owns 50% of Refinor, a company operating 66 service stations.

According to our estimates, as of December 31, 2016, we were the main fuel retailer in Argentina, with 35.9% of the country's gasoline service stations, followed by Shell, Axion, Petrobras and Oil with 14.2%, 11.3%, 6.2% and 6.1%, respectively. During 2016, our market share in diesel and gasoline, marketed in all segments, decreased from 58.0% to 55.6%, from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016. This was due to increased market competition stemming primarily from an increase in the number of service stations of our competitors and a smaller gap between our competitors' prices and YPF's during 2016.

The "Red XXI" program, released in October 1997, has significantly improved operational efficiency in service stations. This program provides performance data for each active and on-line station, connecting most of our network. As of December 31, 2016, 1,294 service stations were linked to the Red XXI network system.

Our convenience stores, YPF Full and YPF Full Express, are present in 428 and 101 points of sale, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. Additionally, a modern oil change service shop called YPF Boxes is present in 270 service stations across the country.

In November 2016, we launched Infinia diesel, a fuel compatible with the most modern and demanding technologies of diesel engines and with low sulfur content. Infinia diesel combines the technologies of TDM® (Metallic Deactivation Technology), which helps fuel stability and maintains its purity. In addition, it protects and gives a longer life to the engines and optimizes the operation of the injectors and the entire fuel circuit.

We also revamped our YPF Full convenience stores in order to make them more sustainable, technological and health-focused. Specific locations were designated for both health and sports products, which provide new experiences to customers and continue our focus on healthy living and eating. They will have wireless internet connections, as well as places where customers can recharge their devices in a comfortable and relaxed environment.

During 2016, we implemented Conexion, a retail project that accompanies our strategy of focusing on building a customer-surpassing experience. The program was implemented in all OPESSA-operated service stations in 2016. Tests have begun in the rest of the service station network and are expected to continue during 2017.

Conexion works on three fundamental pillars: customer experience, productivity and commitment. These three fundamentals encompass the same objective: to strengthen the competencies of the team, optimize operational management and, most importantly, reframe the relationship with the customer in our service stations.

This project focuses on using customer service and agility to promote a new experience for our customers. Faced with a competitive market and customers with new expectations, we strive to develop good practices that generate a difference in the customer experience as well as in the operational results of our service stations.

b) Agriculture Division

The Agriculture Division provides diesel, fertilizers, lubricants, phytosanitaries, and ensiling bags, among other products, directly or through a network of 105 sale points with exclusive commercial areas (two of the nine owned by YPF were relocated during 2016 to higher potential areas), offering an extensive portfolio of products and services to agricultural producers, including agricultural advice, and delivery and application of products at the consumption site, under a unified brand image. During 2016, YPF launched several new products (mainly phytosanitaries, fertilizers, biologic fertilizers and seeds), under the YPF brand or through distribution agreements with leading local and international suppliers. YPF developed crop financing with several instruments such as credit cards with local banks. YPF is the only domestic Argentine oil company that accepts different types of grains as payment (*canje*), mainly soybean, but also corn, rapeseed, rice, wheat, sorghum, soyflower and barley, some of which is processed by third-party companies to obtain soy oil, meal and other sub-products that we generally export. Some of the soybean oil is processed into fatty acid methyl esters ("FAME") (a natural product added to commercial grade diesel), which partially covers YPF's refinery needs. Although this activity was negatively impacted by the change in related prices of YPF products and grains in 2016 after the Argentine government's decision to reduce exports taxes on grains and derivatives, we received approximately 1.17 million tons of grains (a 13% decrease compared to 1.35 million tons in 2015), primarily soybeans, that positions YPF among the top five exchangers in Argentina. During 2016, revenue from these exports represented U.S.$ 340 million, a 14.5% decrease compared with 2015.

c) Industry Division

This division supplies the entire national industry and transportation (ground and air) sectors, which require a broad portfolio of products and services that meet the needs of the customers. The division develops specific solutions for the mining, oil & gas, aviation, transport, infrastructure and construction sectors. We supply products such as fuels (diesel, gasoline, fuel oil, Jet A-1), lubricants, coal, asphalts, paraffin and derivatives (sulfur, CO2, decanted oil, aromatic extract), either directly from our refineries to the point of consumption (more than 5,000 direct customers) through our own ground and waterway network, or through a network of 11 industrial distributors with national coverage.

Our mission is to promote efficiency in the value chains of the industries we serve through energy solutions, supplies and services. Accordingly, our strategy is based on close relationships with our clients and the development of innovative solutions focused on creating value for YPF and the region's industries.

d) Lubricants and Specialties Division

During 2016, our lubricants and complementary products sales in the domestic market amounted to almost 118.3 mcm (a decrease of 7% compared to 2015). Exports also decreased 6% from 17.2 mcm in 2015 to 16.1 mcm in 2016. In 2016, sales of asphalts decreased 11% and paraffin decreased 16% compared to 2015.

We export to our wholly-owned companies in the main markets of Brazil and Chile. Sales volumes decreased 64% in Brazil, due to growth in local Brazilian production, and increased 10% in Chile, due to a decrease in local Chilean production compared to 2015. In both countries, we produce lubricants locally. We also export through our distribution network in Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, in which sales volumes decreased 2% compared to 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a decline in activity in those three countries. Our Lubricants and Specialties Division has followed a strategy of differentiation, allowing it to achieve and maintain a leading position in the Argentine market. Our market share as of December 31, 2016 was 38.1% (a decrease of 1% compared to 2015) according to information provided by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. As indicated above, our line of automotive lubricants has received approvals and recommendations from leading global automotive and engine manufacturers (Ford, Volkswagen, GM, Porsche and Scania).

With respect to lubricants, sales of the high-end light and heavy products, under the Elaion and Extravida brand names, were 42.2 mcm in 2016, compared to 43.7 mcm in 2015.

The Elaion brand reached sales volumes of 14.0 mcm in 2016, a decrease of 4% compared to 14.6 mcm in 2015. The Extravida brand reached sales volumes of 28.2 mcm, a decrease of 3% compared to 29.1 mcm in 2015.

The Lubricants and Specialties Division has had an integrated management system since 1995. This division currently holds the following certifications: ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004, OSHAS 18001:2007, and ISO/TS 16949-Third edition.

e) LPG Division

Through our LPG Division, we sell LPG to the foreign market, the domestic wholesale market and to distributors that supply the domestic retail market. The LPG Division does not directly supply the retail market. It is supplied by YPF Gas S.A., which is our affiliate. During 2016, we sold approximately 50% of our LPG production to YPF Gas S.A. for the domestic market.

We are the largest LPG producer in Argentina, with sales in 2016 reaching approximately 574 mtn, compared with 559 mtn in 2015. Of this, approximately 410 mtn were sold in the domestic market, compared to 378 mtn in 2015. Our main clients in the domestic market are companies that sell LPG in cylinders or bulk packing to end-consumers, also providing LPG to households in some regions. Additionally, exports in 2016 reached approximately 165 mtn, compared to 181 mtn in 2015. The main destinations were Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia. Transportation of LPG to overseas customers is carried out by truck, pipeline and barges.

Total sales of LPG, excluding LPG used as petrochemical feedstock, were Ps. 2,096 million and Ps. 1,415 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The LPG Division obtains LPG from natural gas processing plants and from our refineries and petrochemical plants. We produced 487 mtn of LPG in 2016, not including LPG destined for petrochemical usage, and purchased LPG from third parties, as detailed in the table below:

	Purchase (mtn) 2016
LPG from Natural Gas Processing Plants[1]	
General Cerri	2.0
El Portón	105.6
San Sebastián	0
Total Upstream	107.6
LPG from Refineries and Petrochemical Plants	
La Plata refinery	200.8
Luján de Cuyo refinery	142.0
CIE	36.2
Total refineries and petrochemical plants[2]	379.0
LPG purchased from joint ventures[3]	**30.1**
LPG purchased from unrelated parties	**72.8**
Total	589.5

(1) The San Sebastian plant is a joint venture in which we own a 30% interest; El Portón is 100% owned by us; General Cerri belongs to a third party with which we have a processing agreement.
(2) This production does not include LPG used as petrochemical feedstock (olefins derivatives, polybutenes and maleic).
(3) Purchased from Refinor. We also have a 50% interest in Refinor, which produced 210,4 mtn of LPG in 2016.

Chemicals Division

Petrochemicals are produced at our petrochemical facilities in Ensenada and Plaza Huincul. Additionally, we also own a 50% interest in Profertil, a company that has a petrochemical complex in Bahía Blanca, as discussed below.

Petrochemical production operations in the *Complejo Industrial Ensenada* ("CIE") are closely integrated to the refining activities at the La Plata refinery, allowing a flexible supply of feedstock, the efficient use of by-products, such as hydrogen, and the supply of aromatics to increase gasoline octane levels.

The main petrochemical products and production capacities per year are as follows:

	Capacity (tons per year)
CIE	
BTX (Benzene, Toluene, Mixed Xylenes)	526,000
Paraxylene	38,000
Orthoxylene	25,000
Cyclohexane	95,000
Solvents	66,100
MTBE	60,000
Butene I	25,000
Oxoalcohols	35,000
TAME	105,000
LAB	52,000
LAS	32,000
PIB	26,000
Maleic Anhydride	17,500
Plaza Huincul	
Methanol	411,000

Natural gas, the raw material for methanol, is supplied by our Upstream business segment. The use of natural gas as a raw material allows us to monetize reserves, demonstrating the integration between the Chemical and the Upstream divisions.

During 2016, considering the increase in demand for methanol for biodiesel production from the domestic market and exports to the United States, which exceeded the production capacity of the Plaza Huincul plant, we imported 30,895 tons of the product to satisfy the demand of the domestic market.

Raw materials for petrochemical production in the CIE, including virgin naphtha, propane, butane and kerosene, are supplied mainly by the La Plata refinery.

In 2016 and 2015, 80% and 72%, respectively, of our petrochemicals sales (including propylene), were made in the domestic market, while we export to Mercosur countries, the rest of Latin America, Europe and the United States.

We also participate in the fertilizer business, directly and through Profertil, a 50%-owned subsidiary. Profertil is a joint venture with Agrium, a worldwide leader in fertilizers, which initiated operations in 2001. Profertil has a production facility in Bahía Blanca which produces 1.3 million tons of urea and 750,000 tons of ammonia per year. In addition, Profertil markets other nutrients and special blends of prepared land to optimize soil performance.

The CIE was certified under ISO 9001 in 1996 and recertified in 2013 (2008 version). The La Plata petrochemical plant was certified under ISO 14001 in 2001 and recertified in 2014 (2008 version). The plant was also certified under OHSAS 18001 in 2005 and recertified in 2014. Since 2008, the plant verified the inventory of CO2 emissions under ISO 14064: 1 and, in 2011, inventories of CH4 and N2O emissions were verified as well. The CIE laboratory was certified under ISO 17025, in 2005 and recertified in 2013.

The CIE has recently attained ISO 50001 certification (2011 version) in November 2015, covering the following processes: production of complex aromatics, olefins, maleic, polybutenes and the energy generation facilities that operate within the La Plata petrochemical complex.

The methanol plant was certified under ISO 9001 in December 2001 and recently recertified with ISO 9001 (2015 version) in July 2016. The methanol plant was also certified under ISO 14001 in July 1998 together with the Plaza Huincul refinery, and recertified in July 2016 with ISO 14001:2015. In addition, the plant was also certified under OHSAS 18001 in December 2008, and the last date of recertification was August 2014.

The certification of our petrochemical business covers the following processes:

- refining process of crude oil and production of gas and liquid fuels, base stocks for lubricants and paraffin, petroleum coke (green coke) and petrochemical products in the units of refining, conversion, lubricants, aromatics, olefins PIB / Maleic and LAB / LAS, methanol production and storage.
- management and development of our petrochemical business, planning and economic and commercial control, marketing and post-sale service of petrochemical products.

Gas and Power

During 2016, our Gas and Power activities included: (i) the commercialization and distribution of natural gas to third parties; (ii) the technical operation of LNG regasification in Bahía Blanca and Escobar terminals, through the contracting of two regasification vessels; and (iii) the generation of both conventional thermal electricity and renewable energy projects.

Delivery commitments

We are committed to providing fixed and determinable quantities of crude oil and natural gas in the near future under a variety of contractual arrangements.

With respect to crude oil, we sell substantially all of our Argentine production to our Refining and Marketing business segment to satisfy our refining requirements. As of December 31, 2016, we were not contractually committed to deliver material quantities of crude oil to third parties in the future.

As of December 31, 2016, we were contractually committed to deliver 8,626 mmcm (or 305 bcf) of natural gas in the future, (without considering interruptible export supply contracts) of which approximately 5,023 mmcm (or 177 bcf) will have to be delivered from 2017 through 2019. According to our estimates as of December 31, 2016, our contractual delivery commitments for the next three years could be met with our own production and, if necessary, with purchases from third parties.

However, since 2004 the Argentine government has established regulations for both the export and domestic natural gas markets which have affected Argentine producers' ability to export natural gas. Consequently, since 2004 we have been forced in many instances to partially or fully suspend natural gas export deliveries that are contemplated by our contracts with export customers. During 2016, no charges to income were recorded in connection with such commitments; however, Ps. 31 million and Ps. 52 million have been recorded in 2015 and 2014, respectively, in connection with our contractual commitments in the natural gas export market.

Among the regulations adopted by the Argentine government, on June 14, 2007, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy passed Resolution No. 599/07, compelling us to enter into an agreement with the Argentine government regarding the supply of natural gas to the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011 (the "Agreement 2007-2011"). On January 5, 2012, the Official Gazette published S.E. Resolution No. 172, which temporarily extends the rules and criteria established by Resolution No. 599/07 until new legislation is passed replacing such rules and criteria. On February 17, 2012, we filed a motion for reconsideration of S.E. Resolution No. 172 with the Argentine Secretariat of Energy.

As a consequence of such agreement, YPF has not entered into any medium-term firm contractual commitment to supply natural gas to distribution companies. The purpose of Agreement 2007-2011 is to guarantee the supply of natural gas to the domestic market at the demand levels registered in 2006, plus the growth in demand by residential and small commercial customers. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We are subject to direct and indirect export restrictions, which have affected our results of operations and caused us to declare force majeure under certain of our export contracts." According to our estimates as of December 31, 2016, supply requirements under Agreement 2007-2011 (which we were compelled to enter into and which was approved by a resolution that has been challenged by us) could be met with our own production and, if necessary, with purchases from third parties. Additionally, on October 4, 2010, the National Gas Regulatory Authority ("ENARGAS") issued Resolution No. 1410/2010, which approved the "Procedure for Applications, Confirmations and Control of Gas" setting new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the gas industry and imposing new and more severe priority demand gas restrictions on producers.

In addition, on June 1, 2016, MINEM published Resolution No. 89/2016, which:

- Requires ENARGAS to develop a procedure to amend and supplement ENARGAS Resolutions No. 716/1998 and 1410/2010 and establish daily operating conditions of the Transportation and Distribution Systems.
- Establishes the volumes that distributors may request in order to satisfy priority demand and, if there has been a contract with a producer to fulfill such request, reduces the contracted volume requirement in accordance with the framework provided by Resolution No. 1,410/2010.

- Pursuant to this resolution, on June 5, 2016 ENARGAS Resolution No. I/3833 was issued, which establishes the "Supplementary Procedure for Gas Requests, Confirmations and Control."

See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation."

We have appealed the validity of the aforementioned regulations and have invoked the occurrence of a force majeure event (government action) under our export natural gas purchase and sale agreements, although certain counterparties to such agreements have rejected our position. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

Natural gas supply contracts

The Argentine government has established regulations for both the international and domestic natural gas markets, which have affected the ability of producers in Argentina to export natural gas. Our principal supply contracts are briefly described below.

We were committed to supplying a daily quantity of 125 mmcf/d (or 3.5 mmcm/d) to the Methanex plant in Cabo Negro, Punta Arenas, in Chile (under three original agreements entered into on January 5, 1995, March 11, 1997 and November 13, 2001, which expire between 2017 and 2025). Pursuant to instructions from the Argentine government, deliveries have been interrupted since 2007. In connection with these contracts, the Company signed three new agreements with Methanex through which YPF eliminated all contractual obligations and past and future potential claims related to the original agreements through 2018. The first agreement was signed in 2011, through which YPF committed to investments in E&P. The second one was signed in 2012, through which YPF committed to temporarily exporting gas to Chile and importing methanol as the final product ("Gas Tolling Agreement"), receiving the approval from the Argentine government. A new Gas Tolling Agreement was signed in December 2016, through which YPF committed to supplying a total volume of 4 bcf (115 mmcm) of gas to Methanex through April 2018. This last agreement was signed by YPF and Methanex and presented for approval of the Argentine government to temporarily export gas and import methanol.

We are currently engaged in a 15-year contract signed in 2003 with Gas Valpo, a natural gas distributor, to supply 35 mmcf/d (or 1 mmcm/d) through the Gas Andes pipeline linking Mendoza, Argentina to Santiago, Chile, which has a transportation capacity of 353 mmcf/d (or 10 mmcf/d) (designed capacity with compression plants). This contract has been modified to an interruptible contract.

We have a 21-year contract (entered into in 1999) to deliver 93 mmcf/d (or 2.63 mmcm/d) of natural gas to a Chilean distribution company (Innergy) that distributes natural gas to residential and industrial clients through a natural gas pipeline (with a capacity of 318 mmcf/d or 9 mmcm/d) connecting Loma La Lata in Neuquén, Argentina with Chile. The contract was modified to reduce its deliver or pay obligation, not to exceed an annual quantity of 20 mmcm with a daily basis of 7.1 mmcf/d (or 0.2 mmcm/d). The natural gas supply contracts with thermal power plants in Chile (Colbun, Edelnor, Electroandina, Nopel and Endesa) were completed in 2016.

With respect to Brazil, we entered into a 20-year supply contract in 2000 to provide 99 mmcf/d (or 2.8 mmcm/d) of natural gas to the thermal power plant of AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. ("AESU") through a pipeline linking Aldea Brasilera, Argentina, to Uruguaiana, Brazil (with a capacity of 560 mmcf/d or 15.8 mmcm/d). In May 2009, AESU notified us of the termination of the contract. On December 30, 2016, AESU, SULGAS and YPF reached a settlement agreement by which they have terminated all reciprocal claims and judicial actions except for YPF's annulment actions against the arbitral decisions. On January 6, 2017, YPF's Board of Directors approved the settlement agreement executed on January 10, 2017 "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

Because of certain regulations implemented by the Argentine government, we could not meet our export commitments and were forced to declare force majeure under our natural gas export sales agreements, although certain counterparties have rejected our position. See "—The Argentine natural gas market" and "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings." As a result of actions taken by the Argentine government, through measures described in greater detail under "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas," during recent years we have been forced to reduce the export volumes authorized to be provided under the relevant agreements and permits.

The Argentine natural gas market

We estimate (based on preliminary reports of amounts delivered by gas transportation companies) that natural gas consumption in Argentina totaled approximately 1,762 bcf (or 49.89 bcm) in 2016. We estimate that the number of users connected to distribution systems throughout Argentina was approximately 8.6 million as of October 31, 2016.

In 2016, we sold approximately 38% of our natural gas to local residential distribution companies, approximately 5.8% to compressed natural gas end users, approximately 49.1% to industrial users (including our affiliates, Mega and Profertil) and power plants and 7.1% to YPF downstream operations. Sales were affected by increased consumption by residential consumers during winter months (June to August). During 2016, approximately 85.5% of our natural gas sales were produced in the Neuquina basin. In 2016, our domestic natural gas sales volumes were approximately equal to 2015.

During the past few years, the Argentine government has taken a number of steps aimed to satisfy domestic natural gas demand, including pricing, export regulations, higher export taxes and domestic market injection requirements. These regulations were applied to all Argentine producers, affecting natural gas production and exports from every producing basin. See "—Delivery commitments—Natural gas supply contracts." Argentine producers such as YPF complied with the Argentine government's directions to curtail exports in order to supply gas to the domestic market, whether such directions are issued pursuant to resolutions or otherwise. Resolutions adopted by the Argentine government provide penalties for non-compliance. Rule SSC No. 27/2004 issued by the Undersecretary of Fuels ("Rule 27"), for example, punishes the violation of any order issued thereunder by suspending or revoking the production concession. Resolutions No. 659 and No. 752 also provide that producers not complying with injection orders will have their concessions and export permits suspended or revoked and state that pipeline operators are prohibited from shipping any natural gas injected by a non-complying exporting producer.

The Argentine government began suspending natural gas export permits pursuant to Rule 27 in April 2004, and in June 2004 the Argentine government began issuing injection orders to us under Resolution No. 659. Thereafter, the volumes of natural gas required to be provided to the domestic market under the different mechanisms described above have continued to increase substantially. On January 8, 2017, Law No. 26,732, which establishes export duties on hydrocarbon exports, ceased to be in force. As a result, export duties are no longer imposed on natural gas exports.

See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government" for additional information on these and other related regulations.

Argentine natural gas supplies

Most of our proved natural gas reserves in Argentina (approximately 76.7% as of December 31, 2016) are situated in the Neuquina basin, which is strategically located in relation to the principal market of Buenos Aires and is supported by sufficient pipeline capacity during most of the year. Accordingly, we believe that natural gas from this region has a competitive advantage compared to natural gas from other regions. The capacity of the natural gas pipelines in Argentina has proven in the past to be inadequate at times to meet peak-day winter demand, and there is no meaningful storage capacity in Argentina. Since privatization, local pipeline companies have added capacity, improving their ability to satisfy peak-day winter demand, but no assurances can be given that this additional capacity will be sufficient to meet demand.

In order to bridge the gap between supply and demand, especially with respect to peak-day winter demand, the Argentine government has entered into gas import agreements.

YPF has provided regasification services to ENARSA since May 2008. In 2011, YPF executed an extension to the charter party agreement and a regasification services agreement with Excelerate Energy to provide and operate a 151,000 cm (or 533,25 cf) regasification vessel moored at the Bahía Blanca port facilities, which allows for the supply of up to 17 mmcm/d of natural gas (or 600.34 mmcf/d). In December 2013, 22 months before the expiration as established in this charter party agreement, the first automatic extension of 36 additional months was executed, with an application date as of November 1, 2015; therefore, the expiration date of the agreement has been extended to October 2018.

Since the beginning of its operations, the regasification vessel has converted 19.64 bcm (or 693.48 bcf) of LNG into natural gas, which has been injected into a pipeline which feeds the Argentine national network. Most of this volume was supplied during the peak winter demand period. In 2016, natural gas injected into the network amounted to approximately 2.25 bcm (or 79.46 bcf).

YPF is the operator of UTE Escobar (a joint venture formed by YPF and ENARSA), which operates an LNG Regasification Terminal ("LNG Escobar") located in the km 74.5 of the Paraná River. The LNG Escobar terminal has a floating storage and regasification unit permanently moored at the new port facilities, for which UTE Escobar has executed agreements with Excelerate Energy to provide and operate a 151,000 cm (or 533,252 cf) regasification vessel moored at the LNG Escobar terminal with the capacity to supply up to 17 mmcm/d (or 600 mmcf/d) of natural gas.

Natural gas transportation and storage capacity

Natural gas is delivered by us through our own gathering systems to the five trunk lines operated by Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A and Transportadora de Gas del Sur S.A. from each of the major basins. The capacity of the natural gas transportation pipelines in Argentina is mainly used by distribution companies. A major portion of the available capacity of the transportation pipelines is booked by firm customers, mainly during the winter, leaving capacity available for interruptible customers to varying extents throughout the rest of the year.

We have utilized natural underground structures located close to consuming markets as underground natural gas storage facilities, with the objective of storing limited volumes of natural gas during periods of low demand and selling such natural gas during periods of high demand. Our principal gas storage facility, "Diadema," is located in the Patagonia region, near Comodoro Rivadavia city. The injection of natural gas into the reservoir started in January 2001.

Other investments and activities

NGLs

We participated in the development of our affiliate Mega to increase its ability to separate liquid petroleum products from natural gas. Through the fractionation of gas liquids, Mega increased production at the Loma La Lata gas field by approximately 5.0 mmcm/d (or 176.5 mmcf/d) in 2001 with our assistance.

We own 38% of Mega, while Petrobras and Dow Chemical have stakes of 34% and 28%, respectively.

Mega operates:

- A separation plant, which is located in the Loma La Lata field, in the province of Neuquén.
- An NGL fractionation plant, which produces ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline and is located in the city of Bahía Blanca in the province of Buenos Aires.
- A pipeline that links both plants and that transports NGLs.
- Transportation, storage and port facilities in close proximity to the fractionation plant.

Mega's maximum annual production capacity is 1.62 million tons of natural gasoline, LPG and ethane. YPF is Mega's only supplier of natural gas. The production of the fractionation plant is used mainly in the petrochemical operations of PBBPolisur S.A. ("PBB"), owned by Dow Chemical Company, and is also exported by tanker to Petrobras' facilities in Brazil.

Pursuant to Decree No. 2067/08 and Resolutions No. 1982/2011 and 1991/2011 of ENARGAS, since December 1, 2011, Mega had been required to pay, on a monthly basis, a fee of Ps. 0.405 per cubic meter of natural gas it purchases. This requirement has a significant impact on the operations of Mega and has been challenged in the Argentine federal courts. On October 27, 2015, the Argentine Supreme Court ("CSJN") ruled on the legal proceedings filed by Mega covering the period up to the issuance of Law No. 26,784 (November 13, 2012). It ruled that Decree 2067/08 was unconstitutional and did not apply to Mega.

In addition, on February 25, 2013, Mega filed another action requesting that the federal courts declare the unconstitutionality of Articles 53 and 54 of Law No. 26,784, which included within the provisions of Law No. 26,095 the fee created by Decree No. 2067/08 and ENARGAS regulations, which, as of the date hereof, has not been ruled on by the first instance judge.

Finally, on April 1, 2016, MINEM issued Resolution No. 28, which provided for the suspension of the application of the fee created by Decree No. 2067/08 and related ENARGAS regulations effective as of the date of issuance.

Electricity market—generation

The Argentine Electricity Market

Argentina's energy demand was 0.7% higher in 2016 than 2015 according to Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico S.A. ("CAMMESA"). Domestic consumption increased 0.6% and exports increased more than 500% (529 Gwh) during 2016.

In order to satisfy this energy demand, Argentina's overall power generation was 0.7% higher in 2016 than 2015 according to CAMMESA. In 2016, 65% of Argentina's power generation came from thermal power plants, 26% from hydroelectric power plants, 6% from nuclear power plants, 1% from renewable energy sources and 1% from spot imports from Uruguay and Paraguay (1470 Gwh). Those spot imports were used to satisfy peak demand hours without capacity reserves.

Peak capacity demand reached its maximum in February 2016 (25,380 Mw), leaving the electrical system without capacity reserve to satisfy that demand. Therefore, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy decided to invite the energy market to participate in two tender processes to add new power capacity to the system (Resolution No. 21/2016 and MINEM Resolution No. 136/2016).

Thermal power plants consumed 2,380,027 cm of diesel oil, a 6.4% increase compared to 2015, 2.65 million tons of fuel oil, a 14.1% decrease compared to 2015, and 15.7 billion cm of natural gas, an 8.6% increase compared to 2015.

The average electricity price was Ps. 1016.3/MWh, a 63% increase compared to 2015, while the annual average marginal cost of production was Ps. 2069.7/MWh, also a 63% increase compared to 2015.

In 2013, Resolution No. 95/2013 of the Secretariat of Energy changed the procedures and increased rates of remuneration that power generation plants receive, giving incentives to increase power plant reliability. In 2014, this rule was updated with Resolution No. 529/14 of the Secretariat of Energy, increasing the remuneration to be received by 75%. In 2015, the same rule was updated with Resolution No. 482/15 of the Secretariat of Energy, increasing the remuneration to be received by 25% and adding some new concepts. Finally, in 2016, the same rule was updated with Resolution No. 22/2016 of the Secretariat of Energy, increasing the remuneration to be received by old generation plants by 46%.

Resolution No. 420/2016 of the Secretariat of Electric Power, dated November 16, 2016, invited all interested parties to develop infrastructure projects that may contribute to cost reduction in the MEM by filing intent letters by December 9, 2016 (subsequently amended by Resolution No. 455/2016 to January 13, 2017). Projects

could include the following: a) combining cycles with new technology; b) combining existing generation units; c) new thermoelectric generators with cost effective locations or logistics, or that could utilize generated heat for other purposes; d) alternative fuel supply infrastructures; or e) pipes and/or any other technical alternative that could minimize the costs associated with electricity generation.

YPF in Power Generation

We participate in three power generation plants with an aggregate installed capacity of 1,622 MW:

- a 100% interest in Central Térmica Tucumán (410 MW combined cycle) through YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A ("YPF EE"), in which we have a 100% interest;
- a 100% interest in Central Térmica San Miguel de Tucumán (370 MW combined cycle) through YPF EE, in which we have 100% interest; and
- a 40% interest in Central Dock Sud (775 MW combined cycle and 67 MW gas turbines), directly and through Inversora Dock Sud S.A., in which we have a 42.86% interest.

On August 1, 2013, as a result of the spinoff of the assets of PlusPetrol Energy S.A., YPF EE was created to continue the power generation operations and businesses of Central Térmica Tucumán and Central Térmica San Miguel de Tucumán.

In 2016, YPF EE generated 5,383.9 GWh with its two combined cycle plants. Central Térmica Tucuman's production was 3,253.2 GWh, and Central Térmica San Miguel de Tucumán's production was 2,330.7 Gwh. Additionally, Central Dock Sud generated 5,025.75 GWh. The energy produced by YPF EE and Central Dock Sud (10,409.65 GWh in total) represented 7.5% of Argentina's electricity generation in 2016.

Energy produced by both combined cycle plants in Tucumán was 5.8% higher in 2016 compared to 2015, despite major overhauls on unit SMTUTG02 at Central Térmica San Miguel de Tucumán in October 2016 and November 2016.

In August 2013, after taking over the power plants, YPF EE accepted Resolution No. 95/2013 issued by the Secretariat of Energy, which allowed the company to increase rates of remuneration it received for spot electricity sales.

Energy produced by Central Dock Sud in 2016 increased by 32% compared to 2015 because of a major overhaul and a serious failure in the electrical connection during 2015.

Additionally, we own assets that are part of Filo Morado Partnership, which has an installed capacity of 63 MW. However the relevant facilities have not been in operation since November 2008.

In addition to YPF EE, we also own and operate power plants supplied with natural gas produced by us, which produce power to supply our upstream and downstream activities:

- Los Perales power plant (74 MW), which is located in the Los Perales natural gas field;
- Chihuido de la Sierra Negra power plant (40 MW); and
- Plaza Huincul power plant (40 MW).

During 2016, YPF EE developed the engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") of an important new thermal power generation plant, Central Térmica Loma Campana, which is located in Añelo, Neuquén. This additional generation plant is designed with the objective of supplying YPF's internal energy demand all over the country.

As a consequence of Law No. 27191 relating to renewable energy, YPF EE has commenced construction of its renewable generation project, Manantiales Behr Wind Farm, near Comodoro Rivadavia in the Chubut province, in order to supply the percentage of YPF total demand with clean generation that will be required by the law in 2018.

Within the framework of MINEM Resolution No. 21/2016, YPF EE, together with a subsidiary of General Electric, decided to engage in two projects for the development and operation of two power plants, both through special purpose vehicles under common control with the shareholders.

One project consists of a new 105 MW thermal power plant located at Loma Campana in Neuquén province, Argentina. The project has succeeded in obtaining a purchase price agreement at the second round of the power capacity auction established through S.E. Resolution No. 21/2016 and the reference terms issued by CAMMESA. The commercial operating date is estimated to be November 30, 2017.

The second project consists of a new 261 MW thermal power plant located at El Bracho in Tucumán province, Argentina. The project has succeeded in obtaining a purchase price agreement at the first round of the power capacity auction established through S.E. Resolution No. 21/2016 and the reference terms issued by CAMMESA. The commercial operating date is estimated to be January 31, 2018.

Both projects involve an aggregate investment of U.S.$270 million, and the total shareholders' contribution is estimated to be U.S.$75 million (approximately U.S.$50 million payable by YPF EE), with the remainder of the investment amount financed by financial institutions.

Natural gas distribution

We currently hold a 70% stake in Metrogas S.A. ("Metrogas"), a natural gas distribution company in the capital region and southern suburbs of Buenos Aires, and one of the main distributors in Argentina. During 2016, Metrogas distributed approximately 19.3 mmcm (or 681.0 mmcf) of natural gas per day to 2.4 million customers in comparison to approximately 19.5 mmcm (or 688.6 mmcf) of natural gas per day to 2.3 million customers in 2015. During May 2013, we, through our subsidiary YPF Inversora Energética S.A. ("YPF Inversora Energética"), gained 100% ownership of Gas Argentino S.A. ("GASA"), the controlling company of Metrogas, by acquiring shares representing the remaining 54.7% interest in GASA not already owned by us. In 2016, GASA and YPF Inversora Energética were both merged into us and dissolved without liquidation.

Additionally, on December 28, 2016, YPF received a copy of a letter sent to Metrogas from the National Gas Regulatory Authority (*Ente Nacional Regulador del Gas*), requesting that the shareholder structure of Metrogas be adapted to the term established in the Emergency Law (*Ley de Emergencia*) No. 25,561 and be in compliance with Article 34 of Law No. 24,076. YPF indirectly acquired a 70% participating interest in Metrogas, in a transaction that was authorized by ENARGAS Resolution No. I/2566 dated April 19, 2013, as reported on May 3, 2013 and, after the merger with YPF Inversora Energética S.A. and Gas Argentino S.A., became the equity holder of 70% of the shares of Metrogas.

In addition to complying with current regulations in this area and having all the necessary governmental authorizations, YPF will analyze the background of the aforementioned requirement and, based on this, will take the necessary actions to defend its interests and those of its shareholders.

Metrogas debt reorganization

Given the adverse business conditions, Metrogas decided to file a voluntary reorganization petition in June 2010.

On September 9, 2013, Metrogas made a formal presentation in connection with the reorganization proceedings, requesting that the court formally declare the completion of the proceedings.

On November 18, 2013, Metrogas received a notice from the National Commercial Court of First Instance No. 26 that sets forth the court's decision to terminate the reorganization proceedings.

Metrogas tariff issues

In January 2002, pursuant to the Public Emergency Law, the tariffs that Metrogas charges to its customers were converted from their original dollar values to pesos at a rate of Ps.1.00 to U.S.$1.00. Thus, the company's tariffs were effectively frozen since indexation of any kind is not permitted under the Public Emergency Law.

The Public Emergency Law also provides that the Argentine government should renegotiate public utility services agreements affected by the change to Argentine peso prices.

The Public Emergency Law, which was originally scheduled to expire in December 2003, has been extended until December 31, 2017. As a consequence, the renegotiation terms for licenses and concessions of utility services were also extended.

Metrogas and the UNIREN (*Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos*) signed a temporary agreement in September 2008. In November 2012, ENARGAS published Resolution No. 2,407/12 that authorizes Metrogas, following the terms of the temporary agreement discussed above, to apply a fixed amount in each customer's bill, differentiating by type of customer according to the terms of the resolution and following the application of the methodology to be determined by the regulating agency.

Metrogas has been invoicing customers with this new tariff charge since December 3, 2012.

Resolution No. 2851/2014 issued by ENARGAS on April 7, 2014 approved new applicable tariffs effective April 1, 2014, June 1, 2014 and August 1, 2014 under a price scheme whereby customers that register a decrease in consumption of over 20% will continue with the same tariff level as that which was in effect until March 31, 2014, while customers that achieve a reduction of between 5% and 20% will be charged a tariff approximately 50% lower in relation with the actual price variation, which will be applied to customers unable to reduce their consumption or whose reduction is below 5%.

Temporary Economic Assistance in 2015

On June 8, 2015, the Official Gazette published S.E. Resolution No. 263/2015 whereby the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved the allocation of funds as temporary economic assistance to be paid in ten consecutive installments for Metrogas and other natural gas distributors effective from March 2015. The compensation was intended to cover expenditures and investments related to the regular operation of the natural gas public service and in advance of the Comprehensive Tariff Revision to be carried out in the future.

This resolution establishes that the beneficiaries will assign a portion of the funds received by each of the monthly installments to cancel unpaid past due debt as of December 31, 2014 with natural gas producers, and moreover, that distributors may not incur more debt resulting from the purchase of natural gas after the above-mentioned resolution has taken effect.

In the case of Metrogas, ENARGAS established a need for funds for 2015 to be disbursable monthly according to the schedule between March and December. ENARGAS also established that the company would assign a portion of the temporary economic assistance to pay debts to producers from December 31, 2014 in 36 monthly installments, plus interest, effective from January 2015, calculated using the current "Average Active Rate of Banco Nación for Commercial Discount Operations" (2.05% monthly), and would begin to pay the installments in March 2015.

ENARGAS stated that distributors would proceed to pay gas purchase invoices due in 2015, estimating payments within 30, 60 and 90 days in line with the receipt of invoices by clients.

In 2015, Metrogas accrued temporary economic assistance amounting to Ps. 711 million and collected Ps. 561.7 million in 2015 and Ps. 149.3 million in 2016. Metrogas has also entered into payment agreements with the majority of producers in accordance with the terms of S.E. Resolution No. 263/2015.

Approved Tariffs and Temporary Economic Assistance in 2016

After holding the public hearings required by MINEM (*Punto de Ingreso al Sistema de Transporte* or "PIST" prices) and ENARGAS (Transportation and Distribution Tariffs) and publishing the Final Report of the hearings (Art. 21 ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,158/2005), on October 7, 2016, the Official Gazette published MINEM Resolution No. 212 – E/2016 (PIST prices), ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016, which describes tariff schedules for Metrogas customers, and ENARGAS Resolutions No. 4,053/2016 and 4,054/2016 with the tariff schedules for the transportation companies, Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. and Transportadora de Gas del Sur S.A., respectively. In this respect, MINEM Resolution No. 212 – E/2016 provides for a gradual increase of PIST prices to reduce the application of the subsidies provided by the Argentine government according to a price proposal to be prepared—and subject to approval of MINEM—by the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources.

ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016 decided to: (i) declare Public Hearing No. 83 valid; (ii) approve as from October 7, 2016, the new tariff schedules to be applied to customers within Metrogas' license area; (iii) approve as from October 7, 2016, the new tariff schedules to be applied to customers within Metrogas' license area that have a savings of 15% or higher on their consumption with respect to the same period of the previous year; and (iv) approve as from October 7, 2016, the new tariff schedules to be applied to customers within Metrogas' license area registered with the Registry provided by ENARGAS Resolution No. I-2,905/14 (Social Tariff).

Furthermore, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016 provides limits to increases for residential and small general service category customers when the total amount of the invoice is above Ps. 250. In line with the provisions of ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,726/2016, the monthly payment of the invoices shall be maintained and the Mandatory Investment Plan ratified.

Finally, on October 31, 2016, ENARGAS approved, effective as of October 7, 2016, the tariff charts corresponding to the category "Social Welfare Institutions" (ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,092/2016) under the terms of MINEM Resolution No. 218 - E/2016 and Law 27,218, which established the Specific Utilities Tariff Regime for Social Welfare Institutions.

Considering the aforementioned, the real impact will depend on a variable beyond our control, which is the reduction in consumption customers may have, which will depend not only on their individual actions to reduce the use of gas, but also on the effects of weather, among others, during the compared periods.

On November 16, 2016, ENARGAS called for a public hearing in order to consider (i) Metrogas' Integral Tariff Review; (ii) amendment proposals, prepared by ENARGAS, to the Transportation and Distribution Service Regulations approved by Executive Order No. 2255/92 and, (iii) the methodology of six-month adjustments. MetroGas' public hearing took place on December 7, 2016.

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas, MINEM and Ministry of Economy signed the Transitional Agreement 2017 and the Letter of Understanding of Contractual Renegotiation.

On March 30, 2017, ENARGAS issued Resolution No. I/4356/2017 that decided (i) the tariff schedules that resulted from the analysis made by ENARGAS within the framework of the Integral Tariff Review, (ii) the transitional tariff schedules to apply as of April 1, 2017 , (iii) the mandatory investments plan, and (iv) the methodology of the six-month adjustments. See additionally "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural Gas."

In addition, on December 30, 2016, the Official Gazette published MINEM Resolution No. 312 – E/2016, which provides for new transitional economic assistance for Licensees of the Natural Gas Distribution Service in order to afford the established mandatory investments (with respect to Metrogas) in ENARGAS Resolutions No. 3726, dated March 31, 2016, and No. 4044, dated October 6, 2016, and the payment to gas producers, all of which will be included in the Integral Tariff Review.

According to the resolution, the transfer of amounts allocated to Metrogas, which totaled Ps 759.2 million, will be applicable as long as, in the opinion of ENARGAS, the financial situation of the Company that gave rise to the provision of the assistance continues, considering the availability of funds to face the investment obligations and payments to gas producers.

In order to obtain the funds of the transitional economic assistance, Metrogas shall submit to ENARGAS an affidavit under the terms of ENARGAS Note No. 106/2017 concerning the proposed use of the required amounts. According to ENARGAS' instructions, should the affidavits be in line with the provisions of MINEM Resolution No. 312 – E/2016, they shall be forwarded to the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources reporting to MINEM to provide the transfer of the assistance. Furthermore, the resolution provides that Licensees shall not be able to distribute dividends under the terms of MINEM Resolution No. 31/2016.

Funds from a letter of understanding executed on November 21, 2012 with ENARGAS, a provisional agreement executed on March 26, 2014 with the UNIREN (*Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos*) and collections from the temporary economic assistance program in 2015 and 2016 are not at all sufficient to restore the financial condition of Metrogas to a reasonable state.

Seasonality

For a description of the seasonality of our business, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Seasonality."

On February 16, 2017, MINEM published Resolution No. 29-E/2017, through which it called a public hearing to be held on March 10, 2017 to consider new natural gas prices at PIST that would be determined to apply to the half-year period commencing in April 2017. The hearing took place, and the final report by the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources was issued to the MINEM; however, up to the date of this annual report, the MINEM resolution determining such prices is still pending.

Research and Development

At the end of 2013, YPF created YPF Tecnología S.A. ("Y-TEC"), a highly specialized company focusing on research and development ("R&D") activities. YPF holds an interest stake of 51% and CONICET, a state-owned research and development organization, holds an equity interest of 49%.

All lines of R&D carried out by Y-TEC are mainly aligned with the needs of YPF. The Board of Directors of Y-TEC consists of three directors appointed by YPF and two directors appointed by CONICET; additionally, the Chairman and the General Manager of Y-TEC are appointed by YPF.

For the operations of Y-TEC, five hectares from the National University of La Plata ("UNLP") were acquired, and a 13,000 m2 building consisting of 47 labs and 12 experimental plants was recently built. The team and the equipment moved into the new building in June 2016. More than 300 professionals work in the new building, to create innovative solutions for the energy sector.

The main goals of Y-TEC are: to generate high-impact technological solutions, provide high quality technical and laboratory support services and lead the fast implementation in the industry of existing innovative technologies (quick wins).

The new R&D portfolio consists of 65 projects, 28 short-term high impact quick wins and more than 80 technical assistance and specialized services.

In 2016, U.S.$27.7 million was allocated to R&D activities, and U.S.$12.23 million (YPF's working interest) was invested in new laboratory building and equipment. In 2015, U.S.$29.7 million was allocated to R&D activities, and U.S.$22.7 million (YPF's working interest) was invested in a new laboratory building and equipment. In 2014, approximately U.S.$28.7 million was allocated to R&D activities, 28% of which corresponded to cooperation with external technology centers. In order to support these R&D activities, we invested U.S.$25.4 million in the new laboratory building and equipment.

Y-TEC believes in the value of liaising with technological partners to reinforce regional leadership, adopting the open innovation concept. This concept allows us to reduce technological risk, shorten the time to have the product on the market and minimize costs.

In 2017, we have opened more than twenty "Innovation Spaces." These are areas promoted by Y-TEC to complement scientific capacities in public and private institutions and allow the generation of technological products of high impact for the national energy industry. Knowledge, experience and state-of-the-art equipment are brought together by Y-TEC and CONICET.

All R&D will be supported by a staff of over 6,000 researchers and doctors from different areas of science, available to the CONICET through agreements with different universities and institutes of research and development.

Y-TEC explores opportunities throughout the energy sector. This is a broad and diversified strategy divided into six strategic areas: Non-Conventional Resources, Mature Fields, Refinery and Petrochemical, Gas, New Energies and Environmental Sustainability.

In exploration and production of unconventional resources, R&D efforts are focused on the design, development and application of very specific technologies. Our most important challenges include the design and development of simulation and modeling tools, specific software, measuring devices, proppants, fluids and materials for optimizing perforation, hydraulic stimulation and production operations in our oilfields.

To optimize production from mature fields, we focused on the development of enhanced oil recovery technologies and the development of new processes and materials to reduce the operational costs of our facilities, to increase their run life and integrity.

Regarding refining and marketing of petroleum products, we applied our technological knowledge to optimize refinery operations and improve product quality, with a strong focus on the achievement of energy efficiency and environmental improvements. In the petrochemical business, R&D activities are mainly focused on the development of new products with higher added value, such as special solvents, fertilizers and several agricultural products.

Renewable energy is a strategic R&D area. Energy storage based on li-ion technologies, solar energy (photovoltaics and thermal), hydrogen production, bioenergy and energy efficiency are among the greater challenges.

Competition

In our Upstream business, we encounter competition from major international oil companies and other domestic oil companies in acquiring exploration permits and production concessions. Our Upstream business may also encounter competition from oil and gas companies created and owned by certain Argentine provinces, including La Pampa, Neuquén, Santa Cruz and Chubut. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Overview" and "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 26,197." However, changes introduced in the Hydrocarbons Law through Law No. 27,007 (2014) limit the ability of provincial companies to possess future exclusive rights over permits and concessions, which supports competition in the Argentine oil and gas industry. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law." Moreover, during the last several years we have made a comprehensive move to secure, either by renewing, extending and converting through mechanisms provided in the Law, the majority of such permits and concessions in Argentina considered valuable in the long term.

Over the past few years, several measures to promote the development of the industry occurred. The Argentine government established a program to encourage additional production of natural gas which provides participating companies with a natural gas price of U.S.$7.50/mmBtu for such additional production. Initially, larger producers with diversified portfolios joined the program. Later on, the program was adapted to include mid-

and small-sized oil and gas companies with less diversified portfolios, so as to further promote the development of indigenous natural gas resources. Currently, 97% of natural gas production in Argentina is included into this program. Different tranches of the program are scheduled to expire between the end of 2017 and 2018. In connection with that, in March 2017 a new stimulus program for natural gas production from non-conventional reservoirs was created (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—MINEM Resolution No. 46/2017"). Furthermore, by the end of 2016, the Argentine government established a new tariff scheme for certain types of natural gas consumers, which progressively reduces subsidies and introduces market prices. It is expected that similar regularization will occur with consumers of power generation, a sector where the Argentine government has already initiated a process to add new capacity during 2016 through a series of tenders that award 10-year contracts at market prices. See additionally "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural Gas" and "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Electricity."

Still another measure to promote the oil and gas industry was the creation of the "Investment Promotion Scheme for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in Argentina set forth in in Decree 929/13. The Decree creates an allowance to export, free of export taxes, up to 20% of hydrocarbons produced from projects requiring an investment in excess of U.S.$1 billion. Companies accessing the allowance can also retain U.S. dollars from their exports abroad. Both the natural gas pricing program and the investment promotion scheme were incorporated into the Hydrocarbons Law, as amended by Law No. 27,007, reinforcing their position as an instrumental part of the energy policy in Argentina. Furthermore, the investment threshold for investments funded with U.S. dollars brought to Argentina's financial market has been reduced to U.S.$250 million. In October 2014, the Argentine congress passed Law No. 27,007, which amended the Hydrocarbons Law and introduced very important changes in order to have a more modern framework that recognizes specific considerations for petroleum companies, such as those working in unconventional resources, offshore and in enhanced oil recovery. The changes further strengthen synergies, promote investments and seek uniformity. Besides recognizing the benefits of the gas pricing scheme and the promotional regime for investments, Law No. 27,007 reflects new terms and conditions for permits and concessions according to the types of exploration projects. The 35-year concession term for unconventional exploitation is a distinctive key feature for the development of the unconventional resources in Argentina. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law." YPF believes that these measures further help attract strategic partners for the development of its unconventional resource base. Following Chevron and Dow Chemical, YPF was able to create development projects with Pampa Energía and Petronas. During 2016, and following the cases of Loma Campana, La Amarga Chica, Bajada de Añelo and Bandurria Sur, YPF further converted into unconventional resource permits and concessions 11 key blocks, including some where YPF works with partners such as Exxon Mobil, Total and Pluspetrol. The conversion of these blocks according to Law No. 27,007 also eliminated or reduced substantially certain carried interest of the provincial company, Gas y Petróleo de Nequen, thus augmenting the possibilities of future development of these highly prospective areas. At the same time, other companies were able to advance their exploration and pilot projects, in some instances with new partners, including YPF as a non-operating party to some existing JVs where YPF is used to participating. We believe that increasing the number of participants in the market causes the industry to become more dynamic in the long term and that with additional critical mass it will become more efficient as well.

In our Refining and Marketing and Chemicals businesses, we face competition from several major international oil companies, such as Axion (previously ESSO, a former subsidiary of ExxonMobil acquired by Bridas Corporation), Shell and Petrobras (recently acquired by Pampa Energía), as well as several domestic oil companies. In our export markets, we compete with numerous oil and trading companies.

We operate in a dynamic market in the Argentine downstream industry and the crude oil and natural gas production industry. Crude oil and most refined products prices are subject to international supply and demand and, in certain cases, to Argentine regulations. Although the Argentine market has its own dynamics and fundamentals, changes in the domestic and international prices of crude oil and refined products have some direct effect on our results of operations and on our levels of capital expenditures. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Oil and gas prices, including the recent decline in global prices for oil and gas, could affect our business."

On May 3, 2012, the Expropriation Law was passed by the Argentine congress. See "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law." Although the Expropriation Law and its principles are still in place, the Government seems to endorse the idea that these principles could be better served introducing more competition into the market which should lead to an improved supply of energy sources of the oil and gas industry in Argentina, thus benefiting the consumers in the long term. The progressive elimination of subsidies in the gas sector and the promotion of the rapid convergence to international oil prices highlight certain changes in the energy policy.

Finally, on a daily basis our business manages competitive factors that are in turn influenced by international and local variables, such as international crude oil and refining products pricing, inflation, foreign exchange rates and employment rates. YPF continually adjusts its product offerings and the costs of its operations in order to adapt to these variables. Since the end of 2014, producers, refiners, the Argentine government and other relevant players have been working to progressively adapt to the abrupt change in international oil and gas prices that occurred during 2014. Producers and refiners have agreed to adjust local crude oil prices according to certain schemes while the Argentine government has been reducing or eliminating certain taxes, such as those that levied crude oil export. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions." In some cases, the Argentine government has allowed export premiums and other stimuli benefits for local producers. Producers and refiners continue to work closely to encourage contractors and unions to contribute by reducing costs and increasing productivity, thus making 2017 an opportunity to further improve the competitiveness of the industry as a whole. One such move in this direction is the Amendment to Union Collective Bargaining Agreement as of February 2017 in order to reflect new conditions for Non-Conventional Operations. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Employee Matters" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" for a description of the main risks and uncertainties we face.

Environmental Matters

YPF-Argentine operations

Our operations are subject to a wide range of laws and regulations relating to the general impact of industrial operations on the environment, including air emissions and waste water, the disposal or remediation of soil or water contaminated with hazardous or toxic waste, fuel specifications to address air emissions and the effect of the environment on health and safety. We have made and will continue to make expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations. In Argentina, local, provincial and national authorities are moving towards more stringent enforcement of applicable laws. In addition, since 1997, Argentina has been implementing regulations that require our operations to meet stricter environmental standards that are comparable in many respects to those in effect in the United States and in countries within the European Community. These regulations establish the general framework for environmental protection requirements, including the establishment of fines and criminal penalties for their violation. We have undertaken measures to achieve compliance with these standards and are undertaking various abatement and remediation projects, the more significant of which are discussed below. We cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulation will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws will be administered or enforced. Compliance with more stringent laws or regulations, as well as more vigorous enforcement policies of regulatory agencies, could require additional expenditures in the future by us, including the installation and operation of systems and equipment for remedial measures, and could affect our operations generally. In addition, violations of these laws and regulations may result in the imposition of administrative or criminal fines or penalties and may lead to personal injury claims or other liabilities.

We continued making investments in order to comply with new Argentine fuel specifications, pursuant to Resolution No. 1283/06 (amended by Resolution No. 478/2009) of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy (which replaces Resolution No. 398/03) relating to, among other things, the purity of diesels. In the La Plata refinery, a new ultra-low sulfur diesel desulfurization plant was started up during 2012. In Luján de Cuyo refinery, new HDS III (diesel desulfurization) and HTN II (gasoline desulfurization) plants were started up in 2013. Additionally, we are increasing the tankage capacity of several of our terminals in order to optimize fuel distribution logistics. First stage projects related to biofuels, such as the addition of bioethanol to gasoline and FAME to diesel, were accomplished by the end of 2009 and were operational by the beginning of 2010. During 2010 and 2011, additional bioethanol facilities at several terminals were installed and became ready to operate. Also, during this period, further investments were made in several terminals in order to allow the increased addition of FAME to diesel and to

improve the related biofuel logistics. A new facility for FAME blending was started up in 2013 in the Montecristo terminal. In 2014, a 3,000 cm FAME tank at Terminal Dock Sud ("TDS") a 3,000 cm FAME tank at TVM and two 200 cm ethanol tanks at Concepción del Uruguay were built. A new 3,000 cm FAME tank was also completed in the San Lorenzo terminal.

At each of our refineries during 2016, we continued with the initiatives relating to remedial investigations, feasibility studies and pollution abatement projects, which are designed to address potentially contaminated sites and air emissions. In addition, we have implemented an environmental management system to assist our efforts to collect and analyze environmental data in our upstream and downstream operations.

Also, as part of our commitment to satisfying domestic demand for fuels and meeting high environmental standards, during 2013 we started up a new Continuous Catalyst Regeneration ("CCR") unit which involved an investment of U.S.$453 million. The plant uses the latest worldwide technology to perform chemical processes and improvements in productivity, safety and environmental standards. Additionally, the plant produces aromatics that can be used as octane enhancers for gasoline and automotive applications, as well as increases hydrogen production to feed the fuel hydrogenation processes to increase fuel quality and reduce sulfur content, further reducing the environmental impact of internal combustion engines.

On September 2016, we started up a new coke unit at the La Plata refinery, which involved an investment of U.S.$ 978 million, replacing the one that was severely damaged in the incident that occurred on April 2, 2013. The new unit design is expected to optimize energy efficiency and minimize particulate matter emissions. In addition to the projects mentioned above, we have begun to implement a broad range of environmental projects in the domestic Exploration and Production, Refining & Marketing and Chemicals segments, such as increasing the capacity of biological treatment in the La Plata refinery, a new flare in the Luján de Cuyo refinery, wastewater treatment and fire protection facilities, new flare in CIPH, improvement of fireproofing in existing facilities and implementation of bottom loading systems in terminals.

We and several other industrial companies operating in the La Plata area have entered into a community emergency response agreement with three municipalities and local hospitals, firefighters and other health and safety service providers to implement an emergency response program. This program is intended to prevent damages and losses resulting from accidents and emergencies, including environmental emergencies. Similar projects and agreements were developed at other refineries and harbor terminals as well. During 2016, we began to implement a similar program in the Luján de Cuyo area.

In 1991, we entered into an agreement with certain other oil and gas companies to implement a plan to reduce and assess environmental damage resulting from oil spills in Argentine surface waters to reduce the environmental impact of potential oil spills offshore. This agreement involves consultation on technological matters and mutual assistance in the event of any oil spills in rivers or at sea due to accidents involving tankers or offshore exploration and production. During 1997 and 1998, each of our refineries (La Plata, Luján de Cuyo, and Plaza Huincul) were certified under the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 9001 (quality performance) and ISO 14001 (environmental performance). All of them are also certified under the OHSAS 18001 (occupational health and safety performance) standard. In addition, since 2008, the La Plata and Luján de Cuyo complexes have been verified in accordance with ISO 14064 for the inventories of industrial greenhouse gases. The refineries maintain their systems under continuous improvement and revision by accredited organizations.

With respect to climate change, YPF has:

- committed to active promotion of identification and pursuit of opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations;
- established a new internal corporate commitment on climate change and energy efficiency which was developed in June 2015. This document sets the framework for the company to work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to mitigation activities while promoting sustainable development and preserving natural resources;

- intensified the execution of internal projects to obtain credits under the relevant clean development mechanisms through the efficient use of resources, contributing to the transfer of technology and to the sustainable development of Argentina;
- obtained the approval of the United Nations in December 2010 for an industrial project developed by YPF in Argentina defined as a Clean Development Mechanism ("CDM") project, the first of its kind in the world. The project in the La Plata refinery reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels used for process heating by replacing these fuels with recovered waste gases that were previously burned in flares. The project increases energy efficiency by reducing the demand for fuel oil and natural gas, allowing an estimated annual emission reduction of approximately 200,000 tons of CO2. On September 7, 2012, 89,930 Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) were issued by the United Nations after a peer review of the reported reduction in emissions. During 2016, the La Plata project reduced CO2 emissions by approximately 130,000 tons;.
- obtained the approval of the United Nations in December 2011 for an industrial project developed by YPF in Argentina defined as a CDM at the Luján de Cuyo refinery. During 2016, the Luján de Cuyo project reduced CO2 emissions by approximately 26,000 tons;
- developed a new methodology which was approved by the United Nations in 2007 under the name of AM0055 "Baseline and Monitoring Methodology for the recovery and utilization of waste gas in refinery facilities." Currently, six CDM projects are being developed around the world (Argentina, China, Kuwait and Egypt) applying this methodology developed by YPF;
- undertook third-party greenhouse gas emission inventory verification for refining and chemical operations in accordance with the ISO 14064 Standard. The inventory at CIE has been verified since 2008. In July 2016, the inventory verification process for greenhouse gases in the La Plata complex and the Luján de Cuyo refinery was completed. During 2016, we began to implement third-party greenhouse gas emission inventory verification in the Plaza Huincul refinery, with the goal of completing the verification during 2017;
- estimated the contribution that its forestry projects located in the province of Neuquén had with respect to climate change. These projects constitute approximately 6,500 hectares of trees forested under a long-term work program. Using the afforestation methodologies and tools available at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("UNFCCC") Clean Development Mechanism web site, it was possible to arrive to a conservative estimated amount of approximately 760,000 tons of CO2 equivalents that were captured by the afforestation project activities from 1984 (when the first afforestation activity occurred) through 2013;
- strengthened the relationship established with the Argentinean Environmental Authority (*Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación*), in particular with its Climate Change Unit (*Dirección de Cambio Climático*) in order to collaborate with the development of the Third National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC;
- signed a framework agreement with the Argentinean Environmental Authority for a mutual collaboration on environmental issues, particularly relating to climate change; and
- executed a pilot project on adaptation activities in a particular site of the company, using an adaptation tool that required the identification of climate risks, research on past, current and future climate trends and the identification of current taken and needed adaptation activities.

In relation with water management activities, the "Local Water Tool" has been implemented on two sites for the identification of water risks and practices taken of the proper management of water and effluents. Furthermore, during the past years a baseline study on water management has been performed for the different facilities of the company, which allowed us to establish the points of water intake and water disposal (effluent) with corresponding volumes. Focusing on the development and research, the company created YPF Tecnología S.A. (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Research and Development") where environmental activities are being undertaken in different fields. In particular, during 2016 activities on strengthening the biological restoration of sites were performed. These activities were supported by local universities as well.

Our estimated capital expenditures are based on currently available information and on current laws. Any future information or future changes in laws or technology could cause a revision of such estimates. Moreover, while we do not expect environmental expenditures to have a significant impact on our future results of operations, changes in management's business plans or in Argentine laws and regulations may cause expenditures to become material to our financial position, and may affect results of operations in any given year.

Unconventional oil and gas efforts led by YPF

Organically rich shale gas and oil accumulations are drawing increasing attention worldwide as sources of significant natural gas and oil reserves.

Since 2008, YPF has led various exploration and development projects related to unconventional resources in Argentina, the most important being in the Vaca Muerta formation within Neuquina basin.

The Vaca Muerta formation is found between 2,500 and 4,000 meters of depth, more than 2,000 meters below the water table, which is usually located at depths of 300-500 meters. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our domestic operations are subject to extensive regulation" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Oil and gas activities are subject to significant economic, environmental and operational risks."

Hydraulic stimulation, a long time proven technology, allows these resources to be extracted in an efficient and environmentally-friendly way. Hydraulic stimulation consists of injecting high pressure fluids and sand into the wellbore to crack the rock and enable the trapped hydrocarbons in the formation to flow to the surface like in any conventional well.

Generally, this technique uses water and sand (99.5% of the water can be recycled) and additives (0.5%). These additives are the same as those used in products for household and commercial applications, such as sodium chloride (used in table salt), borate salts (used in cosmetics), potassium carbonate (used in detergents), guar gum (used in ice cream) and isopropyl alcohol (used in deodorants).

The water used for the development of these reservoirs is acquired from bodies of running water and it represents only a small percentage of the total flow, which involves much lower volumes than those used for agricultural and human consumption in the province of Neuquén.

From the beginning of unconventional operations, YPF has considered the environmental protection as one of the values of its health, safety and environment policy.

In accordance with law Disposition No. 112/2011 of the Environmental Subsecretary of Neuquén, the project has an Environmental Baseline Study ("EBS"). The EBS includes the current description and environmental characterization of the concession areas and specifically environmental components that may be affected significantly by the projects and activities.

YPF developed a water management framework, which focuses on three key areas of water use: water resources (sustainability factors, measures that consider the needs of other local water users, and the net environmental effect); water use and efficiency (controls of replacing water use, reducing water consumption, and the reuse and recycling to consider the net environmental effect); and wastewater management (consider similar sustainability factors and the net environmental effect as outlined for water resources).

In addition, YPF commissioned the following studies: (i) a hydrogeological study of confined and semi-confined aquifers of Neuquén and Rayoso Groups and hydrogeological study of the unconfined aquifer of the alluvial plain of the Neuquén River in the Loma Campana area and (ii) a similar study in the Narambuena area, which was conducted in 2016.

Offshore Operations

All the offshore blocks in which we have a working interest are included in a Health, Safety and Environmental ("HSE") Management system to address risks and environmental impacts during each phase of the offshore activities.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Most of our property, which comprises investments in assets which allow us to explore or exploit crude oil and natural gas reserves, as well as refineries, storage, manufacturing and transportation facilities and service stations, is located in Argentina. See "—Downstream—Refining division" and "—Downstream—Logistics Division." As of December 31, 2016, 100% of our proved reserves were located in Argentina.

Our petroleum exploration and production rights are in general based on sovereign grants of concession. Upon the expiration of the concession, our exploration and production assets associated with the particular property subject to the relevant concession revert to the government. See "—Exploration and Production Overview—Main properties." In addition, as of December 31, 2016, we leased 83 service stations to third parties and also had activities with service stations that are owned by third parties and operated by them under a supply contract with us for the distribution of our products.

Insurance

The scope and coverage of the insurance policies and indemnification obligations discussed below are subject to change, and such policies are subject to cancellation in certain circumstances. In addition, the indemnification provisions of certain of our drilling, maintenance and other service contracts may be subject to differing interpretations, and enforcement of those provisions may be limited by public policy and other considerations. We may also be subject to potential liabilities for which we are not insured or in excess of our insurance coverage, including liabilities discussed in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—We may not have sufficient insurance to cover all the operating hazards that we are subject to," "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—The oil and gas industry is subject to particular economic and operational risks" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—We may incur significant costs and liabilities related to environmental, health and safety matters."

Argentine Operations

We insure our operations against risks inherent in the oil and gas industry, including loss of or damage to property and our equipment, control-of-well incidents, loss of production or profits incidents, removal of debris, sudden and accidental pollution, damage and clean up and third-party claims, including personal injury and loss of life, among other business risks. Our insurance policies are typically renewable annually and generally contain policy limits, exclusions and deductibles.

Our insurance policy covering our Argentine operations provides third party liability coverage up to U.S.$400 million per incident, with a deductible of U.S.$2 million, in each and every loss. Certain types of incidents, such as intentional pollution and gradual and progressive pollution are excluded from the policy's coverage. The policy's coverage extends to control-of-well incidents, defined as an unintended flow of drilling fluid, oil, gas or water from the well that cannot be contained by equipment on site, by increasing the weight of drilling fluid or by diverting the fluids safely into production. Our policy provides coverage for third-party liability claims relating to pollution from a control-of-well event ranging from U.S.$75 million for certain onshore losses and a maximum combined single limit of U.S.$250 million for offshore losses.

Our insurance policy also covers physical loss or damage in respect of, but not limited to, onshore and offshore property of any kind and description (whether upstream or downstream), up to U.S.$2 billion per incident combined for downstream and upstream operations, with varying deductibles of between U.S.$1 million and U.S.$5 million, including loss of production or profits with deductibles of 90 days for downstream operations and 60 days with a minimum deductible of U.S.$20 million for upstream operations.

Argentine regulations require us to purchase from specialized insurance companies (*Aseguradoras de Riesgos de Trabajo*) insurance covering the risk of personal injury and loss of life of our employees. Our insurance policies cover medical expenses, lost wages and loss of life, in the amounts set forth in the applicable regulations. These regulatory requirements also apply to all of our contractors.

We have adopted a position in agreements entered into with contractors that provide drilling services, well services or other services to our exploration and production operations ("E&P Services Agreements"), whereby contractors are generally responsible for indemnifying us to varying degrees for certain damages caused by their personnel and property above the drilling surface. Similarly, we are generally responsible under our drilling contracts to indemnify our contractors for any damages caused by our personnel and property above the drilling surface.

In connection with losses or liabilities resulting from damages caused below the surface, we have agreed with some contractors that YPF assumes responsibility for indemnifying our contractors provided that such damages below the surface have not been caused by the negligence of the contractor in which case the contractor shall be liable up to a limited amount agreed by the parties in the E&P Services Agreements. However, we have also agreed with a number of contractors that YPF shall be responsible and shall indemnify contractors for damages or liabilities caused below the surface, unless such damages or liabilities result from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of contractors, in which case contractor shall be liable in full or, in certain cases, up to a limited amount.

E&P Services Agreements usually establish that contractors are responsible for pollution or contamination including clean-up costs and third party damages caused above the surface by the spill of substances under their control, provided that the damage has been caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the contractor. In the event of pollution or contamination produced below the surface, contractors shall also typically be liable for damages caused due to the contractor's negligence or willful misconduct. However, in this last case the damages are also usually limited to an amount agreed upon by the parties in the E&P Services Agreement.

We are also partners in several joint ventures and projects that are not operated by us. Contractual provisions, as well as our obligations arising from each agreement, can vary. In certain cases, insurance coverage is provided by the insurance policy entered into by the operator, while in others, our risks are covered by our insurance policy covering our Argentine operations. In addition, in certain cases we may contract insurance covering specific incidents or damages that are not provided for in the operator's insurance policy. We also retain the risk for liability not indemnified by the field or rig operator in excess of our insurance coverage. With respect to downstream servicing contracts, contractors are usually responsible for damages to their own personnel and caused by them to third parties and they typically indemnify us for damages to equipment. A mutual hold-harmless provision for indirect damages such as those resulting from loss of use or loss of profits is normally included.

Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government

Overview

The Argentine oil and gas industry is regulated by Law No. 17,319, referred to as the "Hydrocarbons Law," which was enacted in 1967 and amended by Law No. 26,197 enacted in 2007 and Law No. 27,007 enacted in 2014, which established the general legal framework for the exploration and production of oil and gas, and Law No. 24,076, referred to as the "Natural Gas Law," enacted in 1992, which established the basis for deregulation of natural gas transportation and distribution industries. See "—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law."

The National Executive Office issues the regulations to complement these laws. The regulatory framework of the Hydrocarbons Law was established on the assumption that the reservoirs of hydrocarbons would be national properties and Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado, our predecessor, would lead the oil and gas industry and operate under a different framework than private companies. In 1992, the "Privatization Law" privatized YPF and provided for transfer of hydrocarbon reservoirs from the Argentine government to the provinces, subject to the existing rights of the holders of exploration permits and production concessions.

The Privatization Law granted us 24 exploration permits covering approximately 132,735 km2 and 50 production concessions covering approximately 32,560 km2. Limits under the Hydrocarbons Law on the number of concessions for transportation that may be held by any entity, and the total area of exploration permits that may be granted to a single entity, were eliminated by Law No. 27,007. As a consequence of the transfer of ownership of certain hydrocarbons areas to the provinces, we participate in competitive bidding rounds organized since the year 2000 by several provincial governments for the award of contracts for the exploration of hydrocarbons.

In October 2004, the Argentine congress enacted Law No. 25,943, creating a new state-owned energy company, ENARSA. The corporate purpose of ENARSA is the exploration and exploitation of solid, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, the transport, storage, distribution, commercialization and industrialization of these products, as well as the transportation and distribution of natural gas, and the generation, transportation, distribution and sale of electricity. Moreover, Law No. 25,943 granted to ENARSA all exploration concessions in respect to offshore areas located beyond 12 nautical miles from the coast line up to the outer boundary of the continental shelf that were vacant at the time of the effectiveness of this law (i.e., November 3, 2004). Law No. 25,943 has been modified by Law No. 27,007, as described below, eliminating all permits and hydrocarbon production concessions where association agreements with ENARSA have not been signed and reverting them to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy (except for permits and concessions granted prior to Law No. 25,943). Additionally, Law No. 27,007 provides for a six month negotiating period to convert association agreements with ENARSA into permits or concessions. In September 2015, the National Executive Office and YPF began negotiating the conversion of association agreements executed with ENARSA. As of the date of this annual report, these negotiations are ongoing.

In addition, in October 2006, Law No. 26,154 created a regime of tax incentives aimed at encouraging hydrocarbon exploration and which apply to new exploration permits awarded in respect of the offshore areas granted to ENARSA and those over which no rights have been granted to third parties under the Hydrocarbons Law, provided the provinces in which the hydrocarbon reservoirs are located adhere to this regime. Association with ENARSA is a precondition to qualifying for the benefits provided by the regime created by Law No. 26,154. The benefits include: early reimbursement of the value added tax for investments made and expenses incurred during the exploration period and for investments made within the production period; accelerated amortization of investments made in the exploration period and the accelerated recognition of expenses in connection with production over a period of three years rather than over the duration of production; and exemptions to the payment of import duties for capital assets not manufactured within Argentina. As of the date of this annual report, we have not used the tax incentives previously mentioned.

Ownership of hydrocarbons reserves was transferred to the provinces through the enactment of the following legal provisions that effectively amended the Hydrocarbons Law:

- In 1992, the Privatization Law approved the transfer of the ownership of hydrocarbons reserves to the provinces where they are located. However, this law provided that the transfer was conditioned on the enactment of a law amending the Hydrocarbons Law to contemplate the privatization of Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado.
- In October 1994, the Argentine National Constitution was amended and pursuant to Article 124 thereof, provinces were granted the primary control of natural resources within their territories.
- In August 2003, Executive Decree No. 546/03 transferred to the provinces the right to grant exploration permits, hydrocarbons exploitation and transportation concessions in certain locations designated as “transfer areas,” as well as in other areas designated by the competent provincial authorities.
- In January 2007, Law No. 26,197 acknowledged the provinces’ ownership of the hydrocarbon reservoirs in accordance with Article 124 of the National Constitution (including reservoirs to which concessions were granted prior to 1994) and granted provinces the right to administer such reservoirs.

The Expropriation Law

On May 3, 2012, the Expropriation Law (Law No. 26,741) was passed by the Argentine congress and, on May 7, 2012, it was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina. The Expropriation Law declared achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of hydrocarbons, as well as in the exploitation, industrialization, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons, a national public interest and a priority for Argentina. In addition, its stated goal is to guarantee socially equitable economic development, the creation of jobs, the increase of the competitiveness of various economic sectors and the equitable and sustainable growth of the Argentine provinces and regions.

Article 3 of the Expropriation Law provides that the principles of the hydrocarbon policy of the Republic of Argentina are the following:

(a) Promote the use of hydrocarbons and their derivatives to promote development, and as a mechanism to increase the competitiveness of the various economic sectors and that of the provinces and regions of Argentina;

(b) Convert hydrocarbon resources to proved reserves and their exploitation and the restoration of reserves;

(c) Integrate public and private capital, both national and international, into strategic alliances dedicated to the exploration and exploitation of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons;

(d) Maximize the investments and the resources employed for the achievement of self-sufficiency in hydrocarbons in the short, medium and long term;

(e) Incorporate new technologies and categories of management that contribute to the improvement of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities and the advancement of technological development in the Republic of Argentina in this regard;

(f) Promote the industrialization and sale of hydrocarbons with a high added-value;

(g) Protect the interests of consumers with respect to the price, quality and availability of hydrocarbon derivatives; and

(h) Export hydrocarbons produced in excess of local demand, in order to improve the trade balance, ensuring a rational exploitation of the resources and the sustainability of its exploitation for use by future generations.

According to Article 2 of the Expropriation Law, the National Executive Office will be responsible for setting forth this policy and shall introduce the measures necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Expropriation Law with the participation of the Argentine provinces and public and private capital, both national and international.

Creation of Federal Council of Hydrocarbons

Article 4 of the Expropriation Law provides for the creation of a Federal Council of Hydrocarbons which shall include the participation of (a) the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Federal Planning, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Industry, through their respective representatives; and (b) the provinces of Argentina and the City of Buenos Aires, through the representatives that each may appoint. According to Article 5 of the Expropriation Law, the responsibilities of the Federal Council of Hydrocarbons will be the following: (a) promote the coordinated action of the national and provincial governments, with the purpose of ensuring the fulfillment of the objectives of the Expropriation Law; and (b) adopt decisions regarding all questions related to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Expropriation Law and the establishment of the hydrocarbons policy of the Republic of Argentina that the National Executive Office may submit for consideration.

Expropriation of shares held by Repsol YPF

For purposes of ensuring the fulfillment of its objectives, the Expropriation Law provided for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF represented by an identical stake of Class D shares owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol YPF S.A. and its controlled or controlling entities. According to the Expropriation Law, the

shares subject to expropriation, which have been declared of public interest and were transferred to the Republic of Argentina, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. In addition, the Expropriation Law provided for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of the company Repsol YPF GAS S.A. represented by 60% of the Class A shares of such company owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol Butano S.A. and its controlled or controlling entities.

As of the date of this annual report, the transfer of the shares subject to expropriation between the National Executive Office and the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is still pending. According to Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, the distribution of the shares among the provinces that accept their transfer must be conducted in an equitable manner, considering their respective levels of hydrocarbon production and proved reserves.

To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government that will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder.

Any future transfer of the shares subject to expropriation is prohibited without the permission of the Argentine congress by a vote of two-thirds of its members.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, the appointment of YPF Directors representing the expropriated shares shall be made proportionately considering the holdings of the Argentine Republic and provincial governments, and one Director shall represent the employees of YPF.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Expropriation Law, the federal government and the provinces must exercise their rights pursuant to the following principles: (a) the strategic contribution of YPF to the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Expropriation Law; (b) the administration of YPF pursuant to the industry's best practices and corporate governance, safeguarding shareholders' interests and generating value on their behalf; and (c) the professional management of YPF.

See "—Law No. 26,932" for descriptions of the agreement between Repsol and the Argentine Republic relating to compensation for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol, and the arrangement between Repsol and YPF for the withdrawal of certain claims and actions relating to such expropriation.

Legal nature of the Company

YPF is and will continue to operate as a publicly traded corporation pursuant to Chapter II, Section V of Law No. 19,550 and its corresponding regulations, and neither is nor will not be subject to any legislation or regulation applicable to the management or control of companies or entities owned by the federal government or provincial governments.

In accordance with Article 17 of the Expropriation Law, YPF will resort to internal and external sources of funding, strategic alliances, joint ventures, transitory business unions, and cooperation partnerships, whether public, private or mixed companies, domestic and foreign.

You can find a copy of an English translation of the Expropriation Law in the report on Form 6-K furnished by the Company to the SEC on May 9, 2012.

Law No. 26,932

On February 25, 2014, the Republic of Argentina and Repsol reached an agreement (the "Repsol Agreement") in relation to compensation for the expropriation of 200,589,525 of YPF's Class "D" shares pursuant to the Expropriation Law under the Repsol Agreement. As a result, the Republic of Argentina is definitively the owner of 51% of capital stock of each of YPF and YPF GAS S.A.

Law No. 26,197

Law No. 26,197, which amended the Hydrocarbons Law, transferred to the provinces and the City of Buenos Aires the ownership over all hydrocarbon reservoirs located within their territories and in the adjacent seas up to 12 nautical miles from the coast. Law No. 26,197 also provides that the hydrocarbon reservoirs located beyond 12 nautical miles from the coast to the outer limit of the continental shelf shall remain within the ownership of the federal government.

Pursuant to Law No. 26,197, the Argentine congress shall continue to enact laws and regulations to develop oil and gas resources existing within the Argentine territory (including its sea), but the governments of the provinces where the hydrocarbon reservoirs are located shall be responsible for the enforcement of these laws and regulations, the administration of the hydrocarbon fields and shall act as granting authorities for the exploration permits and production concessions. However, the administrative powers granted to the provinces shall be exercised within the framework of the Hydrocarbons Law and the regulations that complement this law.

Consequently, even though Law No. 26,197 established that the provinces shall be responsible for administering the hydrocarbon fields, the Argentine congress retained its power to issue rules and regulations regarding the oil and gas legal framework. Additionally, the Argentine Republic retained the power to determine the national energy policy.

It is expressly stated that the transfer will not affect the rights and obligations of exploration permit and production concession holders, or the basis for the calculation of royalties, which shall be calculated in accordance with the concession title and paid to the province where the reservoirs are located.

Law No. 26,197 provides that the Argentine Republic shall retain the authority to grant transportation concessions for: (i) transportation concessions located within two or more provinces within the territory and (ii) transportation concessions directly connected to export pipelines for export purposes. Consequently, transportation concessions which are located within the territory of only one province and which are not connected to export facilities shall be transferred to the provinces. Finally, Law No. 26,197 grants the following powers to the provinces: (i) the exercise, in a complete and independent manner, of all activities related to the supervision and control of the exploration permits and production concessions transferred by Law No. 26,197; (ii) the enforcement of all applicable legal and/or contractual obligations regarding investments, rational production and information and surface fee and royalties payment; (iii) the extension of legal and/or contractual terms; (iv) the application of sanctions provided in the Hydrocarbons Law; and (v) all the other faculties related to the granting power of the Hydrocarbons Law.

Decree No. 1277/2012

Decree No. 1277/12 derogated the main provisions relating to free availability of hydrocarbons which were specifically contained in section 5 subsection d) and sections 13, 14 and 15 of Decree No. 1055/89, sections 1, 6 and 9 of Decree No. 1212/89 and sections 3 and 5 of Decree No. 1589/89. Decree No. 1277/12 enacted the "Hydrocarbons Sovereignty Regime Rules," regulating the Expropriation Law.

This regulation created a commission, the Commission for Planning and Strategic Coordination of the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investments (the "Commission"). This Commission was entrusted with annually making the National Plan for Hydrocarbons Investments.

Decree No. 1277/12 required every company that performs activities of exploration, exploitation, refining, transport and commercialization of hydrocarbons to supply the Commission with all required technical information. The Commission was also responsible for a National Hydrocarbons Investments Registry for all companies performing the activities of exploration, exploitation, refining, transport and commercialization. All these companies were required to file an annual plan of investments before the Commission.

With respect to the refining industry, Decree No. 1277/12 gave the Commission the power to regulate the minimum utilization rates for primary or secondary refining. It also had the ability to enact measures of promotion and coordination, aimed to guarantee the development of the local processing capacity according with the goals established by the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investments.

With respect to commercialization, the Commission was entitled to publish reference prices of every component of the costs and sales prices of hydrocarbons and fuels, which should enable the recovery of production costs plus a reasonable profit margin. The Commission also had to periodically audit the reasonability of the informed costs and the respective sales prices, being entitled to adopt necessary measures to prevent or correct distortive practices that might affect the interests of consumers.

This Commission was dissolved by Decree No. 272/2015 on January 4, 2016, and its remaining functions were assumed by MINEM. See "—Decree No. 272/2015" below.

Decree No. 13/2015

On December 11, 2015, Decree No. 13/2015 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, modifying the Ministries Law No. 22,520. Among other changes, it created MINEM, which absorbed the functions of the Secretaries of Energy and Mining and decentralized entities, from the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services. The responsibilities of MINEM include participating "in the management of the State's shareholdings in the corporations and companies operating in the area of its competence."

Decree No. 272/2015

On January 4, 2016, Decree No. 272/2015 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, which modified Decree No. 1277/12. Among other changes, it dissolved the Commission, derogated certain responsibilities of the Commission and stated that the tasks previously assigned to the Commission will be performed by MINEM.

Furthermore, the decree established that the rights derived from the shares owned by the Republic of Argentina in YPF and YPF GAS S.A., with the exception of the shares that belong to the Sustainability Guarantee of the Public Securities Regime Fund created by Decree No. 897/07, will be exercised by MINEM, as of its publication date.

In addition, the decree established that MINEM will conduct a comprehensive review and reorganization regarding the creation of records and information duties in the hydrocarbon industry, which remains in force as long as it is not derogated by the dispositions of the decree or addressed by the re-organization plan to be determined by MINEM.

Decree No. 2/2017

On January 3, 2017, Decree No. 2/2017 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, modifying the Ministries Law No. 22,520. Among other changes, it split the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, creating the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance and separating their respective powers and responsibilities.

Law No. 27,275 and Decree No. 79/2016 - Access to Public Information

On November 10, 2015, the Argentine Supreme Court ordered us to furnish information regarding an agreement we entered into based on the requirements of Decree No. 1172/03, which regulates access to information considered public. The agreement aims to develop hydrocarbon resources in Argentina. The information was

delivered to the court on February 23, 2016. We believe that public disclosure of confidential information could put us at a competitive disadvantage in relation to our contracting parties and potential partners. For this reason, and given the business, industrial, technical, economic and financial value as well as the nature of the information requested, we pursued all avenues to preserve its confidentiality. We have stated we intend to comply with the requirements of aforementioned Decree No. 1172/03 while preserving our right to keep certain industrial, commercial, financial and technical matters confidential as provided by the decree. Notwithstanding the foregoing, on March 14, 2016, the court ordered us to deliver the requested agreement within five business days without an opportunity to keep certain information confidential as requested by us and in accordance with the exemptions contemplated by Decree No.1172/03. On March 16, 2016, the Company appealed this decision.

On July 14, 2016, the Federal Administrative Court – Room I (*Cámara Contencioso Administrativo Federal – Sala I*) upheld the ruling of the Court of First Instance, stipulating that the Company must comply with the order to deliver the required documentation in relation to its agreement with Chevron within five business days.

On August 11, 2016, the Company filed a Federal Extraordinary Appeal contesting the decision of the Federal Administrative Court.

On September 22, 2016, the Company reported that it was served with notice on September 15, 2016 of the decision handed down by Panel I of the Federal Administrative Court of Appeals hearing Disputed Administrative Matters (*Cámara Contencioso Administrativo Federal*), which rejected the Federal Extraordinary Appeal filed by the Company from such Panel's docket that ordered the Company to deliver the Project Investment Agreement ("PIA") executed with Chevron on July 16, 2013.

The Company submitted a full copy of the PIA in compliance with the decision of the Federal Administrative Court – Room I.

In both cases, the Company noted that the PIA was entered into under Law No. 19,550 and the confidentiality of the terms thereof was intended to safeguard geological, commercial and financial information, which was of strategic value to both parties to the PIA.

Delivery of the PIA does not imply the Company's waiver of rights in the event that any other confidential information and/or documents of the Company are required to be disclosed in the future.

On September 29, 2016, Law No. 27,275 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, guaranteeing a right of access to public information. This right includes the ability to freely seek, access, request, receive, copy, analyze, process, use and distribute information in possession of the bound parties as defined under the law. State-owned companies, companies with majority state-owned capital, mixed-economy companies and all other business organizations where the National State has a majority interest in capital or in the formation of corporate decisions are deemed bound parties, except for companies authorized to make public offerings of their securities. Law No. 20,275 will come into effect one year after its publication in the Official Gazette.

On January 31, 2017, Decree No. 79/2016 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, modifying the public information access right established under the "General Regulation of Access to Public Information for the National Executive Office." The decree established that exceptions to the definition of bound parties, as described in Law No. 27,275, will come into effect the day after their publication in the Official Gazette.

Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law

On October 31, 2014, Law No. 27,007 amending the Hydrocarbons Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina. The Hydrocarbons Law applies in certain aspects of some of YPF's existing concessions, as well as future concessions. The most relevant modifications in that law are detailed below.

- With respect to exploration permits, it distinguishes between those with conventional and unconventional objectives, and those in which exploration is undertaken in the territorial sea and continental shelf. Law No. 27,007 modifies the basic time periods governing such activities, from three to two periods and limiting the two basic periods to (i) three years each for exploration with conventional objectives and (ii) four years each for exploration with unconventional objectives and (iii) four years each for exploration in the territorial sea or on the continental shelf. In each of these cases, the extension period of up to five years (already established in the Hydrocarbons Law) is maintained, although it is subject to the permit holder having complied with its investment and other obligations. At the end of the first basic period and so long as the permit holder has complied with its obligations under the permit, the permit holder may continue to hold the entire area. After the second basic period ends, the permit holder may surrender the entire area or, if the holder decides to trigger the extension period, 50% of the remaining area.
- In relation to concessions, Law No. 27,007 provides for three types of concessions: conventional production, unconventional production and production in the territorial sea or on the continental shelf. Each of these concessions will last 25, 35 and 30 years, respectively. In addition, permit holders or production concessionaires may request unconventional production concessions on the basis of the development of a pilot plan. So long as the concessionaires (i) have complied with their obligations, (ii) are producing hydrocarbons in the areas under consideration and (iii) present an investment plan for the development of such areas as requested by the competent authorities up to a year prior to the termination of each term of the concession, they may request extension periods of ten years each.
- The amounts to be paid with respect to annual surface fee pursuant to Sections 57 and 58 of the Hydrocarbons Law for the periods of exploration and production have been increased with the goal of incentivizing exploration and development of these areas. Additionally, beginning with the second basic exploration period, these may be reduced partially in light of investments actually carried out in the relevant areas. Restrictions on the number of exploration permits and/or production concessions that an individual or legal entity may hold were eliminated.
- The Hydrocarbons Law established a 35-year term for those concessions granted for the transportation of oil, gas and petroleum products that holders of production concessions are entitled to receive. Law No. 27,007 modified the awarded term for hydrocarbon transportation concessions to be synchronized with the production concession periods.
- In connection with exploration and production offerings, tenders may be made by Argentine and foreign companies, with the goal of obtaining the highest number of tenders possible. In addition, the bidding documents must be prepared by the competent authorities on the basis of the model bidding document which will be drafted jointly by the competent authorities of the provinces and the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. This model bidding document must be prepared within 180 days of the effective date of Law No. 27,007. Tenders will be awarded to offerors who present the most relevant offer, in particular, the one proposing the highest amount of investments or exploratory activity.
- Royalties have been set at a maximum of 12% on the results of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas production. Royalties may be reduced, taking into account the productivity of the area and the type of production. In cases of extension periods, an additional royalty of 3% will be added for each extension, up to a maximum of 18%. In addition, in case of such extensions, the competent authority may include the payment of an extension bond, which maximum amount shall equal the result of multiplying the remaining proved reserves at the end of the concession period to be extended by 2% of the average basin price, for the two-year period prior to the moment when the extension is granted, applicable to the hydrocarbons at issue.
- Law No. 27,007 also provides that the Argentine Republic and the provinces may not establish, in the future, new areas reserved in favor of state-owned entities or companies with state participation. Further, with respect to existing reserved areas that do not have association agreements with third parties as of the date of this new law, associative schemes may be carried out so long as, during the development phase, the participation of state-owned entities or companies with state participation is proportional to the effective investments promised and carried out by them.

- Law No. 27,007 additionally incorporates into the Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploration of Hydrocarbons (Decree No. 929/2013) projects, as authorized by the MINEM, that imply direct investments in foreign currency greater than U.S.$250 million to be invested during the first three years of the project. Also, it modifies the percentages of hydrocarbons that, beginning with the third year, will be subject to the benefits of the regime. For conventional and unconventional production concessions, as well as offshore concessions at depths less than or equal to 90 meters, the percentage shall be 20%; for offshore concessions at depths greater than 90 meters, the percentage shall be 60%.
- Within the framework of the Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploration of Hydrocarbons, Law No. 27,007 provides for contributions by companies to the provinces where the projects take place, which amount to 2.5% of the initial investment amount of the project, to be directed to "Corporate Social Responsibility" contributions. In addition, an amount to be determined by the Commission in light of the extent of the project must be contributed by the Argentine Republic to finance infrastructure.
- Law No. 27,007 establishes that capital goods and inputs that are essential to the execution of the investment plans of companies registered in the National Registry of Hydrocarbon Investments shall pay import duties as indicated in Decree 927/13 (reduced rates). This list may be extended to other strategic products.
- According to Law No. 27,007, the federal government and the provinces shall attempt to establish uniform environmental legislation and the adoption of uniform fiscal treatment in this sector. The competent authorities, including the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and the MINEM, will promote unification of procedures and registries.
- All national offshore permits and offshore hydrocarbon production concessions that had no association agreements with ENARSA as of the date of the new law reverted and were transferred to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. Permits and concessions granted prior to Law No. 25,943 shall be exempted from this provision. The National Executive Office may negotiate, for 180 days following the enactment of the new law, the conversion of association agreements signed with ENARSA to permits or production concessions. In September 2015, the National Executive Office and YPF began negotiating the conversion of association agreements executed with ENARSA. As of the date of this annual report, there has been no agreement on the conversion.

Resolution No. 14/2015

On February 4, 2015, the Commission issued Resolution No. 14/2015 that created the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program (*Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo*) (the "Program"), which was in force from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. This Program provided for a payment in Argentine pesos to beneficiary companies, in an amount of up to U.S.$3.00 per barrel when such company's quarterly production of crude oil was equal to or greater than the base production level under the Program, in addition to the compliance with certain other requirements related to the level of activity of the Company as set for Resolution No. 33/2015. The base production level under the Program was the total production of crude oil of the beneficiary company for the fourth quarter of 2014. Those beneficiary companies that had satisfied the demand of all of the domestic refineries operating within Argentina may direct a portion of their production to the international market and receive an additional payment of U.S.$2.00 or U.S.$3.00 per barrel of crude oil exported, depending on the volume exported.

The payments would be made in Argentine pesos using the Reference Exchange Rate of BCRA Communication "A" 3500 of the last business day prior to the presentation of the information of the corresponding quarter to the Commission. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Results of Operations—Revenues."

MINEM Resolution No. 21/2016

On March 9, 2016, MINEM Resolution No. 21/2016 was published in the Official Gazette, which established an export stimulus program of crude oil surplus, after satisfying domestic demand for crude oil Escalante from the San Jorge Gulf basin. The stimulus was paid for each shipment to the extent that the average price of Brent oil did not exceed U.S.$47.50 per barrel two days after the shipment, and was valid until December 31, 2016. The compensation paid by the Argentine government amounted to U.S.$7.50 per barrel as long as the criteria was met.

Decree No. 442/2016 – Province of Chubut

On April 11, 2016, Decree No. 442/2016 was published in the Official Gazette of the province of Chubut, which established an export stimulus program of crude oil surplus, after satisfying domestic demand. The stimulus was paid for each shipment to the extent that the average price of Brent oil did not exceed U.S.$47.20 per barrel two days after the shipment, and was valid until December 31, 2016. The compensation paid by the province of Chubut amounted to U.S.$2.50 per barrel as long as the criteria was met.

MINEM Decree No. 192/2017

On March 21, 2017, Decree No. 192/2017 was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Argentina, which created the "Oil and its Byproducts Import Operations Registry" (the "Registry"), which authority of application is MINEM (through the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources). The Registry involves import operations of: (i) crude oil and (ii) certain other specific byproducts listed in section 2 of the decree. By means of this regulation, any company that wishes to perform such import operations is obligated to register such operation in the Registry and obtain authorization from MINEM before the import takes place. The registration of the operation with MINEM will be filed in accordance with a specific proceeding that MINEM will establish for such purpose.

According to this decree, MINEM will also set the methodology applicable to issue import authorizations, which will be based in the following criteria: (a) lack of crude oil with the same same characteristics offered in the domestic market; (b) lack of additional treatment capacity in domestic refineries with domestic crude oil; and (c) lack of byproducts listed in section 2 of the decree offered in the domestic market. This regime excepts any import by CAMMESA in order to supply power plants with the main purpose of technical supply to the "Inter-connection Argentinean System" (*Sistema Argentino de Interconexión* or "SADI").

Public Emergency

On January 6, 2002, the Argentine congress enacted the Public Emergency Law, which represented a profound change in the economic model effective as of that date, and rescinded the Convertibility Law No. 23,928, which had been in effect since 1991 and had pegged the peso to the dollar on a one-to-one basis. In addition, the Public Emergency Law granted to the National Executive Office the authority to enact all necessary regulations in order to overcome the economic crisis that Argentina was then facing. The situation of emergency declared by Law No. 25,561 has been extended until December 31, 2019 by Law No. 27,345. The National Executive Office is authorized to execute the powers delegated by Law No. 25,561 until such date.

After the enactment of the Public Emergency Law, several other laws and regulations have been enacted to overcome the economic crisis, including (1) the conversion into pesos of deposit, obligations and tariffs of public services, among others, and (2) the imposition of customs duties on the export of hydrocarbons with instructions to the National Executive Office to set the applicable rate thereof. The application of these duties and the instruction to the National Executive Office has been extended until January 2017 by Law No. 26,732. On January 8, 2017, export duties upon hydrocarbon exports established by Law No. 26,732 ceased to be enforceable. See "—Taxation."

Exploration and Production

The Hydrocarbons Law establishes the basic legal framework for the regulation of oil and gas exploration and production in Argentina. The Hydrocarbons Law empowers the National Executive Office to establish a national policy for development of Argentina's hydrocarbon reserves, with the principal purpose of satisfying domestic demand.

Pursuant to the Hydrocarbons Law, exploration and production of oil and gas is carried out through exploration permits, production concessions, exploitation contracts or partnership agreements. The Hydrocarbons Law also permits surface reconnaissance of territory not covered by exploration permits or production concessions upon authorization of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and/or competent provincial authorities, as established by Law No. 26,197, and with permission of the private property owner. Information obtained as a result of surface reconnaissance must be provided to the Argentine MINEM and/or competent provincial authorities, which may not disclose this information for two years without permission of the party who conducted the reconnaissance, except in connection with the grant of exploration permits or production concessions.

Under the Hydrocarbons Law, the federal and/or competent provincial authorities may grant exploration permits after submission of competitive bids. Permits were granted to third parties in connection with the deregulation and demonopolization process and permits covering areas in which our predecessor company, Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado, was operating at the date of the Privatization Law were granted to us by such law. In 1991, the National Executive Office established a program under the Hydrocarbons Law (known as Plan Argentina) pursuant to which exploration permits were auctioned. The holder of an exploration permit has the exclusive right to perform the operations necessary or appropriate for the exploration of oil and gas within the area specified by the permit. Under the Hydrocarbons Law, each exploration permit may cover only unproved areas not to exceed 10,000 km2 (15,000 km2 offshore), and may have a term of up to 14 years (17 years for offshore exploration). The 14-year term is divided into three basic terms and one extension term. The first basic term is up to four years, the second basic term is up to three years, the third basic term is up to two years and the extension term is up to five years. At the expiration of each of the first two basic terms, the acreage covered by the permit is reduced, at a minimum, to 50% of the remaining acreage covered by the permit, with the permit holder deciding which portion of the acreage to keep. At the expiration of the three basic terms, the permit holder is required to surrender all of the remaining acreage to the Argentine government, unless the holder requests an extension term, in which case such grant is limited to 50% of the remaining acreage. Under Law No. 27,007, which applies to exploration permits issued on or after October 31, 2014, each exploration permit may have a term of up to 11 years for conventional objectives and 13 years for unconventional objectives and offshore exploration. The terms are divided into two basic terms and one extension term. The first and second basic terms are up to three years for conventional objectives and up to four years for unconventional objectives and offshore exploration, and the extension term is up to five years, so long as the permit holder has complied with its investments and other obligations. At the expiration of the first basic term, the permit holder will have the right to continue exploring the entire area for the second basic term so long as it has complied with all its obligations under the permit. At the expiration of the second basic term, the permit holder is required to surrender all of the remaining acreage, unless the holder requests an extension term, in which case such grant is limited to 50% of the remaining acreage.

If the holder of an exploration permit discovers commercially exploitable quantities of oil or gas, the holder has the right to obtain an exclusive concession for the production and development of this oil and gas. The Hydrocarbons Law, as modified by Law No. 27,007, provides that new conventional oil and gas production concessions shall remain in effect for 25 years from the date of the award of the production concession, new unconventional oil and gas production concessions shall remain in effect for 35 years from that date, and new offshore oil and gas production concessions shall remain in effect for 30 years from that date, in addition to any remaining exploration term at the date of such award. The Hydrocarbons Law, as modified by Law No. 27,007, further provides for the concession term to be extended for periods of up to ten additional years each, subject to terms and conditions approved by the grantor at the time of the extension. Such conditions may include the payment of an extension bond with a maximum amount equal to the result of multiplying the remaining proved reserves at the end of the concession period by 2% of the average basin price, for the period two years prior to the date the extension is granted, applicable to the hydrocarbons at issue. Under Law No. 26,197, the authority to extend the terms of current and new permits and concessions has been vested in the governments of the provinces in which the relevant block is located (and the Argentine government in respect of offshore blocks beyond 12 nautical miles). In order to be entitled to the extension, a concessionaire, such as us, must have complied with all of its obligations under the Hydrocarbons Law, including, without limitation, evidence of payment of taxes and royalties and compliance with environmental, investment and development obligations, must be producing hydrocarbons in the area at issue and must present an investment plan to develop the concession. A production concession also confers on the holder the right to conduct all activities necessary or appropriate for the production of oil and gas, provided that such activities do not interfere with the activities of other holders of exploration permits and production concessions. A production concession entitles the holder to obtain a transportation concession for the oil and gas produced. See "—Transportation of Liquid Hydrocarbons."

Exploration permits and production concessions require holders to carry out all necessary work to find or extract hydrocarbons, using appropriate techniques, and to make specified investments. In addition, holders are required to:

- avoid damage to oil fields and waste of hydrocarbons;
- adopt adequate measures to avoid accidents and damage to agricultural activities, fishing industry, communications networks and the water table; and
- comply with all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations.

According to the Hydrocarbons Law, holders of production concessions, including us, are also required to pay royalties to the province where production occurs. As modified by Law No. 27,007, royalty rates are set at a maximum of 12% (though 3% will be added for each extension up to a maximum of 18%). They are payable on the value at the wellhead (equal to the price upon delivery of the product, less transportation, treatment costs and other deductions) of crude oil production and natural gas volumes sold. These royalty rates may be reduced taking into account productivity and the type of production at issue. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in concessions extended prior to the effectiveness of Law No. 27,007, October 31, 2014, the previous conditions remain in force. In some cases, an additional 3% royalty has been added. See "—Main Properties—Argentine Exploration Permits and Exploitation Concessions." In the extension of our concessions in Santa Cruz, we agreed to a 10% royalty (instead of 12%) for unconventional hydrocarbons. The value is calculated based upon the volume and the sale price of the crude oil and gas produced, less the costs of transportation and storage. In addition, pursuant to S.E. Resolution No. 435/04 issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, if a concession holder allots crude oil production for further industrialization processes at its plants, the concession holder is required to agree with the provincial authorities or the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, as applicable, on the reference price to be used for purposes of calculating royalties.

As a result of Resolution No. 394/07 of the Ministry of Economy, among other things, which increased duties on exports of certain hydrocarbons, Argentine companies began to negotiate the price for crude oil in the domestic market, which would in turn be used as the basis for the calculation of royalties. In January 2013, the Ministry of Economy issued Resolution No. 1/13, modifying exhibit I of Resolution No. 394/07 of the Ministry of Economy, thus setting a new reference price for crude oil (U.S.$70 per barrel) and certain products. In October 2014, the Ministry of Economy issued Resolution No. 803/2014, incorporating exhibit III to Resolution No. 394/07 of the Ministry of Economy, thus modifying the applicable percentages of duties of exports for certain products below certain prices.

However, on December 29, 2014, Resolution No. 1077/2014 repealed Resolution No. 394/07, as amended, and set forth a new withholding program based on the international price of crude oil (the "International Price"). The International Price was calculated based on the Brent value for the applicable month less U.S.$8 per barrel. The new program established a 1% general nominal withholding applicable to all products covered by the resolution, including crude oil, diesel, gasoline and lubricants as well as other petroleum products, to the extent that the International Price was below U.S.$71 per barrel. The resolution further provides an increasing variable withholding rate for crude oil exports to the extent the International Price exceeds U.S.$71 per barrel. As a result, the maximum a producer may charge was approximately U.S.$70 per barrel exported, depending on the quality of crude sold. The resolution also sets forth increasing withholding rates for exports of diesel, gasoline, lubricants and other petroleum when the International Price exceeds U.S.$71 per barrel at rates that allow the producer to receive a portion of the elevated price.

On January 8, 2017, export duties on hydrocarbon exports established by Law No. 26,732 ceased to be enforceable.

In addition to the above, the Public Emergency Law, which created the export withholdings, established that export withholdings were not to be deducted from the export price for purposes of calculating the 12% royalties. The royalty expense incurred in Argentina is accounted for as a production cost (as explained in "—Exploration and Production—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs"). According to the Hydrocarbons Law, any oil and gas produced by the holder of an exploration permit prior to the grant of a production concession is subject to the payment of a 15% royalty.

Furthermore, pursuant to Sections 57 and 58 of the Hydrocarbons Law, holders of exploration permits and production concessions must pay an annual surface fee that is based on acreage of each block and that varies depending on the phase of the operation, such as exploration or production, and in the case of the former, depending on the relevant period of the exploration permit. These amounts were updated by Law No. 27,007 and may be partially adjusted as from the second basic exploration period in light of investments actually carried out. Exploration permits and production or transportation concessions may be terminated upon any of the following events:

- failure to pay annual surface taxes within three months of the due date;
- failure to pay royalties within three months of the due date;
- substantial and unjustifiable failure to comply with specified production, conservation, investment, work or other obligations;
- repeated failure to provide information to, or facilitate inspection by, authorities or to utilize adequate technology in operations;
- in the case of exploration permits, failure to apply for a production concession within 30 days of determining the existence of commercially exploitable quantities of hydrocarbons;
- bankruptcy of the permit or concession holder;
- death or end of legal existence of the permit or concession holder; or
- failure to transport hydrocarbons for third parties on a non-discriminatory basis or repeated violation of the authorized tariffs for such transportation.

The Hydrocarbons Law further provides that a cure period, of a duration to be determined by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and/or the competent provincial authorities, must be provided to the defaulting concessionaire prior to the termination.

When a production concession expires or terminates, all oil and gas wells, operating and maintenance equipment and facilities automatically revert to the province where the reservoir is located or to the Argentine Republic in the case of reservoirs under federal jurisdiction (for instance, located on the continental shelf or beyond 12 nautical miles offshore), without compensation to the holder of the concession.

Most of our production concession expirations have been extended from their original expiration dates. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Argentine oil and gas production concessions and exploration permits are subject to certain conditions and may be cancelled or not renewed." The granting of an extension is an unregulated process and normally involves lengthy negotiations between the applicant and the relevant government. Although the Hydrocarbons Law, as modified, provides that applications must be submitted at least one year prior to the concession expiration date, it is industry practice to commence the process far earlier, typically as soon as the technical and economic feasibility of new investment projects beyond the concession term become apparent.

On March 16, 2006, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued S.E. Resolution No. 324/06 requiring that holders of exploration permits and hydrocarbon concessions must file with such agency details of their proved reserves existing in each of their areas, certified by an external reserves auditor, each year. Holders of hydrocarbon concessions that export hydrocarbons are obliged to certify their oil and gas proved reserves. The aforementioned certification only has the meaning established by S.E. Resolution No. 324/06, according to which it is not to be interpreted as a certification of oil and gas reserves under the SEC rules. See "—Exploration and Production Overview—Oil and Gas Reserves." On November 7, 2016, MINEM issued Resolution No. 69/2016, which included technical modifications to S.E. Resolution No. 324/06 by amending some of its technical annexes regulating the reserves information required to be provided. It also established sanctions for hydrocarbon producers in the case of irregularities in the reserves reports filed, including admonishment, suspension or cancellation of the Hydrocarbons Producers Registry, depending on the magnitude of the irregularity.

In March 2007, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued Resolution No. 407/07 that approved new regulations concerning the Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies Registry. According to Resolution No. 407/07, YPF, as a holder of production concessions and exploration permits, is banned from hiring or in any way benefiting from any company or entity which is developing or has developed oil and gas exploration activities within the Argentine continental platform without an authorization from the relevant Argentine authorities.

In connection with the extension of concessions, see "—Exploration and Production Overview—Main properties."

Security Zones Legislation

Argentine law restricts the ability of non-Argentine companies to own real estate, oil concessions or mineral rights located within, or with respect to areas defined as, security zones (principally border areas).

Additionally, prior approval of the Argentine government is required:

- for non-Argentine shareholders to acquire control of us; or
- if and when the majority of our shares belong to non-Argentine shareholders, as was the case when we were controlled by Repsol for any additional acquisition of real estate, mineral rights, oil or other Argentine government concessions located within, or with respect to, security zones.

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution

The gas transmission system is currently divided into two systems principally on a geographical basis (the northern and the southern trunk pipeline systems), designed to give both systems access to gas sources and to the main centers of demand in and around Buenos Aires. These systems are operated by two transportation companies. In addition, the distribution system is divided into nine regional distribution companies, including two distribution companies serving the greater Buenos Aires area.

The regulatory structure for the natural gas industry creates an open-access system, under which gas producers, such as us, will have open access to future available capacity on transmission and distribution systems on a non-discriminatory basis.

Cross-border gas pipelines were built to interconnect Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay, and producers such as us had been exporting natural gas to the Chilean and Brazilian markets, to the extent permitted by the Argentine government. During the last several years the Argentine authorities have adopted a number of measures restricting exports of natural gas from Argentina, including issuing domestic supply instruction pursuant to Regulation No. 27/04 and Resolutions No. 265/04, 659/04 and 752/05 (which require exporters to supply natural gas to the Argentine domestic market), issuing express instructions to suspend exports, suspending processing of natural gas and adopting restrictions on natural gas exports imposed through transportation companies and/or emergency committees created to address crisis situations. See "—Market Regulation— Natural gas export administration and domestic supply priorities."

Transportation of Liquid Hydrocarbons

The Hydrocarbons Law permits the National Executive Office to award 35-year concessions for the transportation of oil, gas and petroleum products following submission of competitive bids. Pursuant to Law No. 26,197, the relevant provincial governments have the same powers. Holders of production concessions are entitled to receive a transportation concession for the oil, gas and petroleum products that they produce. The term of a transportation concession may be extended for an additional ten-year term upon application to the National Executive Office.

Law No. 27,007, which applies to concessions issued on or after October 2014 other than those already governed by previous laws, for the transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, permits the National Executive Office to award concessions for the transportation of oil, gas and petroleum products for terms equivalent to those granted for production concessions linked to those transport concessions, following submission of competitive bids. The term of a transportation concession may be extended for additional terms equivalent to those of the associated production concession. The holder of a transportation concession has the right to:

- transport oil, gas and petroleum products; and
- construct and operate oil, gas and products pipelines, storage facilities, pump stations, compressor plants, roads, railways and other facilities and equipment necessary for the efficient operation of a pipeline system.

The holder of a transportation concession is obligated to transport hydrocarbons for third parties on a non-discriminatory basis for a fee. This obligation, however, applies to producers of oil or gas only to the extent that the concession holder has surplus capacity available and is expressly subordinated to the transportation requirements of the holder of the concession. Transportation tariffs are subject to approval by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy for oil and petroleum pipelines and by ENARGAS for gas pipelines. Upon expiration of a transportation concession, the pipelines and related facilities automatically revert to the Argentine government without payment to the holder. The Privatization Law granted us a 35-year transportation concession with respect to the pipelines operated by Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado at the time. Gas pipelines and distribution systems sold in connection with the privatization of Gas del Estado are subject to a different regime as described above.

Additionally, pursuant to Law No. 26,197, all transportation concessions located entirely within a province's jurisdiction and not directly connected to any export pipeline are to be transferred to such province. The National Executive Office retains the power to regulate and enforce all transportation concessions located within two or more provinces and all transportation concessions directly connected to export pipelines.

Refining

Crude oil refining activities conducted by oil producers or others are subject to prior registration of oil companies in the registry maintained by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and compliance with safety and environmental regulations, as well as to provincial environmental legislation and municipal health and safety inspections.

In January 2008, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 14/2008, whereby the refining companies were instructed to optimize their production in order to obtain maximum volumes according to their capacity.

Executive Decree No. 2014/08 of November 25, 2008, created the "Refining Plus" program to encourage the production of diesel and gasoline. The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, by S.E. Resolution No. 1312/08 of December 1, 2008, approved the regulations of the program. Pursuant to this program, refining companies that undertook the construction of a new refinery or the expansion of their refining and/or conversion capacity, and whose plans were approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, were entitled to receive export duty credits to be applied to exports of products within the scope of Resolution No. 394/07 and Resolution No. 127/08 (Annex) issued by the Ministry of Economy. In February 2012, by Notes No. 707/12 and 800/12 (the "Notes") of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, YPF was notified that the benefits granted under the "Refining Plus" program had been temporarily suspended. The effects of the suspension extend to benefits accrued and not yet redeemed by YPF at

the time of the issuance of the Notes. The reasons alleged for such suspension were that the "Refining Plus" program had been created in a context where domestic prices were lower than prevailing prices and that the objectives sought by the program had already been achieved. On March 16, 2012, YPF challenged this temporary suspension.

Market Regulation

Overview

Under the Hydrocarbons Law and the Oil Deregulation Decrees, holders of production concessions, such as us, have the right to produce and own the oil and gas they extract and are allowed to sell such production in the domestic or export markets, in each case subject to the conditions described below.

The Hydrocarbons Law authorizes the National Executive Office to regulate the Argentine oil and gas markets and prohibits the export of crude oil during any period in which the National Executive Office finds domestic production to be insufficient to satisfy domestic demand. If the National Executive Office restricts the export of crude oil and petroleum products or the sale of natural gas, the Oil Deregulation Decrees provide that producers, refiners and exporters shall receive a price for the crude oil and petroleum products, not lower than that of imported crude oil and petroleum products of similar quality.

Furthermore, the Oil Deregulation Decrees required the National Executive Office to give twelve months' notice of any future export restrictions. Notwithstanding the above provisions, certain subsequently-enacted resolutions (S.E. Resolution No. 1679/04, S.E. Resolution No. 532/04 and Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 394/07) have modified the aforementioned price mechanism, resulting, in certain cases, in prices to producers that are below the levels described above.

In addition, in May 2012, the Expropriation Law was passed by the Argentine congress and became effective. See "—The Expropriation Law" and "—Decree No. 1277/2012" and "—Decree No. 272/2015."

On July 15, 2013, Decree No. 929/2013 was published in the Official Gazette, which provides for the creation of an Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons (the "Promotion Regime"), both for conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons to be applied across the Argentine territory. Applications to be included in this Promotion Regime may be filed by subjects duly registered with the National Registry of Hydrocarbon Investments who are holders of exploration permits and/or exploitation concessions and/or third parties associated with those holders and who submit an Investment Project for Hydrocarbon Exploitation (the "Investment Project") to the Commission created by Decree No. 1,277/12, entailing a direct investment in foreign currency of at least U.S.$1 billion, calculated at the time of submission of the Investment Project, and to be invested in the first five years of the Investment Project. Beneficiaries of this Promotion Regime shall enjoy the following benefits, among others: i) they shall be entitled, under the terms of the Hydrocarbons Law, from the fifth anniversary of the start-up of their respective Investment Project, to freely export 20% of the production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons produced under such Investment Projects, at a 0% export tax rate, if applicable; ii) they shall freely dispose of 100% of the proceeds derived from the export of the hydrocarbons mentioned in i) above, provided the approved Investment Project would have generated an inflow of foreign currency into Argentina's financial market equal to at least U.S.$1 billion, following the requirements mentioned above; iii) if hydrocarbon production in Argentina is not enough to cover domestic supply needs in accordance with section 6 of the Hydrocarbons Law, beneficiaries of the Promotion Regime, from the fifth anniversary of the start-up of their respective Investment Projects, shall be entitled to obtain, in relation to the aforementioned exportable rate of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons produced in the Investment Projects, a price not lower than the reference export price calculated without deducting any export duties that would have been applicable. Law No. 27,007, as described above, has incorporated into this regime projects submitted to the Commission entailing a direct investment in foreign currency of at least U.S.$250 million, calculated at the time of submission of the Investment Project, and to be invested in the first three years of the Investment Project. Further, Law No. 27,007 modifies the percentages of hydrocarbons to be benefitted under this regime to 20% of the production of conventional, unconventional and offshore concessions at depths less than or equal to 90 meters and 60% of the production of offshore concessions at depths greater than 90 meters. See "—Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbons Law" and "—Decree No. 272/2015."

Additionally, the decree discussed above created a new type of concession for the "Exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons," which has been incorporated into the Hydrocarbons Law by Law No. 27,007, consisting of the extraction of liquid and/or gaseous hydrocarbons through unconventional stimulation techniques applied to reservoirs located in geological formations of schist and slates (shale gas or shale oil), tight sands (tight oil and tight gas), coal layers (coal bed methane) and, in general, from any reservoir that presents low-permeability rock as its main feature. The Decree provides that holders of exploration permits and/or exploitation concessions that are beneficiaries of the Promotion Regime shall be entitled to apply for a "Concession for Unconventional Hydrocarbons Exploitation." Likewise, holders of a Concession for Unconventional Hydrocarbons Exploitation who are also holders of an adjacent and pre-existing concession may request the unification of both areas into a single unconventional exploitation concession, provided the geological continuity of such areas is duly proven.

As noted above, Law No. 27,007 provides for contributions by companies to the provinces where the projects take place, which amount to 2.5% of the initial investment amount of the project, to be directed to "Corporate Social Responsibility" contributions. In addition, an amount to be determined by the Commission in light of the extent of the project, to finance infrastructure, have to be contributed by the Argentine Republic. Finally, Law No. 27,007 establishes that capital goods and inputs that are essential to the execution of the investment plans of companies registered in the National Registry of Hydrocarbon Investments shall pay import duties indicated in Decree No. 927/13 (reduced rates). This list may be extended to other strategic products.

Production of crude oil and reserves

Executive Decree No. 2014/08 of November 25, 2008, created the "Petroleum Plus" program to encourage the production of crude oil and the increase of reserves through new investments in exploration and development. The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, through S.E. Resolution No. 1312/08 of December 1, 2008, approved the regulations of the program. The program entitled production companies which increased their production and reserves within the scope of the program, and whose plans were approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, to receive export duty credits to be applied to exports of products within the scope of Resolution No. 394/07 and Resolution No. 127/08 (Annex) issued by the Ministry of Economy. In February 2012, YPF was notified by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy that the benefits granted under the "Petroleum Plus" program had been temporarily suspended. The effects of the suspension extend to benefits accrued and not yet redeemed by YPF at the time of the issuance of the notice. The reasons stated for the suspension were that the "Petroleum Plus" program had been created in a context where domestic prices were lower than prevailing prices and that the objectives sought by the program had already been achieved. On March 16, 2012, YPF challenged this temporary suspension. Executive Decree No. 1330/2015 of July 13, 2015 provided for the termination of the "Petroleum Plus" program, establishing compensation in BONAR 2024 Argentine public bonds. As of the date of this report, YPF has not been compensated for the benefits accrued and not yet redeemed by YPF.

Refined products

In April 2002, the Argentine government and the main oil companies in Argentina, including us, reached an agreement on a subsidy provided by the Argentine government to public bus transportation companies. The Agreement on Stability of Supply of Diesel was approved by Executive Decree No. 652/02 and assured the transportation companies their necessary supply of diesel at a fixed price of Ps. 0.75 per liter from April 22, 2002 to July 31, 2002. Additionally, it established that the oil companies are to be compensated for the difference between this fixed price and the market price through export duty credits. Subsequent agreements entered into between the Argentine government and the main oil companies in Argentina extended the subsidy scheme until December 2009, while the aforementioned fixed price was revised from time to time.

In March 2009, Executive Decree No. 1390/09 empowered the Chief of Staff to sign annual agreements extending the diesel subsidy to transportation companies for the fiscal year 2009 and until the end of the public emergency declared by the Public Emergency Law and its amendments, and instructed such official to incorporate the necessary modifications in order to extend the possibility to compensate with export duty credits on all hydrocarbon products currently exported, or with cash. As of the date of this annual report, execution of the annual agreements for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 is pending. Nevertheless, the subsidy scheme has continued to be in place on the basis of the monthly communications issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Transport notifying oil companies of the volumes to be delivered to each beneficiary of the scheme at the fixed price, and the Argentine government has continued to compensate oil companies for deliveries of diesel made under the scheme.

In addition, on January 11, 2012, the Argentine Secretary of Transport filed with the National Antitrust Commission ("CNDC") a complaint against five oil companies (including YPF) for alleged abuse of a dominant position regarding bulk sales of diesel to public bus transportation companies. The alleged conduct consists of selling bulk diesel to public bus transportation companies at prices higher than the retail price charged in service stations. On January 26, 2012, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 6/2012 whereby, effective from the date of the resolution, (i) each of these five oil companies was ordered to sell diesel to public bus transportation companies at a price no higher than the retail price charged by its nearest service station, while maintaining both historic volumes and delivery conditions; and (ii) created a price monitoring scheme for both the retail and the bulk markets to be implemented by the CNDC. YPF challenged Resolution No. 6/2012 and requested a preliminary injunction against its implementation. YPF's preliminary injunction has been granted and the effects of Resolution No. 6/2012 have been temporarily suspended. On December 9, 2014, the Federal Civil and Commercial Appeals Court issued a ruling stating that the case had become moot and that there are no actual consequences for YPF arising from the challenged Resolution, since prices of diesel to public bus transportation companies have suffered several variations since the date such Resolution entered into effect. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal proceedings."

On March 13, 2012, YPF was notified of Resolution No. 17/2012, issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, pursuant to which YPF, Shell and Axion (previously Esso) were ordered to supply jet fuel for domestic and international air transport at a price, net of taxes, not to exceed by 2.7% the price, net of taxes, of medium octane gasoline (not premium) offered at its closest service station to the relevant airport, while maintaining its existing supply logistics and its usual supply quantities. The resolution benefits companies that operate in the field of commercial passenger and/or cargo aviation which are registered under the Argentine National Aircraft Registry. According to a later clarification from the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, the beneficiaries of the measure adopted by this resolution are the following companies: Aerolíneas Argentinas, S.A., Andes Líneas Aéreas S.A., Austral – Cielos del Sur, LAN Argentina, S.A. and Sol S.A. Líneas Aéreas. In addition, in said resolution, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce suggested the implementation of a price surveillance system by the CNDC. YPF appealed Resolution No. 17/2012 and on May 15, 2012 it was notified that the Federal Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals accepted YPF's presentation and suspended the effectiveness of Resolution No. 17/2012 until the final judgment regarding its legality. On August 31, 2012, the Court of Appeals declared Resolution No. 17/2012 to be null, on the basis of lack of authority of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce. This decision was appealed by the Secretariat. On November 3, 2015, the CSJN finally accepted an extraordinary petition submitted by the Argentine government. In December 2015, the CSJN ruled in favor of the appeal filed by the Argentine government and confirmed the jurisdiction of the Secretariat of Domestic Commerce to issue administrative injunctive measures under Section 35 of Law No. 25,156. In addition, it ordered that the case file be returned to the original court, so that it may issue a new ruling on the basis of the decision. Accordingly, the Federal Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals must issue a new ruling on the legality of Resolution No. 17/2012 on the basis of the additional grounds timely alleged by YPF regarding the merits of this matter. On February 21, 2017, the Secretary of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 97/17 after a legal opinion published by the CNDC, which ordered that the legal proceedings against YPF (and other companies) be concluded and filed due to lack of grounds. Consequently, the process has concluded with no contingency for YPF.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy has issued a series of resolutions in order to provide the market with information about liquid fuel prices and volumes. For example, S.E. Resolution No. 1,102/04 created the Registry of Liquid Fuels Supply Points, Self-Consumption, Storage, Distributors and Bulk Sellers of Fuels and Hydrocarbons, and of Compressed Natural Gas; S.E. Resolution No. 1,104/04 created a bulk sales price information module as an integral part of the federal fuel information system, as well as a mechanism for communication of volumes sold. S.E. Resolution No. 1,834/05 compels service stations and/or supply point operators and/or self-consumption of liquid fuels and hydrocarbons who have requested supply, and have not been supplied, to communicate such situation to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. S.E. Resolution No. 1,879/05 established that refining companies registered by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, who are parties to contracts that create any degree of exclusivity between the refining company and the fuel seller, shall assure continuous, reliable, regular and non-discriminatory supply to its counterparties, giving the right to the seller to obtain the product from a different source, and thereupon, charging any applicable cost overruns to the refining company.

Disposition S.S.C. No. 157/06 of the Undersecretariat of Fuels provides that fuel sellers who are parties to contracts that create any degree of exclusivity between the refining company and the fuel seller, and which for any reason are seeking to terminate such contract, shall report the termination in advance with the Undersecretariat of Fuels in order to inform the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce of the situation. In that case, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce is to: (i) issue a statement regarding the validity of the termination of the contract and (ii) use all necessary means to allow the fuel seller terminating the contract to execute another agreement with a refining company and/or fuel broker in order to guarantee its fuel supply. The Disposition has not been imposed by the authorities in cases involving YPF.

S.E. Resolution No. 1679/04 reinstalled the registry of diesel and crude oil export transactions created by Executive Decree No. 645/02, and mandated that producers, sellers, refining companies and any other market agent that wishes to export diesel or crude oil to register such transaction and to demonstrate that domestic demand has been satisfied and that they have offered the product to be exported to the domestic market. In addition, S.E. Resolution No. 1338/06 added other petroleum products to the registration regime created by Executive Decree No. 645/02, including gasoline, fuel oil and its derivatives, aviation fuel, coke coal, asphalts, certain petrochemicals and certain lubricants. Resolution No. 715/07 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy empowered the National Refining and Marketing Direction to determine the amounts of diesel to be imported by each company, in specific periods of the year, to compensate exports of products included under the regime of Resolution No. 1679/04; the fulfillment of this obligation to import diesel is necessary to obtain authorization to export the products included under Decree No. 645/02 (crude, fuel oil, diesel, coke coal and gasoline, among others). In addition, Resolution No. 25/06 of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, issued within the framework of Law No. 20,680, imposes on each Argentine refining company the obligation to supply all reasonable diesel demand, by supplying certain minimum volumes (established pursuant to the resolution) to their usual customers, mainly service station operators and distributors. YPF has duly fulfilled its obligation under this Resolution and has not received any type of sanction from the authorities in this regard.

On August 17, 2010, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 295/10, imposing that the trade price of liquid fuels should be rolled back to those prices prevailing on July 31, 2010. This resolution has been successfully challenged by another company and a preliminary injunction was granted suspending the effectiveness of such Resolution. This Resolution was later on repealed by Resolution No. 543/10 of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce.

On February 2, 2011, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 13/11 stating that the retail price of liquid fuels had to be rolled back to those prices prevailing on January 28, 2011. This resolution also required refineries and oil companies to continue to supply amounts of fuel to the domestic market consistent with amounts supplied the prior year, as adjusted for the positive correlation between the increase in the demand of fuel and gross domestic product. On March 29, 2011, however, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 46/11, which repealed Resolution No. 13/11, alleging that market conditions had changed since its issuance.

On April 10, 2013, Resolution No. 35/2013 of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, determined a price cap for fuel at all service stations for period of six months, which shall not exceed the highest outstanding price as of April 9, 2013 in each of the regions identified of the Annex of the Resolution.

The above resolutions affecting domestic prices expired on November 24, 2013 and are no longer in effect.

In addition, in May 2012, the Expropriation Law was enacted by the Argentine congress and became effective. See "—The Expropriation Law" and "—Decree No. 1277/2012."

On December 30, 2013, the Commission approved, through Resolution No. 99/2013, the general rules for the grant of quotes of liquid fuels volumes allowed to be imported by locally registered companies, including, among others, oil companies registered in the relevant registries of the Secretariat of Energy. These rules regulate the requirements, grant of volumes to be imported and other conditions to be complied with by the companies that wish to import liquid fuels free of the tax on liquid fuels (imposed by Law No. 23,966) and the tax on diesel (imposed by Law No. 26,098), jointly with other fuels up to a maximum aggregate amount of 7 mmcm.

The Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources from MINEM approved Resolution No. 5/2016 on May 31, 2016, replacing Annex II of Resolution No. 1283/2006, which previously established specifications for Argentina's two grades of gasoline, naphtha grades 2 and 3. The resolution's new Annex includes modifications to the content of lead, manganese, oxygen and ethanol and, most significantly, sulfur, and requires oil and gas companies to implement a plan to lower sulfur limits to 50mg/kg for grade 2 gasoline, 10mg/kg for grade 3 gasoline, and to 350mg/kg for diesel between 2019 and 2022. Oil and gas companies must file with the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources a detailed timeline of the program of investments for the next four years, to reach the goals provided in Annex I. From June 1, 2016, the sulfur limit for fuel oil will be 7,000 mg/kg. Local refineries producing fuel oil that does not fulfill the above mentioned specifications must present to the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources a remediation plan that includes steps and actions to fulfill the maximum limit of sulfur within 24 months. Based on the above, YPF has undertaken several studies in respect of investment configurations and estimations, under the advice of main technological experts in the field in order to adapt its industrial networking units according to the parameters required by the regulation. In October 2016, YPF submitted to the MINEM the following information: a) an investment plan towards 2019 containing detailed information about projects and terms necessary to fulfill the new quality specification of products required by Resolution No. 5/2016; and b) an evaluation of the necessary terms in order to develop the configuration of studies, as discussed in the previous sentence. Once those studies, together with their economic impact, are completed, YPF will obtain internal approval from its Board of Directors and then submit to the MINEM its investment program towards 2022 to fulfill additional quality requirements established by Resolution No. 5/2016.

Agricultural Commodity Export Tax Changes

By Executive Decree No. 133/2015, published in the Official Gazette on December 17, 2015, the Argentine government reduced the export tax on soybeans and soybean byproducts by 5% to 30% and eliminated the export taxes on all other commodities. Agricultural commodities with a new 0% export tax include meat products, grains, fruits, and vegetables, among other products. In addition, through Executive Decree No. 1343/2016, published in the Official Gazette on December 30, 2016, the Argentine government established that, beginning January 2018, the soybean export tax will be reduced by 0.5 % each month until December 2019. By the end of 2019, the soybean export tax will be 18%, down from its current level of 30%.

Finally, by Joint Resolutions Nos. 4/2015 and 7/2015 of the Ministries of Agroindustry, Treasury and Public Finance and Production published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2015, the export permits known as "ROEs" were eliminated and replaced by the registration of a Sworn Affidavit of Exports Sales, known as a "DJVE."

Automatic and Non-Automatic Import Licenses

On December 23, 2015, the Ministry of Production published Resolution No. 5/2015, in the Official Gazette, which reinstated the automatic and non-automatic import licenses ("LAI" and "LNA," respectively). In 2013, the former Ministry of Economy and Public Finance eliminated the LNA, stating that it existed alongside the Anticipated Import Affidavit (*Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Importación*) requirement implemented in February 2012, which was recently repealed by AFIP Resolution No. 3823.

Resolution No. 5/2015 also established that importers of products included in the Mercosur Tariff Code must obtain an LAI prior to the entrance of the product into Argentina.

Certain products which are listed in Annexes II to XVII of Resolution No. 5/2015 will be subject to an LNA. The LNA will be applicable to a wide variety of products, including, but not limited to, textile, footwear, toys, domestic appliances, motorbikes, and automobile parts.

In order to obtain the LNA, importers must submit certain information from the importer itself (name, tax identification number) and the product (FOB value, type and quantity, commercial brand, model, country of origin and of shipping, etc.) through the Import Monitoring System (*Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones*) ("SIMI") created by AFIP Resolution No. 3823. After submitting this information, importers will have ten business days to complete certain additional information required by Resolution No. 5/2015. If the ten-day term expires, the SIMI declaration will be automatically cancelled.

Regarding the LNA, Resolution No. 5/2015 establishes that, at any stage of the process, importers may be required to submit additional information or documents of the product subject to the LNA and request verification of technical agencies, as applicable.

Import licenses will be valid for 90 calendar days, once approved by the SIMI.

The following imports are exempt from the import regime established by Resolution No. 5/2015:

1. Donation regime.
2. Sample regime.
3. Diplomatic exemption regime.
4. Import of products with duties and tax exemption.
5. Import of products from Special Custom Zone (Tierra del Fuego, Antártida and Islas del Atlántico Sur).
6. Import of products by the General Secretary of Executive Branch (Secretaria General de la Presidencia de la Nación).
7. Courier and mail delivery, only for importer private use or consumption.

Resolution No. 5/2015 became effective on December 24, 2015, and the Secretariat of Trade is the application authority.

Natural gas

In January 2004, Executive Decree No. 180/04 (i) created the Electronic Gas Market ("MEG") for the trade of daily spot sales of gas and a secondary market of transportation and distribution services, and (ii) established information obligations for buyers and sellers of natural gas in relation to their respective commercial operations, required as a condition to be authorized to inject into and transport through the transportation system any volume of natural gas (further regulated by Resolution No. 1,146/04 issued on November 9, 2004 and Resolution No. 882/05 issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy). According to Executive Decree No. 180/04, all daily spot sales of natural gas must be traded within the MEG.

In January 2004, Executive Decree No. 181/04 authorized the Argentine Secretariat of Energy to negotiate with natural gas producers a pricing mechanism for natural gas supplied to industries and electric generation companies. Domestic market prices at the retail market level were excluded from these negotiations.

On June 14, 2007, Resolution No. 599/07 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved a proposed agreement with natural gas producers regarding the supply of natural gas to the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011 ("Agreement 2007-2011"). We executed Agreement 2007-2011 taking into account that producers that did not enter into Agreement 2007-2011 would be required to satisfy domestic demand before those who entered into Agreement 2007-2011. The purpose of Agreement 2007-2011 was to guarantee the supply of the domestic market demand at the levels registered in 2006, plus the growth in demand by residential and small commercial customers. However, we expressly stated that the execution of Agreement 2007-2011 did not entail any recognition by us of the validity of the terms and conditions of the various resolutions of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy establishing programs for the curtailment or re-routing of exports to satisfy domestic demand. We challenged Resolution No. 599/07 and stated that we signed Agreement 2007-2011 taking into account the potential consequences of not doing so.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy created, through Resolution No. 24/08 issued on March 13, 2008, a program named "Gas Plus" to encourage natural gas production resulting from discoveries, new fields and tight gas, among other factors. The natural gas produced under the Gas Plus program is not subject to Agreement 2007-2011 and the price conditions established under such agreement.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, through Resolution No. 1031/08 issued on September 12, 2008, modified Resolution No. 24/08, establishing the specific conditions petitioners must meet in order to qualify for the Gas Plus program. Certain of such conditions were modified by Resolution No. 695/09 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, which demands compliance with commitments already assumed.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, through Resolution No. 1070/08 issued on October 1, 2008, ratified the complementary agreement entered into between Argentine natural gas producers and the Argentine Secretariat of Energy on September 19, 2008 (the "Complementary Agreement"), which (i) modified gas prices at the wellhead and segmented the residential sector in terms of natural gas demand, and (ii) established the requirement that natural gas producers contribute to the fiduciary fund created by Law No. 26,020. The Complementary Agreement also contains certain requirements concerning the provision of LPG to the domestic market. See "—Liquefied petroleum gas." Through Resolution No. 1417/08, the Secretariat of Energy determined the basin prices for the residential segment applicable to the producers that signed the Complementary Agreement. On January 13, 2010, the natural gas producers signed an addendum to the Complementary Agreement which extended the commitment to contribute to the fiduciary funds created by Law No. 26,020 until December 31, 2010. On January 25, 2011, the natural gas producers signed a second addendum to the Complementary Agreement which extended such commitment until December 31, 2011.

On March 19, 2012, the Official Gazette published S.E. Resolution No. 55/2012 of the Secretariat of Energy, which extended the Complementary Agreement for 2012 and established the following with respect to non-signing parties: (i) the natural gas price increase established by the Complementary Agreement will not be applicable to natural gas injected into the gas system by non-signing parties; (ii) natural gas injected by non-signing parties will be consumed first in the order of priority by residential users, which has the lowest tariffs; and (iii) non-signing parties must fulfill all of the commitments undertaken by natural gas producers under Agreement 2007-2011, which was extended by Resolution S.E. No. 172. On March 23, 2012, S.E. Resolution No. 55/2012 was supplemented by ENARGAS Resolution No. 2087/2012, which sets forth, among others, the procedure that distribution companies should follow to secure amounts to be deposited with the fiduciary fund created by Law No. 26,020. Additionally, according to this resolution, producers that have not signed the 2012 extension of the Complementary Agreement are not allowed to charge the wellhead price increases for gas set forth in S.E. Resolutions No. 1070/2008 and 1417/2008 to consumers directly supplied by distribution companies. Thus, such non-signing producers have to invoice the lower prices which were in effect prior to the adoption of these resolutions for the gas supplied to the distribution companies.

Thereafter, on April 19, 2012, December 18, 2012 and December 19, 2013, YPF signed the 2012, 2013 and 2014 extensions of the Complementary Agreement, respectively. The dispatch mechanism for natural gas was regulated further by Resolution No. 1410, as explained below.

Executive Decree No. 2067/08 of December 3, 2008, created a fiduciary fund to finance natural gas imports destined for injection into the national pipeline system, when required to satisfy the internal demand. The fiduciary fund is funded through the following mechanisms: (i) various tariff charges which are paid by users of regular transport and distribution services, gas consumers that receive gas directly from producers and companies that process natural gas; (ii) special credit programs that may be arranged with domestic or international organizations; and (iii) specific contributions assessed by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy on participants in the natural gas industry. This decree has been subject to different judicial claims and judges throughout the country have issued precautionary measures suspending its effects. On November 8, 2009, ENARGAS published Resolution No. 1982/11, which supplements Decree No. 2067/08. This Resolution adjusts the tariff charges established by Executive Decree No. 2067/08 to be paid by users in the residential segment and gas processing and electric power companies, among others, starting December 1, 2011. On November 24, 2011, ENARGAS issued Resolution No. 1991/11, which extends the type of users that will be required to pay tariff charges. YPF has challenged these resolutions. On April 13, 2012, a precautionary measure was granted regarding the processing plant El Porton, suspending the effects of these resolutions with respect to such plant.

Through Resolution No. 28/2016, published on April 1, 2016, MINEM declared that all acts which determined the imposition of the tariff charge ceased to be effective and instructed ENARGAS to adopt measures to cease invoicing the tariff charge.

On November 5, 2012 the Official Gazette published Law No. 26,784 which approves the National Administration Budget for 2013. Article 54 of the Law established that the tariff charges and the fiduciary fund established by Executive Decree No. 2067/08 and all its supplementary acts shall be ruled by Law No. 26,095.

On July 17, 2009, the Ministry of Federal Planning and certain natural gas producers (including YPF) signed an agreement which sets forth: (i) natural gas prices at the wellhead for the electric power generators segment from July to December 2009, and (ii) amounts to be received by natural gas producers for volumes sold to the residential segment from August 2009 onwards. These amounts are adjusted on a monthly basis so that they represent 50% of the amount collected by the fiduciary fund to finance natural gas imports.

On October 4, 2010, the Official Gazette published ENARGAS Resolution No. 1410/10, which set forth new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the gas industry and imposing the following new and more severe priority demand gas restrictions on producers:

- Distributors remain able to solicit all the gas necessary to cover the priority demand despite such gas volumes' exceeding those that the Argentine Secretariat of Energy would have allocated by virtue of Agreement 2007-2011 ratified by the Resolution No. 599/07. See "—Exploration and Production Overview—Delivery commitments."
- Producers are obligated to confirm all the natural gas requested by distributors in respect of the priority demand. The producers' portion of such volumes follows the allocation criterion established by the Resolution No. 599/07. We cannot predict the amount of the estimated domestic demand that a producer may be required to satisfy, regardless of whether such producer signed Agreement 2007-2011.
- Once the priority demand has been satisfied, the remaining demands are fulfilled, with exports last in order of priority.
- In the event a producer is unable to meet the requested demand, transporters are responsible for redirecting gas until a distributor's gas demand is met. The gas deficiency is either (i) deducted from the producer suffering the deficiency if it is able to meet the demands of its other clients in the same basin or (ii) recuperated from the remainder of the gas producers in the event the deficient producer is not able to serve any of its clients in the same basin.

As a result, this regime imposes a jointly liable supply obligation on all producers in the event any producer experiences a gas supply deficiency. We have challenged the validity of the aforementioned regulation. On December 9, 2015, ENARGAS denied our administrative appeal.

Rules established by ENARGAS Resolution No. 1410/16 were amended by MINEM Resolution No. 89/2016, dated June 1, 2016, which: required ENARGAS to develop a procedure to amend and supplement ENARGAS Resolutions No. 716/1998 and 1410/2010 and establish daily operating conditions of the Transportation and Distribution Systems, establishes the volumes that distributors may request in order to satisfy priority demand and, if there has been a contract with a producer to fulfill such request, reduces the contracted volume requirement in accordance with the framework provided by Resolution No. 1,410/2010. Pursuant to this resolution, ENARGAS Resolution I/3833 was issued on June 5, 2016, which establishes the "Supplementary Procedure for Gas Requests, Confirmations and Control."

On December 17, 2010 certain natural gas producers (including YPF) signed an agreement which set forth the percentage of regasified LNG assigned to each natural gas producer for 2011. Amounts produced under this agreement were counted towards such producers' commitments to supply natural gas to distributors under Resolution No. 599/07. As of the date of this annual report, similar agreements have not been entered into for years subsequent to 2011.

On August 27, 2012, the Official Gazette published S.E. Resolution No. 1445/2012 of the Secretariat of Energy, according to considerations set by Decree No. 1,277/2012, which modified gas prices at the wellhead for compressed natural gas (CNG) which represents an increase of approximately 369% of the prices realized by the Company for such segment product.

On February 14, 2013, Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Commission was published in the Official Gazette. This resolution creates the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program." Under this regulation, gas producing companies were invited to file with the Commission before June 30, 2013 projects to increase natural gas injection, in order to receive a compensation up to U.S.$7.50 per mmBtu for all additional natural gas injected. These projects shall comply with minimum requirements established in Resolution No. 1/2013, and will be subject to consideration approval by the Commission, including a maximum term of five years, renewable at the request of the beneficiary, upon decision of the Commission. If the beneficiary company in a given month does not reach the committed production increase it will have to make up for such volumes not produced. In addition, the Commission may withdraw a previously approved proposal to increase the total injection of natural gas if some of the following events occur: (i) any omission, inaccuracy or distortion of information provided by a company participating in a project or during its execution; (ii) breach of the obligations set forth in Decree No. 1,277/2012 and its regulations or supplementary acts; (iii) breach by a company of its obligations under the program after notice of not less than 15 business days; (iv) if the import price is equal to or lower than the price of the additional natural gas injected for at least 180 days or (v) if the value of a company's supply contracts or invoices used in the monthly calculation corresponding to each month covered by the program had weighted average price decreases or unjustified amounts. On May 23, 2013, the Commission approved the project submitted by YPF. A similar program was created under Resolution No. 60/2013 of the Commission, as amended by Resolution No. 83/2013 of the Commission for gas producers that failed to file their natural gas additional injection program filings before the expiration date established by Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Commission. The compensation to be received under this new program varies from U.S.$4.00 per mmBtu to U.S.$7.50 per mmBtu, depending on the production curve reached by the applicable company. Addionally, a third stimulus program entered into effect under Commission Resolution No. 185/2015 for companies without any prior gas production in Argentina at the time of issuance of the resolution. Similar to the Gas Plan, companies with an approved program under this new resolution will receive compensation for the difference between the price obtained in the market for the sale of all their gas production and U.S.$7.50 per mmBtu. The gas production subject to such compensation only applies to the production from areas acquired by companies with approved programs under either Resolution No. 1/2013 or Resolution No. 60/2013, as long as such production was computed under these programs as "increased injection" as opposed to "base injection."

On May 18, 2016, MINEM Resolution No. 74/2016 created the "Natural Gas New Projects Stimulus Program" in order to incentivize natural gas production for companies submitting new natural gas projects that are not beneficiaries of the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program" or the "Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies with Reduced Injection" created by Resolutions No. 1/2013 and 60/2013, respectively, of the former Commission. The submission of new projects, which must be approved by the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources, may obtain a stimulus price of U.S.$7.50/mmBtu.

The "Natural Gas New Projects Program" will be effective from the date of the publication of the resolution in the Argentine Official Gazette (May 18, 2016) until December 31, 2018. The requirements to be considered a new natural gas project are as follows: it must (i) come from an exploitation concession granted as a result of a discovery reported after the effective date of Resolution No. 1/2013 of the former Commission; (ii) come from an exploitation concession of areas classified as "Tight Gas" or "Shale Gas"; or (iii) belong to companies without natural gas injection registers which acquire an interest in areas belonging to companies registered in the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program" or the "Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies with Reduced Injection" created by Resolutions No. 1/2013 and 60/2013, respectively, of the former Commission, but for which total injection coming from the areas in question, including the acquired areas, would have been zero during the period in which the selling company would have calculated its base injection.

By means of National Decree No. 704/2016, the pending payments under the Program of Stimulus for Surplus Natural Gas Injection for injection of natural gas supplied until December 31, 2015 was cancelled through the delivery of public debt instruments, specifically 8% Argentine Bonds denominated in U.S. Dollars due 2020 ("BONAR 2020 USD").

MINEM Resolution No. 46/2017

On March 6, 2017, MINEM Resolution No. 46/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, which approved the "Investment in Natural Gas Production from Non-Conventional Reservoirs Stimulus Program." The program was established in order to stimulate the investments in natural gas from non-conventional reservoirs in the Neuquina basin and will be in effect until December 31, 2021.

Resolution No. 46/2017 establishes compensation for the volume of non-conventional gas production from concessions located in the Neuquina basin included in the program. To be included in the program, the concessions must have a specific investment plan approved by the province's application authority and the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources.

The compensation will be determined by deducting from the effective sales price obtained from sales to the internal market, including conventional and non-conventional natural gas, the minimum sales prices established by Resolution No. 46/2017 each year, multiplied by the volumes of production of non-conventional gas. The minimum prices established by Resolution No. 46/2017 are U.S.$7.50 per mmBtu for 2018, U.S.$7.00 per mmBtu for 2019, U.S.$6.50 per mmBtu for 2020 and U.S.$6.00 per mmBtu for 2021.

Compensation from the program shall be paid, for each concession included in the program, 88% to the companies and 12% to the province corresponding to each concession included in the program.

Tariffs

On April 4, 2014, Resolution S.E. No. 226/2014 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy was published in the Official Gazette. Under this resolution, the Secretariat of Energy set new prices for residential, commercial consumers and compressed natural gas consumers. Residential and commercial consumers that achieve certain consumption savings compared to prior years will be: (i) excluded from the price increase or (ii) subject to a lower price increase. Industrial users and power generation plants are excluded from the price increase. Consumers served by distributor Camuzzi Gas del Sur S.A., which is not an affiliate of YPF, or its sub-distributors, are excluded.

On November 17, 2014, Resolution No. 231/2014 of the Commission was published in the Official Gazette. Under this resolution, the price of compressed natural gas in service stations will be raised by the same percentage as the weighted average price within Argentina, excluding taxes, of "super" quality gasoline over 93 octane or of any product that replaces it in the future as provided for under the resolution.

After public hearings with respect to the tariff review were held on September 16, 17 and 18, 2016, MINEM issued Resolution No. 212/2016 on October 7, 2016 that set forth new PIST prices for natural gas and new natural gas tariff schedules for users who purchase gas from distributors.

Resolution No. 212/2016 instructs the Secretariat of Hydrocarbons to, until PIST gas prices are established by the free interaction of supply and demand, submit to the MINEM for its approval a proposal of natural gas PIST prices corresponding to each half-year period, starting April 1 and October 1 of each year, based on the values contemplated in the subsidy reduction scheme, adjusting the target price for each half-year period, as per the market conditions at the time of elaboration of the proposed prices. Such a proposal shall be submitted 30 days in advance at the beginning of each half-year period, and shall be submitted with a report containing the basis of the adjustments or modifications proposed.

Resolution No. 212/2016 also instructs ENARGAS to provide for any such measures as required so that the final amount, including taxes of bills issued by distributors of utility gas through networks across the country, that users are required to pay based on consumptions after the effective date of the PIST gas prices established in this resolution, does not exceed maximum amounts equivalent to the percentages below, considered as incremental percentages over the total amount, including taxes, of the bill issued to the same user for the same billing period in the previous year:

- Users R1-R23: 300%;
- Users R31-R33: 350%;
- Users R34: 400%; and
- Users SGP: 500%.

It further sets forth that the increase limits established above on the final invoiced amounts shall apply, provided that the total amount of the bill exceeds the amount of Ps. 250.

On such same date, ENARGAS published Resolutions No. 4044/2016, 4045/2016, 4046/2016, 4047/2016, 4048/2016, 4049/2016, 4050/2016, 4051/2016, 4052/2016, 4053/2016 and 4054/2016, whereby it approved the tariff schedules for the users in the following license areas: Metrogas S.A., Gasnea S.A., Gas Natural Ban S.A., Camuzzi Gas Del Sur S.A., Camuzzi Gas Pampeana S.A., Distribuidora de Gas Cuyana S.A., Distribuidora de Gas del Centro S.A., Gasnor S.A., Litoral Gas S.A., Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. and Transportadora de Gas del Sur S.A.

On February 16, 2017, MINEM published Resolution No. 29-E/2017, through which it called a public hearing to be held on March 10, 2017 to consider new natural gas prices at PIST that would be determined to apply to the half-year period commencing in April 2017. The hearing took place, and the final report by the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources was issued to the MINEM; however, up to the date of this annual report, the MINEM resolution determining such prices is still pending.

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas, MINEM and Ministry of Economy signed the Transitional Agreement 2017 and the Letter of Understanding of Contractual Renegotiation.

On March 30, 2017, ENARGAS issued Resolution No. I/4356/2017 that decided (i) the tariff schedules that resulted from the analysis made by ENARGAS within the framework of the Integral Tariff Review, (ii) the transitional tariff schedules to apply as of April 1, 2017 , (iii) the mandatory investments plan, and (iv) the methodology of the six-month adjustments. See additionally "—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural Gas."

Natural gas export administration and domestic supply priorities

In March 2004, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued S.E. Resolution No. 265/04 adopting measures intended to ensure the adequate supply of natural gas to the domestic market and regulate its consequences on electricity wholesale prices. Among the measures adopted were:

- the suspension of all exports of surplus natural gas;
- the suspension of automatic approvals of requests to export natural gas;
- the suspension of all applications for new authorizations to export natural gas, filed or to be filed before the Argentine Secretariat of Energy; and
- the authorization to the Undersecretariat of Fuels to create a rationalization plan of gas exports and transportation capacity.

In March 2004, the Undersecretariat of Fuels, pursuant to the authority given to it under S.E. Resolution No. 265/04, issued S.S.C. Regulation No. 27/04 establishing a rationalization plan of gas exports and transportation capacity. Among other things, S.S.C. Regulation No. 27/04 established a limit on natural gas export authorizations, which, absent an express authorization by the Undersecretariat of Fuels, may not be executed for volumes exceeding exports registered during 2003.

In June 2004, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued S.E. Resolution No. 659/04, which established a new program to assure natural gas supply to the domestic market (which substitutes for the program created by S.S.C. Regulation No. 27/04). Under S.E. Resolution No. 659/04 (amended by S.E. Resolution No. 1,681/04), natural gas exports may be restricted due to shortages of natural gas in the domestic market, because exporting producers may be required to supply additional volumes of natural gas to the domestic market beyond those that they are contractually committed to supply. The export of natural gas under current export permits is conditioned on the fulfillment of additional supply requirements imposed on exporting producers by governmental authorities.

This program was further amended and supplemented by S.E. Resolution No. 752/05 issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy in May 2005, which further reduced the ability of producers to export natural gas, and created a mechanism under which the Argentine Secretariat of Energy may require exporting producers to supply additional volumes to domestic consumers during a seasonal period ("Permanent Additional Supply"), which volumes of natural gas are also not committed by the exporting producers. Based on the provisions of Rule No. 27/04, S.E. Resolution No. 659/04 and S.E. Resolution No. 752/05, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and/or the Undersecretariat of Fuels have instructed us to redirect natural gas export volumes to the internal market, thereby affecting natural gas export commitments. We have challenged the validity of the aforementioned regulations and resolutions, and have invoked the occurrence of a force majeure event under the corresponding natural gas export purchase and sale agreements. The counterparties to such agreements have rejected our position. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings."

S.E. Resolution No. 752/05 also establishes (i) a special market, open and anonymous, for compressed natural gas stations to purchase natural gas under regulated commercial conditions, with the demand being ensured by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy through Permanent Additional Supply required of exporting producers, and (ii) a mechanism of standardized irrevocable offers for electric power generators and industrial and commercial consumers to obtain supply of natural gas, with the demand being ensured by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy through the issuance of the Permanent Additional Supply mentioned above.

Pursuant to the standardized irrevocable offers procedure mentioned above, which operates at the MEG, any direct consumer may bid for a term gas purchase at the export average gas price, net of withholdings by basin. The volume necessary to satisfy the standardized irrevocable offers which have not been satisfied will be required as a Permanent Additional Supply only until the end of the seasonal period during which the unsatisfied requests should be made (October–April or May–September). Such Permanent Additional Supply will be requested from the producers that export gas and that inject the natural gas from the basins that are able to supply those unsatisfied irrevocable offers. S.E. Resolution No. 1886/06, published on January 4, 2007, extended the term of effectiveness of this mechanism of standardized irrevocable offers until 2016, and empowered the Undersecretariat of Fuels to suspend its effectiveness subject to the satisfaction of internal demand of natural gas achieved by means of regulations, agreements or due to the discovery of reserves.

By means of S.E. Resolution No. 1329/06, later supplemented by S.S.C. Note No. 1011/07, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy required producers to give first priority in their injections of natural gas into the gas pipelines to certain preferential consumers and obligated transportation companies to guarantee these priorities through the allocation of transportation capacity. In general, these regulations subordinate all exports of natural gas to the prior delivery of natural gas volumes that are sufficient to satisfy domestic market demand.

Also, beginning during the severe Argentine winter in 2007 and continuing thereafter, we and most gas producers, as well as the transportation companies in Argentina, received instructions from the government to decrease exports, except for certain volumes addressed to satisfy Chilean residential consumption and other specific consumption.

National Decree No. 893/2016, dated July 25, 2016, determined that MINEM would be empowered to regulate the award of export permits for the following purposes: i) to deliver assistance with natural gas emergency situations of foreign countries, and ii) to replace natural local transport restrictions by means of utilizing foreign transportation infrastructure to ease transportation of natural gas within the Argentine market and allow for an increase in local production.

MINEM Resolution No. 8/2017 regulated National Decree No. 893/2016, establishing an especial procedure to grant natural gas export permits subject to importing commitments. Solicitors for both types of permits will have to commit to importing the volumes of natural gas exported and to indemnify the Argentine government for breaching such obligation, including the payment of 150% of the import costs incurred by the Argentine government to replace the outstanding natural gas. Permits would be extended for a maximum period of two years and are subject to possible termination in the event that public interest makes it convenient for local market supply in accordance with MINEM's criteria.

On January 8, 2017, export duties on hydrocarbon exports established by Law No. 26,732 ceased to be enforceable. Thereafter, there will be no export duties on natural gas exports.

Liquefied petroleum gas

Law No. 26,020, enacted on March 9, 2005, sets forth the regulatory framework for the industry and commercialization of LPG. This law regulates the activities of production, bottling, transportation, storage, distribution, and commercialization of LPG in Argentina and declares such activities to be of public interest. Among other things, the law:

- creates the registry of LPG bottlers, obliging LPG bottlers to register the bottles of their property;
- protects the trademarks of LPG bottlers;
- creates a reference price system, pursuant to which the Argentine Secretariat of Energy shall periodically publish reference prices for LPG sold in bottles of 45 kilograms or less;
- requires the Argentine Secretariat of Energy to comply with the following tasks: (i) create LPG transfer mechanisms, in order to guarantee access to the product to all the agents of the supply chain; (ii) establish mechanisms for the stabilization of LPG prices charged to local LPG bottlers; and (iii) together with the CNDC, analyze the composition of the LPG market and its behavior, in order to establish limitations on market concentration in each phase, or limitations to the vertical integration throughout the chain of the LPG industry (such limitations apply to affiliates, subsidiaries and controlled companies);
- grants open access to LPG storage facilities; and
- creates a fiduciary fund to finance bottled LPG consumption for low-income communities in Argentina and the extension of the natural gas distribution network to new areas, where technically possible and economically feasible. The fiduciary fund is funded through the following mechanisms: (i) penalties established by Law No. 26,020, (ii) assignments from the General State Budget, (iii) funds from special credit programs that may be arranged with national or international institutions, and (iv) funds that may be assessed by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy on participants in the LPG industry.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy established, through several subsequent resolutions, reference prices applicable to sales of LPG bottles of less than 45 kilograms, and to sales of bulk LPG exclusively to LPG bottlers. Also, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved the method for calculating the LPG export parity, to be updated monthly by the Undersecretariat of Fuels. In 2007, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy increased the LPG volumes to be sold to bottlers at the reference prices set forth in the unconventional above mentioned resolutions.

Disposition No. 168/05 of the Undersecretariat of Fuels requires companies intending to export LPG to first obtain an authorization from the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. Companies seeking to export LPG must first demonstrate that the local demand is satisfied or that an offer to sell LPG to local demand has been made and rejected.

On September 19, 2008, the Secretariat of Energy and Argentine LPG producers entered into the Complementary Agreement which, among other objectives, seeks to stabilize the price of LPG in the domestic market. The Complementary Agreement applies only to LPG sold to bottlers that declare their intention to bottle such LPG in LPG bottles of 10, 12 or 15 kilograms. The Complementary Agreement requires LPG producers to supply LPG bottlers with a prescribed volume and accept the price per ton set forth in the Complementary Agreement. The Complementary Agreement was then extended in the following years until 2015 with certain modifications in quantities and prices to be provided every year.

On April 7, 2015, Resolution No. 73 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy terminated the fiduciary agreement to which YPF was a party as a natural gas producer, contributing funds for the payment of compensation for LPG producers and bottlers. As a result, natural gas producers that were parties to the Complementary

Agreement are no longer required to contribute funds. At the same time, a new program for the provision of bottled LPG at reference prices was established by Decree No. 470/2015 dated March 31, 2015. This decree established that LPG producers and bottlers provide LPG at reference prices in the domestic market, gradually increasing the volumes provided in 2014.

Electricity

Through Resolution No. 06/2016, published in January 2016, MINEM established new seasonal reference prices of power and energy in the MEM from February 1, 2016 to April 30, 2016. The resolution also establishes a stimulus plan, with reference prices for residential consumers that reduce their consumption over the same month in 2015, and a social tariff.

Through Resolution No. 41/2016, published in January 2016, which modifies Resolution No. 06/2016, MINEM established new seasonal reference prices of power and energy in the MEM from May 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016. It also confirms the applicability of the stimulus plan and social tariff until October 31, 2016.

Through Resolution No. 20/2017, published in January 2017, MINEM established, among other things, new seasonal reference prices of power and energy in the MEM from February 1, 2017 to April 30, 2017.

National Decree No. 531/2016, dated March 31, 2016, regulates Law No. 27,191 (regarding the national incentive for the use of renewable sources to generate electricity) and, among other things, establishes that "big consumers" shall contract for or co-generate renewable energy to comply with the obligation to consume 8% of its electricity from renewable sources, by December 2017. If such requirement is not met, the "big consumers" will be punished with a fine equal to the variable cost of producing the unmet electricity by a thermos-electrical power plant with imported gasoil fuel.

Argentine Secretariat of Electric Power Resolution No. 22/2016, dated March 30, 2016, modified Resolution No.482/2015, adjusting the remuneration components for power generators that adhered to Resolutions No. 95/2013, 529/2014 and 482/2015, retroactively to February 2016.

MINEM Resolution No. 41/2016, dated April 13, 2016, establishes new prices on the natural gas at PIST for each basin which would then be acquired for electric generation purposes and therefore commercialized within the MEM or generally destined to the satisfy the electricity distribution services.

Through Resolution No. 19/2017, published in January 2017, MINEM, through its Secretariat of Electric Power established a new set of prices for installed electricity generation facilities for any new contracts regarding guaranteed energy offers. Prices have been dollarized and represent an increase with respect to those in force in 2016. Resolution No. 19/2017 also determined a stimulus mechanism towards operative efficiency.

Argentine Environmental Regulations

The enactment of Articles 41 and 43 in the National Constitution, as amended in 1994, as well as new federal, provincial and municipal legislation, has strengthened the legal framework dealing with damage to the environment. Legislative and government agencies have become more vigilant in enforcing the laws and regulations regarding the environment, increasing sanctions for environmental violations.

Under the amended Articles 41 and 43 of the National Constitution, all Argentine inhabitants have both the right to an undamaged environment and a duty to protect it. The primary obligation of any person held liable for environmental damage is to rectify such damage according to and within the scope of applicable law. The federal government sets forth the minimum standards for the protection of the environment and the provinces and municipalities establish specific standards and implementing regulations.

Federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations relating to environmental quality in Argentina affect our operations. These laws and regulations set standards for certain aspects of environmental quality, provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards, and establish remedial obligations in certain circumstances.

In general, we are subject to the requirements of the following federal environmental regulations (including the regulations issued thereunder):

- National Constitution (Articles 41 and 43);
- Law No. 25,675 on National Environmental Policy;
- Law No. 25,612 on Integrated Management of Industrial and Service Industry Waste;
- Law No. 24,051 on Hazardous Waste;
- Law No. 20,284 on Clean Air;
- Law No. 25,688 on Environmental Management of Waters;
- Law No. 25,670 on the Management and Elimination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls;
- Criminal Code; and
- the Argentine Civil and Comercial Code, which sets forth the general rules of tort law.

These laws address environmental issues, including limits on the discharge of waste associated with oil and gas operations, investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances, workplace safety and health, natural resource damages claims and toxic tort liabilities. Furthermore, these laws typically require compliance with associated regulations and permits and provide for the imposition of penalties in case of non-compliance.

In addition, we are subject to various other provincial and municipal regulations, including those relating to gas venting, oil spills and well abandonment, among other matters.

By Resolution No. 404/94, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy amended Resolution No. 419/93, and created the Registry of Independent Professionals and Safety Auditing Companies (*Registro de Profesionales Independientes y Empresas Auditoras de Seguridad*), which may act with respect to areas of hydrocarbons storage, oil refineries, gas stations, fuel commercialization plants and plants for fractionation of LPG in containers or cylinders. The Resolution provides that external audits of oil refineries, gas stations and all fuel storage plants must be carried out by professionals registered in the Registry. Domestic fuel manufacturing companies and companies that sell fuels are prohibited from supplying these products to any station failing to comply with its obligations. Penalties for failure to perform the audits and remedial or safety tasks include the disqualification of plants or gas stations. In addition, a set of obligations was established regarding underground fuel storage systems, including a mechanism for instant notification in cases of loss or suspicion of loss from the storage facilities.

On July 19, 2001, the Secretariat of Environmental Policy of the province of Buenos Aires issued Resolution No. 1037/01 ordering us to clean up certain areas adjacent to the La Plata refinery. The resolution was appealed through an administrative procedure which has not yet been resolved. Nevertheless, we have commenced certain actions in order to identify potential technical solutions for the treatment of the historical contamination, while reserving that the remediation must be made by the parties responsible for the environmental damage. Under current law, the Argentine government has the obligation to indemnify us against any liability and hold us harmless for events and claims arising prior to January 1, 1991, according to the Privatization Law.

During 2005, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, by means of Resolution No. 785/05, created the National Program of Hydrocarbons Warehousing Aerial Tank Loss Control, a measure aimed at reducing and correcting environmental pollution caused by hydrocarbons warehousing-aerial tanks.

The description of the material Argentine environmental regulations is only a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the Argentine environmental regulatory framework. The summary is based upon Argentine regulations related to environmental issues as in effect on the date of this annual report, and such regulations are subject to change.

Taxation

Holders of exploration permits and production concessions are subject to federal, provincial and municipal taxes and regular customs duties on imports. The Hydrocarbons Law grants such holders a legal guarantee against new taxes and certain tax increases at the provincial and municipal levels, except in the case of a general increase in taxes.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58 of the Hydrocarbons Law, holders of exploration permits and production concessions must pay an annual surface fee that is based on acreage of each block and which varies depending on the phase of the operation, i.e., exploration or production, and in the case of the former, depending on the relevant period of the exploration permit. On October 17, 2007, the Official Gazette published Executive Decree No. 1,454/07, which significantly increased the amount of exploration and production surface fees expressed in Argentine pesos that are payable to the different jurisdictions where the hydrocarbon fields are located. Law No. 27,007 published in the Official Gazette on October 31, 2014 updated amounts that must be paid pursuant to Sections 57 and 58 of the Hydrocarbons Law. See "—Exploration and Production."

In addition, "net profit" (as defined in the Hydrocarbons Law) of holders of permits, or concessions accruing from activity as such holders, might be subject to the application of a special 55% income tax. This tax has never been applied. Each permit or concession granted to an entity other than us has provided that the holder thereof is subject instead to the general Argentine tax regime, and a decree of the National Executive Office provides that we are also subject to the general Argentine tax regime.

Following the introduction of market prices for downstream petroleum products in connection with the deregulation of the petroleum industry, Law No. 23,966 established a volume-based tax on transfers of certain types of fuel, replacing the prior regime, which was based on the regulated price. Law No. 25,745 modified, effective as of August 2003, the mechanism for calculating the tax, replacing the old fixed-value per liter according to the type of fuel for a percentage to apply to the sales price, maintaining the old fixed value as the minimum tax. Through Laws No. 26,028 and 26,181, new taxes on diesel and gasolines sales have been established.

Reduction in tax rates for fuels

On December 30, 2014, Decree No. 2579/2014 set forth a reduction in fuel taxes established by Laws No. 23,966 and 26,181 with respect to diesel and unleaded gasoline products. The reductions took effect on January 1, 2015.

Export taxes

In 2002, the Argentine government began to implement customs duties on the export of hydrocarbons. Export tax rates were increased on crude oil to 20%, on butane, methane and LPG to 20% and on gasoline and diesel oil to 5%. In May 2004, Resolution No. 337/04 of the Ministry of Economy increased export duties on crude oil to 25%. These export tax rates were increased again in 2004, when the Ministry of Economy issued Resolution No. 532/04, establishing a progressive scheme of export duties for crude oil, with rates ranging from 25% to 45%, depending on the quotation of the WTI reference price at the time of the exportation. In addition, in May 2004, pursuant to Resolution No. 645/04 of the Ministry of Economy, an export duty on natural gas and NGLs was established at a rate of 20%. The export duty on natural gas was increased again in July 2006, when the Ministry of Economy increased the rate to 45% and instructed the Customs General Administration to apply the price fixed by the framework agreement between Argentina and Bolivia as the base price to which to apply the new tax rate, irrespective of the actual sales price. In addition, on October 10, 2006, the Ministry of Economy imposed prevalent export duties on exports from the Tierra del Fuego province, which were previously exempted from taxes. Moreover, in May 2007, the Ministry of Economy increased to 25% the export duty on butane, propane and LPG.

Resolution No. 394/07 of the Ministry of Economy, effective as of November 16, 2007, increased export duties on Argentine oil exports (as defined by the regulator) on crude oil and other crude derivatives products. The new regime provides that when the WTI international price exceeded the reference price, which was fixed at U.S.$60.90/barrel, the producer should be allowed to collect at U.S.$42/barrel, with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government as an export tax. If the WTI international price was under the reference price but over U.S.$45/barrel, a 45% withholding rate would apply. If such price was under U.S.$45/barrel, the applicable export tax was to be determined by the Argentine government within a term of 90 business days. Through Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Ministry of Economy and Public Finances, Resolution No. 394/07 was amended, increasing cutoff values from U.S.$42/barrel to U.S.$70/barrel, and the reference price from U.S.$60.90 to U.S.$80 for crude oil. This means that when the international price of crude oil was over U.S.$80/barrel, the local producer would be allowed to collect at U.S.$70/barrel, with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government.

However, on December 31, 2014, Resolution No. 1077/2014 was published in the Official Gazette and repealed Resolution No. 394/07, as amended, setting forth a new withholding program based on the "International Price." The International Price is calculated based on the Brent value for the applicable month less U.S.$8 per barrel. The new program establishes a 1% general nominal withholding applicable to all products covered by the resolution, including crude oil, diesel, gasoline and lubricants, as well as other petroleum products, to the extent that the International Price is below U.S.$71 per barrel. The resolution further provides an increasing variable withholding rate on crude oil exports to the extent the International Price exceeds U.S.$71 per barrel. As a result, the maximum price a producer may charge is approximately U.S.$70 per barrel exported, depending on the quality of crude sold. The resolution also sets forth increasing withholding rates for exports of diesel, gasoline, lubricants and other petroleum derivatives when the International Price exceeds U.S.$71 per barrel at rates that allow the producer to receive a portion of the price increase.

Resolution No. 127/08 of the Ministry of Economy increased export duties applicable to natural gas exports from 45% to 100%, mandating a valuation basis for the calculation of the duty as the highest price established in any contract of any Argentine importer for the import of gas (abandoning the previously applicable reference price set by the framework agreement between Argentina and Bolivia mentioned above). Resolution No. 127/08 provides, with respect to LPG products (including butane, propane and blends thereof), that if the international price of the relevant LPG product, as reported daily by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, is under the reference price established for such product in the resolution (U.S.$338/cm for propane, U.S.$393/cm for butane and U.S.$363/cm for blends of the two), the applicable export duty for such product will be 45%. If the international price exceeds the reference price, the producer shall be allowed to collect the maximum amount established by the resolution for the relevant product (U.S.$233/cm for propane, U.S.$271/cm for butane and U.S.$250/cm for blends of the two), with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government as an export tax.

Export duties on hydrocarbons were established by Law No. 25,561 of Public Emergency, for a term of five years. This term was extended by five more years by Law No. 26,732. The second extension expired on January 7, 2017, and since its term has not been extended, it ceased to be in force. As a result, export duties on hydrocarbons are no longer imposed.

We cannot give any assurances as to future levels of export taxes.

Repatriation of Foreign Currency

Executive Decree No. 1,589/89, relating to the deregulation of the upstream oil industry, allowed us and other companies engaged in oil and gas production activities in Argentina to freely sell and dispose of the hydrocarbons we produce. Additionally, under Decree No. 1,589/89, we and other oil producers were entitled to keep up to 70% of foreign currency proceeds we received from crude oil and gas export sales outside of Argentina, but were required to repatriate the remaining 30% through the exchange markets of Argentina.

Decree No. 1722/2011 of October 26, 2011 requires all oil and gas companies (including YPF), among other entities, to repatriate 100% of their foreign currency export receivables. Although the mandatory requirement imposed by Decree No. 1722/2011 remains in force and effect, its practical application was essentially relaxed during 2016, since the term required for the repatriation of foreign currency export receivables was significantly extended, from 30 calendar days as of December 2015, up to 5 years on December 2016, through Argentine Secretariat of Commerce Resolutions No. 91/2016 and 242/2016. More recently, the Argentine Secretariat of Commerce issued Resolution No. 47-E/2017 in January 2017, which extended such term up to 10 years.

ITEM 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.

YPF does not have any unresolved Staff comments.

ITEM 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

Overview

We are Argentina's leading energy company, operating a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic upstream and downstream segments. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—History and Development of YPF—Overview."

Presentation of Financial Information

Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are fully compliant with IFRS.

We fully consolidate the results of subsidiaries in which we have a sufficient number of voting shares to control corporate decisions. Interest in joint operations and other agreements which give the Company a percentage contractually established over such percentage in the assets and obligations that emerge from the contract ("joint operations"), have been consolidated line by line on the basis of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses related to each contract. See Note 2.a to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

The financial data contained in this annual report as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 has been derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report, which were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting and authorized to be issued on March 9, 2017 and which include subsequent events until such date.

Finally, certain oil and gas disclosures are included in Note 35 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report under the heading "Supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities (unaudited)."

Segment Reporting

We report our business into the following segments: (i) Upstream, which consists of our "Upstream" segment; (ii) Downstream, which consists of our "Refining and Marketing" and "Chemicals" segments; (iii) Gas and Power, which consists of our "Natural Gas Distribution and Electricity Generation" segment; and (vi) Corporate and other, which consists of our "Corporate and Other" segment. In connection with our segment reporting, see Note 5 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and "Item 4. Information on the Company—Business Organization."

Sales between business segments are made at internal transfer prices established by us, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Summarized Statement of Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	**2015**	**2014**
	(in millions of pesos)		
Revenues	210,100	156,136	141,942
Costs	(177,304)	(119,537)	(104,492)
Gross profit	32,796	36,599	37,450
Administrative expenses	(7,126)	(5,586)	(4,530)
Selling expenses	(15,212)	(11,099)	(10,114)
Exploration expenses	(3,155)	(2,473)	(2,034)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(34,943)	(2,535)	—
Other operating results, net	3,394	1,682	(1,030)
Operating income	(24,246)	16,588	19,742
Income on investments in companies	588	318	558
Financial income (expense) net	(6,146)	12,157	1,772
Net income before income tax	(29,804)	29,063	22,072
Income tax	1,425	(24,637)	(13,223)
Net income	(28,379)	4,426	8,849
Total other comprehensive income	27,414	43,758	16,276
Total comprehensive income	(965)	48,184	25,125

Factors Affecting Our Operations

Our operations are affected by a number of factors, including:

- the volume of crude oil, oil byproducts and natural gas we produce and sell;
- regulation of domestic pricing;
- export administration by the Argentine government and domestic supply requirements;
- international and domestic prices of crude oil and oil products;
- our capital expenditures and financing availability;
- cost increases;
- domestic market demand for hydrocarbon products;
- operational risks, labor strikes and other forms of public protest in Argentina;
- taxes, including export taxes;
- regulation of capital flows;
- the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate;
- the revocation of our concessions in case of noncompliance with certain provisions as set by laws and agreements with provinces in Argentina;
- dependence on the infrastructure and logistics network used to deliver our products;
- laws and regulations affecting our operations, such us import regulations; and
- interest rates.

Our operating income in 2016 decreased by 246.2% compared to 2015. This decrease was attributable to, among other things, the recognition of a loss in the value of assets at the time of completion of the evaluation of impairment of properties, plant and equipment and intangible assets as mentioned below under "—Principal Income Statement Line Items—Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets," an increase in depreciation of properties, plant and equipment as a result of the higher investment in properties, plant and equipment and asset remeasurement in pesos, as a result of the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company. Other factors that contributed to this decrease in operating income include increased royalties, driven mainly by higher crude oil prices at the wellhead and higher natural gas prices, higher costs of sales and general cost increases (mainly preservation, repair and maintenance costs, salaries and social security costs and costs of services rendered by third parties). This increase in costs is attributable mainly to price increases in Argentina. The above-mentioned negative effects were partially offset mainly by the increase in domestic prices of diesel, gasoline and natural gas and by the deconsolidation of the Maxus Entities (see Note 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements).

Our business is inherently volatile due to the influence of external factors, such as internal demand, market prices, availability of financial resources for our business plan and its corresponding costs and government regulations. Consequently, our past financial condition, results of operations and the trends indicated by such results and financial condition may not be indicative of the financial conditions, results of operations or trends in future periods. We will continue to focus on increasing productivity and efficiency in 2017. We believe that we need to create a more efficient industry that is sustainable in a lower crude oil price environment. Therefore, we estimate that we will not see production growth this year (estimated to be 2% lower compared to 2016 on a boe basis, but expect to increase our gas production compared to 2016). We do not expect to cut capital expenditures significantly during 2016 compared to 2015. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a slight reduction in capital expenditures in our Downstream segment is expected to be compensated by an increase of capital expenditures in our Gas and Power segment (mainly in conection with projects that we expect will improve our efficiency in our Upstream operations). We note that gas capital expenditures are expected to be higher than oil capital expenditures during 2017. In addition, we expect to continue to explore partnerships to explore shale potential in Argentina, as we see partnerships as critical given the size of the opportunity in shale areas.

Most of our shale oil production comes from the Loma Campana area through our joint venture with Chevron, which was the first and largest farm-out. As we gathered more experience, drilling activity migrated to horizontal wells, obtaining wells with a promising relation between expected EURs and well costs. As we pushed forward several initiatives to improve efficiency and significantly reduce well costs, we reached at the end of 2016 an average well cost of approximately U.S.$8.2 million for each horizontal well of 1,500 meters in lateral lengh and 18 frac stages (approximately 40% lower than the average cost in 2015). Our strategy is to continue to invest and de-risk, but at a slower pace than the last couple of years.

Crude oil prices in Argentina were recently renegotiated among market participants, which had previously been set at levels above current international oil prices, with the goal of bringing domestic prices in line with international prices in the short term, taking into account that domestic prices and costs had previously been decoupled from international prices. In January 2017, we increased diesel and gasoline prices and expect to continue to increase diesel and gasoline prices in Argentine peso terms throughout 2017, mainly considering the agreement reached by market participants (see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions"). Nevertheless, we cannot assure we will have the chance to implement those increases, principally considering the relevant conditions that affect the domestic market such as demand and inflation, among others.

We expect to implement fuel price increases following Argentine peso and biofuel pricing evolution. We expect to preserve refining margins and do not expect refining margins to decrease going forward.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that our production, costs, prices or our estimates of future cash flows from operations, among other items, could not be affected by factors beyond our control and, as such, differ from our estimates. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors."

Macroeconomic conditions

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from our operations in Argentina and are therefore subject to prevailing macroeconomic conditions in Argentina. Changes in economic, political and regulatory conditions in Argentina and measures taken by the Argentine government have had and are expected to continue to have a significant impact on us.

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in past decades, characterized by periods of low or negative growth and high variable levels of inflation. Inflation reached its peak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Due to inflationary pressures prior to the 1990s, the Argentine currency devalued repeatedly and macroeconomic instability led to broad fluctuations in the real exchange rate of the Argentine currency relative to the U.S. dollar. To address these pressures, past Argentine governments implemented various plans and utilized a number of exchange rate systems.

In the fourth quarter of 1998, adverse international financial conditions caused the Argentine economy to enter into a recession and GDP to decrease between 1999 and 2001. By the end of 2001, Argentina suffered a profound deterioration in social and economic conditions, accompanied by high political and economic instability. The restrictions on the withdrawal of bank deposits, the imposition of exchange controls, the suspension of the payment of Argentina's public debt and the abrogation of the peso's one-to-one peg to the dollar (with the consequent devaluation of the peso against the dollar) caused a decline in economic activity. Real GDP declined by 10.9% in 2002, annual inflation rose to 41%, the exchange rate continued to be highly volatile, and the unemployment rate rose to more than 20%. The political and economic instability not only curtailed commercial and financial activities in Argentina but also severely restricted the country's access to international financing.

Strong economic growth in the world's developed economies, favorable raw material prices from 2003 through the first half of 2008 and the implementation of new macroeconomic policies paved the way for Argentina's economic recovery. Real GDP grew at an average cumulative rate of 8.5% between 2003 and 2008. As a result of the crisis in the global economy, Argentina's real GDP growth rate decelerated in 2009 to 0.9%, but recovered in 2010 and 2011 growing by approximately 9% each year.

After the growth in 2010 and 2011, several factors led to a decrease in growth of the Argentine economy in 2012 and 2013. The growth of the global economy was not as strong as expected following the easing of U.S. economic crisis that started in 2007, and financial volatility continued at high levels. The decline in the price of Brent crude to below U.S.$50 per barrel, among other things, presents a complicated international scenario that creates uncertainty about the future performance, including potential downside risks, of developed and emerging economies, including Argentina.

Mauricio Macri was elected president of Argentina, and his administration took office on December 10, 2015. The new administration has been facing and continues to face challenges in respect of Argentina's economy, such as reducing the rate of inflation, the devaluation of the Argentine peso, improving the competitiveness of the local industries and normalizing or adjusting prices of certain goods and services, such as electricity and natural gas for certain residential consumers of Argentina. Some of the measures necessary to meet these objectives could be unpopular and generate political and social opposition or unrest. As a result, it is difficult to predict the impact of these measures on the Argentine economy as a whole and the energy sector in particular, including revisions and reforms to pricing mechanisms for oil and gas and elimination of energy subsidies, as well as other policy changes that may affect the energy sector. This includes decisions that the new administration has already taken, such as the elimination of exchange restrictions, the partial adjustment of gas and electricity prices, or future measures it may take to address inflation or changes to the exchange rate. Uncertainty regarding the measures to be taken on the economy could further lead to price volatility of Argentine companies, including in particular companies like ours in the energy sector, given the high level of regulation. In addition, there can be no assurance that current government programs and policies that apply to the oil and gas sector will continue to be in place in the future. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Limitations on local pricing in Argentina may adversely affect our results of operations" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Oil and gas prices, including the recent decline in global prices for oil and gas, could affect our business."

According to the IMF's estimates, global economic growth reached 3.1% in 2015, although the rate of growth or, in some cases, contraction, varied significantly from region to region. On March 27, 2014, the Argentine government announced a new method of calculating GDP by reference to 2004 as the base year (as opposed to 1993, which was the base reference year under the prior method of calculating GDP). However, on January 7, 2016 through Decree No. 55/2016, the new leadership of INDEC issued a report declaring a "national statistical emergency." INDEC stated that since 2006 its administration has been irregular and due to that they revised the published data from 2005 to 2015. As a result of this revision, the GDP growth rate for 2013 and 2014 was revised from 2.9% to 2.4% and from 0.5% to a decline rate of 2.5%, respectively. As of the date of this annual report, Argentina's provisional GDP growth rate for 2015 and the preliminary GDP growth rate for 2016 published by INDEC were positive 2.6% and negative 2.3%, respectively.

The official exchange rate of the Argentine peso to the U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2015 was Ps. 13.01 per U.S.$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 52% compared to Ps. 8.55 per U.S.$1.00 as of December 31, 2014. In addition, as of December 31, 2016, the peso fell to Ps. 15.85 per U.S.$1.00, a devaluation of approximately 21.9% compared to the rate as of the end of 2015.

Argentina has confronted and continues to confront inflationary pressures. According to inflation data published by INDEC, from 2008 to 2013, the Argentine consumer price index ("CPI") increased 7.2%, 7.7%, 10.9%, 9.5%, 10.8% and 10.9%, respectively, and the wholesale price index increased 8.8%, 10.3%, 14.5%, 12.7%, 13.1% and 14.7%, respectively. In 2014, the Argentine government established a new consumer price index known as the IPCNU that more broadly reflects consumer prices by considering price information from the 24 provinces of the country, divided into six regions. According to INDEC, the IPCNU increased 23.9% in 2014. In 2015, the new administration of INDEC published an alternative CPI that showed an increase of 26.9%. In 2016, the alternative CPI, from January to April, increased 4.1%, 4.0%, 3.3% and 6.5%, respectively, and from May to December, a new CPI was published that showed increases of 4,2%, 3.1%, 2.0%, 0.2%, 1.1%, 2.4%, 1,6% and 1.2% respectively. In January and February 2017, the provisional CPI increased 1.3% and 2.5%, respectively.

The wholesale price index increased 28.3% and 34.5% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In January and February 2017, the provisional wholesale price index increased 1.5% and 1.7%, respectively. Before the new administration took office, certain private sector analysts believed that inflation was significantly higher than the rate published by INDEC.

See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina."

During 2016, Argentina's provisional trade balance was a surplus of approximately U.S.$2.1 billion according to preliminary estimates from INDEC, with total exports of approximately U.S.$57.7 billion during 2016, representing a 1.6% increase compared to the same period in 2015. Total imports were approximately U.S.$55.6 billion, representing a decrease of 6.9% compared to the same period in 2015.

In Argentina, domestic fuel prices have increased over the past five years, but have not kept pace with either increases or decreases in international market prices for petroleum products due to the market conditions and regulations affecting the Argentine market.

The drop in the international price of Brent crude has affected and will likely continue to affect the oil industry's expected activities worldwide, particularly with respect to expected investments in the industry. In 2015, this decline resulted in an approximately U.S.$7 reduction to the domestic price per barrel compared to the price in effect on December 31, 2014. This change stemmed from negotiations between producers and refiners to reduce the domestic price of Medanito and Escalante crude during January 2015 to U.S.$77 and U.S.$63 per barrel, respectively. These prices stood at U.S.$75 and U.S.$61, respectively, as of November 30, 2015.

In 2016, following the continuous drop in the average international price of Brent crude, a new reduction of approximately 10% in the domestic crude oil price per barrel compared to the price in effect on December 31, 2015 was agreed upon. This change stemmed from negotiations between producers, refiners and MINEM, whereby it was agreed to reduce the domestic price of Medanito crude and Escalante crude since January 2016 until July 2016 to U.S.$67.50 and U.S.$54.90 per barrel, respectively. In addition, in August 2016 a new agreement between producers, refiners and MINEM provided for a new gradual reduction in the domestic crude oil price per barrel by 2% per month in August, September and October for a 6% aggregate drop before November 2016.

In 2017, continuing with the gradual reduction of crude oil prices in the domestic market, an agreement among producers, refiners and MINEM was reached to attain price parity with international markets during the course of 2017 and sustain domestic production and labor sources. This agreement establishes decreasing prices for domestic crude oil during 2017, with the aim of reaching the price of Brent crude in the international market as of the effective date of the agreement. As a starting point, a reference price of U.S.$59.40 and U.S.$48.30 was set for Medanito and Escalante crude, respectively, for January 2017, with a gradual reduction to U.S.$55.00 and U.S.$47.00, respectively, in July 2017 and maintaining those prices until December 2017, provided that the price of Brent crude oil and the exchange rate of the Argentine peso to the U.S. dollar remains within certain parameters. It was also agreed that imports of crude oil and petroleum products as a complement to domestic production of these hydrocarbons will be subject to the shortage of both products in the domestic market, for which MINEM will promote the creation of a registry of imports of crude oil and derivatives to ensure the full utilization of domestic production within the constraints of production and processing of each producer and/or refiner.

Additionally, the agreement establishes mechanisms to adjust fuel prices in the domestic market in 2017. During the first quarter of 2017, no additional increases will be made from the 8% already granted during January 2017 and from April 1, 2017, prices of fuels may be adjusted on a quarterly basis to reflect the impact of changes in crude oil prices, biofuels and changes to the exchange rate, in accordance with the formula established in the agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the agreement will be in force to the extent that the price of the dollar and/or the price of Brent crude oil is not outside certain parameters established in the agreement, in which case the terms of the agreement will be suspended, with the exception of the creation of the registry of imports of crude oil and derivatives, and the reference prices may be renegotiated.

Energy consumption in Argentina has increased significantly since 2003. Continued growth in demand has led to fuel shortages and power outages, prompting the Argentine government to take additional measures to assure domestic supply. As a result of this increasing demand, declines in the production of certain products and companies in our industry, and actions taken by the Argentine regulatory authorities to prioritize domestic supply the volumes of hydrocarbon product exports, especially natural gas, have declined steadily during this period. At the same time, in recent years, Argentina has increased its imports of natural gas and refined products.

On December 17, 2015, as a result of Decree No. 134/2015, the new government declared an emergency of the national electricity system until December 31, 2017 and instructed the Ministry of Energy and Mining to develop and propose measures that would ensure power supply under adequate technical conditions. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Electricity,” “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina.”

The table below shows Argentina’s total sales, production, exports and imports of crude oil, diesel and gasoline products for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Crude Oil in Argentina			
Production (mmbbl)	178.96	186.63	189.40
Exports (mmbbl)	16.48	13.27	13.41
Imports (mmbbl)	5.79	1.84	3.45
Diesel Fuel in Argentina			
Sales (mcm) (1)	14,324.35	14,290.54	14,012.95
Production (mmbbl)	11,945.86	12,181.12	11,521.57
Exports (mcm)	5.87	1.84	123.99
Imports (mcm)	—	1,933.69	2,001.31
Gasoline in Argentina			
Sales (mcm)(1)	8,848.96	8,720.81	8,360.31
Production (mmbbl)	8,431.55	8,320.07	7,280.89
Exports (mcm)	—	—	—
Imports (mcm)	246.52	15.00	449.16

(1) Includes domestic market sales.

Source: Argentine Secretariat of Energy

Policy and regulatory developments in Argentina, including the Expropriation Law

The Argentine oil and gas industry has been subject to certain governmental policies and regulations that have resulted in: (i) domestic prices that do not keep pace with those prevailing in international markets (which usually resulted in lower local prices compared to prevailing international market prices before the recent decrease in international oil prices); (ii) export and import regulations; (iii) domestic supply requirements that oblige us from time to time to divert supplies from the export or industrial markets in order to meet domestic consumer demand; (iv) increasingly higher export duties on the volumes of hydrocarbons allowed to be exported, before the recent decrease in international oil prices and before Law No. 26,732 ceased to be in force, which established export duties; (v) increasingly higher investment and costs expenditure requirements in order to satisfy domestic demand and (vi) increasingly higher taxes, although certain taxes have recently declined as a result of the incentives set by the Argentine government in response to the decrease in international oil prices to promote domestic activity. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government." These governmental pricing and tax policies have been implemented in an effort to satisfy increasing domestic market demand and, recently, to incentivize domestic activity as a result of recent decreases in international oil prices. As discussed in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report, actions by the Argentine government have had and will continue to have a significant effect on Argentine companies, including us.

Policy and regulatory developments relating to the oil and gas industry in Argentina include, among others:

- *Price administration*. In order to support economic growth, the Argentine government has sought a number of policies and measures to limit increases in hydrocarbon prices which could directly affect final consumers. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions" for additional information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Argentine government has implemented from time to time certain price and investment incentives for certain products which allowed companies to receive increased prices mainly in connection with investments and certain sales. See above "—Gas programs" and "—Refining Plus and Petroleum Plus programs."
- *Export administration*. Since 2004, the Argentine government has prioritized domestic demand and adopted policies and regulations partially restricting the export of certain hydrocarbon products. These regulations have impacted our export sales as described in "—Declining export volumes."
- *Export duties*. Since the economic crisis in 2002, the Argentine government has imposed export taxes on certain hydrocarbon products. These taxes have substantially increased over time as international prices have surged. On January 8, 2017, Law No. 26,732, which established export duties on hydrocarbon exports, ceased to be in force. For more information, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Taxation."
- *Domestic supply requirements*. The Argentine government has at times issued regulatory orders requiring producers to inject natural gas in excess of contractual commitments and supply other hydrocarbon products to the domestic market. As a result, we have had to limit our exports. In addition, we have imported diesel in order to satisfy domestic demand, which has increased our operating costs. See "—Cost of sales."

- *Gas programs*. Since 2013, different types of gas programs have been created. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Natural Gas."
- *Refining Plus and Petroleum Plus programs*. Decree No. 2014/2008 of the Department of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services of November 25, 2008 created the "Refining Plus" and the "Petroleum Plus" programs to encourage (a) the production of diesel and gasoline and (b) the production of crude oil and the increase of reserves through new investments in exploration and operation. The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, by S.E. Resolution No. 1312/2008 of December 1, 2008, approved the regulation of these programs. The programs entitle refining companies that undertake the construction of a new refinery or the expansion of their refining and/or conversion capacity and production companies that increase their production and reserves within the scope of the program to receive export duty credits to be applied to exports of products within the scope of Resolution No. 394/2007 and Resolution No. 127/2008 (Annex) issued by the Department of Economy and Production. In February 2012, by Notes No. 707/12 and 800/12 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, YPF was notified that the benefits granted under the "Refining Plus" and the "Petroleum Plus" programs have been temporarily suspended. The reasons alleged for such suspension are that the programs were created in a context where domestic prices were lower than currently prevailing prices and that the objectives sought by the programs have already been achieved. Executive Decree No. 1330/2015 of July 13, 2015 declared the termination of the "Petroleum Plus" program, establishing compensation in public bonds ("BONAR 2024"). As of the date of this annual report, YPF has not been compensated for the benefits accrued and not yet redeemed by YPF.
- *Affidavit Import* . On January 5, 2012, the Federal Administration of Public Revenue ("AFIP") issued Resolution No. 3252, which requires importers to submit a sworn declaration prior to the placing of a purchasing order for all imports to Argentina, with effect from February 1, 2012. Depending on the nature of the goods to be imported as well as other criteria, certain State agencies may have access to this declaration and can raise objections. The criteria for the approval or rejection of the sworn declaration are not legally defined. On December 23, 2015, the Ministry of Production published Resolution No. 5/2015, which reinstated the automatic and non-automatic import licenses. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government— Automatic and Non-Automatic Import Licenses."
- *Cross-border services information reporting*. On February 9, 2012, the AFIP issued Resolution No. 3276, which requires Argentine individuals and companies that employ the services of providers located outside of Argentina, where the fee for such services is equal to or greater than U.S.$100,000, to submit a sworn declaration in respect of such services, with effect from April 1, 2012.

The Expropriation Law declared achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of hydrocarbons, as well as in the exploitation, industrialization, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons, a national public interest and a priority for Argentina. In addition, its stated goal is to guarantee socially equitable economic development, the creation of jobs, the increase of the competitiveness of various economic sectors and the equitable and sustainable growth of the Argentine provinces and regions. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law." Upon the passage of the Expropriation Law, the Argentine government gained control over the Company. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors— Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company."

Declining export volumes

The exported volumes of many of our hydrocarbon products have declined significantly in recent years, driven mainly by increasing domestic demand and export administration, as well as by declines in production. This shift from exports to domestic sales has impacted our results of operations as the prices for hydrocarbons in the domestic market have, due to price administration, generally not kept pace with international and regional prices. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and as a result of export taxes in 2016, 2015 and 2014, affecting hydrocarbon products (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Taxation"), prices in the export market do not materially differ from those prevailing in the domestic market.

The table below presents, for the periods indicated, the exported volumes of certain of our principal hydrocarbon products.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
		(units sold)	
Product			
Natural gas (mmcm)	0	2	9
Gasoline (mcm)	125	90	72
Fuel oil (mtn)[1]	375	462	607
Petrochemicals (mtn)	202	301	254

(1) Includes bunker oil sales of 375 mtn, 462 mtn and 607 mtn in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Due to the decreased export product volumes indicated above, the portion of our revenues accounted for by exports decreased steadily in recent years. Exports accounted for 7.8%, 7.9% and 17.1% of our consolidated revenues in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Export duties are accounted for as tax expenses in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Argentine government currently requires companies intending to export crude oil, diesel and LPG to obtain prior authorization from the Argentine Ministry of Energy and Mining by demonstrating that local demand for those products has been satisfied. Since 2005, because domestic diesel oil production has generally not been sufficient to satisfy Argentine consumption needs, exports of diesel oil have been substantially restricted.

International oil and gas prices and Argentine export taxes

Since the economic crisis in 2002, the Argentine government has imposed export taxes on certain hydrocarbon products. These taxes have substantially increased over time as international prices surged, prior to significant price decreases since late 2014. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Argentine government launched a series of measures designed to sustain the activity and production in the domestic oil industry, including reductions to withholding taxes applicable to exports of certain petroleum products. For a description of these taxes, reference prices and prices allowed to producers, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Taxation."

On January 8, 2017, Law No. 26,732, which established export duties on hydrocarbon exports, ceased to be in force. For a description of these taxes, reference prices and prices allowed to producers, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Taxation."

Seasonality

Historically, our results have been subject to seasonal fluctuations during the year, particularly as a result of greater natural gas sales during the winter. After the 2002 devaluation and as a consequence of the natural gas price freeze imposed by the Argentine government, the use of this fuel has diversified, generating an increase in its long-term demand throughout the year. However, sales of natural gas are still typically much higher in the winter to the residential sector of the Argentine domestic market, the prices for which are significantly lower than in other sectors of the Argentine market. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the Gas Plan, gas producing companies were invited to file with the Commission before June 30, 2013 projects to increase natural gas injection, in order to receive an increased price of U.S.$7.50/mmBtu for all additional natural gas injected. These projects shall comply with minimum requirements established in the Gas Plan, and will be subject to approval by the Commission, including a maximum term of five years, renewable at the request of the beneficiary, upon decision of the Commission. If the beneficiary company in a given month does not reach the committed production increase it will have to make up for such volumes not produced. The natural gas pricing program was incorporated into the Hydrocarbons Law, as modified by Law No. 27,007.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are described in Note 2.a to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. IFRS requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in our financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We consider the following policies or matters to be most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the uncertainties that could impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows:

- Functional and reporting currency. See Note 2.b.1 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Impairment of long-lived assets. See Notes 2.b.8 and 2.b.9 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Furthermore, for additional information regarding assumptions used for our impairment calculation as of December 31, 2016, see Note 2.c to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Depreciation of oil and gas producing properties. See Note 2.b.6 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Asset retirement obligations. See Note 2.b.6 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Environmental liabilities, litigation and other contingencies. See Notes 14.a.4, 27.a and 28.b to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Income tax and deferred tax. See Note 15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In connection with the disclosure of the impact that recently issued accounting standards will have on financial statements in future periods, see Note 2.b.24 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016.

In addition, for information regarding our estimates of oil and gas reserves, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and Gas reserves.”

During 2016, YPF recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 34,943 million. As discussed in Note 2.c to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016, the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets analysis is performed on the year-end date or whenever there is evidence of impairment of the recoverable value.

As a result of negotiations between Argentine producers and refiners in the second half of 2016, there has been a gradual 6% reduction in the prices of sales of Medanito and Escalante crude oil on the local market (2% monthly as of August 2016). Moreover, in January 2017, the producers and refiners reached a new agreement for the transition to international prices, in which a path of prices was established for the sale of oil in the domestic market, for the purpose of achieving parity with the international market during 2017. This readjustment of prices in the domestic market and other signs that would point to a convergence with international prices in the near future, coupled with a decline in the prices expected in the medium term compared to the estimates as of December 31, 2015, have been considered evidence of impairment of the value of the assets of the CGU Oil—YPF.

Accordingly, the following local market price assumptions have been taken into account for different varieties of crude oil in order to set such expectations: (i) for 2017, it derives from the prices agreed upon between producers and refiners mentioned above which result in prices of US$ 57.50/bbl for Medanito crude oil and US$ 49.10/bbl for Escalante crude oil; (ii) for 2018, 2019 and 2020, the local market prices have been estimated based on international price estimates based on available analyst consensus; and (iii) subsequently, estimated prices rise based on predicted inflation in the United States.

For fiscal year 2016, the discount rate used has been 8.67% after taxes (the discount rate used for fiscal year 2015 was 10.33% after taxes).

Based on the aforementioned methodology, the CGU Oil—YPF recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment in the Upstream segment of Ps. 34,943 million and Ps. 2,361 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, mainly due to the expected decrease in the oil price, together with the evolution of cost behavior in terms of macroeconomic variables and the operational behavior of YPF's assets.

The recoverable value of the CGU Oil—YPF, after taxes, amounts to 71,495 and 76,829 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In addition, as of December 31, 2015, YPF recorded a charge for impairment of property, plant and equipment, with respect to the CGU-Oil—YPF Holdings, which grouped the assets of the crude oil production fields in the United States which amounted to Ps. 94 million, due to a reduction in international crude oil prices. The fair value of the CGU Oil—YPF Holdings amounted to Ps. 179 million. YPF also recorded an impairment charge of intangible assets of Ps. 80 million related to rights in exploratory areas whose recoverable value was zero. During the current year, this CGU was deconsolidated.

It is difficult to predict with reasonable certainty the amount of expected future impairment losses given the many factors impacting the asset base and the cash flows used in the prescribed ceiling test calculation. These factors include, but are not limited to, future prices, operating costs and negotiated savings, foreign exchange rates, capital expenditures timing and negotiated savings, production and its impact on depletion and cost base, upward or downward reserve revisions, reserve additions, and tax attributes. According to the foregoing, and in connection with impairment of long-lived assets according to our estimation as of December 31, 2016, if the average of the oil prices used for impairment tests as of December 31, 2016 were reduced by U.S.$5 each year, holding all other factors constant, our ceiling test limitation related to the net book value of our proved oil properties would be reduced by approximately U.S.$2.0 billion. As a result of the estimated reduction in the ceiling test limitation, a negative charge of U.S.$1.3 billion would be recorded, net of the effect in the income tax. This hypothetical calculation was prepared assuming all other factors remain constant to isolate the impact of commodity prices on our ceiling test limitation. Consequently, as noted above, actual cash flows may be materially affected by other factors. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation present value of future cash flow, so this hypothetical calculation should not be construed as indicative of our development plans or future results. For more information on recent declines in the international Brent crude oil prices, domestic crude oil prices and domestic gasoline prices, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions." For information regarding our domestic oil prices and reserves sensitivity analysis, See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—Our oil and natural gas reserves are estimates."

Principal Income Statement Line Items

The following is a brief description of the principal line items of our income statement.

Revenues

Revenues include primarily our consolidated sales of crude oil and natural gas and refined fuel and chemical products net of the payment of applicable fuel transfer taxes and turnover taxes. Customs duties on exports are accounted as selling expenses in our consolidated results of operations. Royalty payments required to be made to a third party, whether payable in cash or in kind, which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted from revenues. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs" and Note 19 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Costs

The following table presents, for each of the years indicated, a breakdown of our consolidated cost of sales by category:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions of pesos)		
Inventories at beginning of year	19,258	13,001	9,881
Purchases for the year	48,760	33,886	35,951
Production costs [(1)]	127,075	85,550	68,840
Translation effect	4,031	6,358	2,821
Inventories at end of year	(21,820)	(19,258)	(13,001)
Costs	177,304	119,537	104,492

(1) The table below presents, for each of the years indicated, a breakdown of our consolidated production costs by category:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions of pesos)		
Salaries and social security costs	10,228	7,566	5,341
Fees and compensation for services	1,037	775	554
Other personnel expenses	2,773	2,303	1,622
Taxes, charges and contributions	1,861	1,144	2,260
Royalties and easements	17,114	11,932	9,503
Insurance	1,037	831	705
Rental of real estate and equipment	5,097	3,360	2,630
Depreciation of properties, plant and equipment	43,077	25,706	19,201
Amortization of intangible assets	499	185	140
Industrial inputs, consumable material and supplies	5,732	3,801	3,415
Operational services and other service contracts	10,494	6,261	5,297
Preservation, repair and maintenance	16,710	14,231	11,322
Transportation, products and charges	6,952	4,796	3,874
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	4,464	2,659	2,976
Total	**127,075**	**85,550**	**68,840**

Our cost of sales accounted for 84.4%, 76.6% and 73.6% of our consolidated revenues in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our cost of sales increased by 48.3%from 2015 to 2016, mainly as a result of: (i) increased purchases of crude oil from third parties driven by the increase in oil prices in pesos in the domestic market; (ii) increased royalties, driven mainly by higher crude oil prices at the wellhead as a result of the foregoing and higher natural gas prices; (iii) higher labor costs; (iv) higher costs related to the renegotiation of certain service contracts; (v) increased depreciation of properties, plant and equipment as a result of the higher investment in properties, plant and equipment and asset remeasurement in pesos as a result of the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is our functional currency and (vi) no insurance compensation was recorded in 2016, compared to Ps. 1,688 million of insurance compensation recorded in 2015, related to a fire that occurred at the La Plata refinery in April 2013 and a fire that occurred at the Cerro Divisadero crude oil treatment plant in March 2014. All of this was partially offset by decreased purchases of crude oil and refined products, principally gasoline and diesel, in the international market driven by lower volume.

Other operating results, net

Other operating results, net principally include provisions for pending lawsuits and other claims, provisions for environmental remediation and provisions for defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefits.

The following items, among others, are also included as of December 31, 2016: (i) the deconsolidation process of the Maxus group of entities, (ii) the income generated by the Area Magallanes Integral Project ("PIAM"), (iii) the temporary economic assistance received by Metrogas in accordance with Resolution No. 312-E/2015 2016 of the Argentine MINEM and (iv) the incentive for domestic manufacturers of capital goods received by A-Evangelista in accordance with the provisions of the Decree No. 379/2001 of the Ministry of Economy. For more information on the Metrogas temporary economic assistance, see Note 22 and 30 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016.

Financial income (expense), net

Financial income (expense), net consists of the net of gains and losses on interest paid and interest earned and foreign currency exchange differences.

Taxes

The effective income tax rates for the periods discussed in this annual report differ from the statutory tax rate (35%) mainly because: the registration of the deferred income tax as a result of the effect of applying the current tax rate (35%) on the difference generated between the tax basis of fixed and intangible assets (for which any asset remeasurement from the original value in pesos is not acceptable under income tax law) and their book value under IFRS, measured in its functional currency and converted into pesos, as described in Note 2.b.1 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 15 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed description of the difference between statutory income tax rate and effective income tax rate.

Results of Operations

Consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

The following table sets forth certain financial information as a percentage of revenues for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(percentage of revenues)		
Revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs	(84.4)	(76.6)	(73.6)
Gross profit	15.6	23.4	26.4
Administrative expenses	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.2)
Selling expenses	(7.2)	(7.1)	(7.1)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(16.6)	(1.6)	—
Other operating results, net	1.6	1.1	(0.7)
Exploration expenses	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)
Operating (loss) income	(11.5)	10.6	13.9

The tables below present, for the years indicated, volume and price data with respect to our sales of our principal products in the domestic and export markets, respectively. Due to the decreased export product volumes, the portion of our revenues accounted for by exports decreased steadily in recent years. Exports accounted for 7.8%, 7.9% and 17.1% of our consolidated revenues in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Domestic Market

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
Product	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)
Natural gas	13,816 mmcm	2,636 /mcm	14,009 mmcm	1,571 /mcm	13,535 mmcm	1,284 /mcm
Diesel	7,803 mcm	9,096 /cm	8,134 mcm	6,970 /cm	8,166 mcm	6,280 /cm
Gasoline	4,828 mcm	9,580 /cm	4,894 mcm	7,141 /cm	4,723 mcm	6,261 /cm
Fuel oil	1,226 mtn	7,869 /ton	1,387 mtn	5,095 /ton	1,129 mtn	4,505 /ton
Petrochemicals	629 mtn	6,465 /ton	587 mtn	5,620 /ton	643 mtn	6,109 /ton

(1) Average prices shown are net of applicable domestic fuel transfer taxes payable by consumers.

Export Markets

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
Product	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)	Units sold	Average Price per unit[1] (in pesos)
Gasoline	54 mcm	10,061 /cm	50 mcm	7,843 /cm	65 mcm	7,334 /cm
Fuel oil	375 mtn	3,864 /ton	462 mtn	2,972 /ton	607 mtn	4,382 /ton
Petrochemicals [2]	202 mtn	11,638 /ton	301 mtn	5,694 /ton	254 mtn	7,751 /ton

(1) Average prices shown are gross of applicable export withholding taxes payable by us.
(2) Includes exports of refined paraffinic.

Revenues

Revenues in 2016 were Ps. 210,100 million, representing a 34.6% increase compared to Ps. 156,136 million in 2015. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:

- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 14,303 million, or 25.2%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of 30.5%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of 4.1%, despite an 8.3% increase in sales volumes of Infinia diesel, a premium diesel;
- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 11,298 million, or 32.3%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of 34.1%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of 1.3%, despite an 1.1% increase in sales volumes of Infinia gasoline;
- Fuel oil revenues in the Argentine domestic market increased by Ps. 2,583 million, or 36.6%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price of 54.5%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of 11.6%;
- Natural gas revenues increased by Ps. 14,409 million, or 65.5%, primarily as a result of an increase of 67.8% in the average sale price in Argentine peso terms (or a 5.8% increase in U.S. dollar terms), which includes not only higher prices from third parties but also the Gas Plan, which increased the average prices obtained by YPF as a result of increasing YPF's natural gas production, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of 1.4%;
- Natural gas revenues to the retail segment (residential and small general service category) increased by Ps. 2,866 million, or 78.0%, primarily due to an increase in the average price of approximately 60.1% and an increase in sales volumes of 11.2%;
- Export revenues increased by Ps. 4,054 million, or 33.0%, primarily due to increases in exports of flour, grains and oils of 38.8%, aerokerosene of 29.0%, and petrochemicals of 37.2%, all due to an increase in average prices in Argentine peso terms, partially offset by decreases in sales volumes; and

- Partially compensating for the effect of the above mentioned increments, in 2015, the Company recorded Ps. 1,988 million of revenue corresponding to the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program (*Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo*) set forth under Resolution No. 14/2015 of the Hydrocarbon Commission. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Resolution No. 14/2015." This program was discontinued in 2016.

Revenues in 2015 were Ps. 156,136 million, representing a 10.0% increase compared to Ps. 141,942 million in 2014. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:

- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 3,466 million, or 6.5%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of approximately 11.0% with a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 0.4%, reflecting a 24.6% increase in sales volume of Eurodiesel, a premium diesel;
- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 4,780 million, or 15.8%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of approximately 14.1% and an increase in sales volumes of approximately 3.6%, reflecting a 25.6% increase in sales volume of Infinia gasoline;
- Fuel oil revenues increased by Ps. 697 million, or 9.0%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price of fuel oil of approximately 2.3% and an increase in sales volumes of 6.6%;
- Natural gas revenues increased by Ps. 4,629 million, or 26.6%, primarily as a result of an increase in sales volumes of approximately 3.5%, which was driven by increased production. The increase was further due to an increase of 22.4% in the average sale price obtained by YPF in Argentine peso terms (or a 7.2% increase in U.S. dollar terms). This includes not only higher prices from third parties but also the Gas Plan, which increased the average prices obtained by YPF as a result of increasing YPF's natural gas production;
- Crude oil revenues decreased by Ps. 826 million, or 31.4%, primarily due to a decrease in the average price for crude oil of approximately 7.0% and a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 26.2%, mainly as a result of a single significant export event in February 2014;
- LPG and aviation fuel sales to foreign markets decreased by Ps. 1,434 million, or 27.2%, mainly due to a decrease in international aviation fuel prices of approximately 31.9%, which was partially offset by an increase in sales volumes of 6.9%;
- Exports of flour, grain and oil increased by Ps. 570 million, or 18.6%, due to an increase in sales volumes of 35.6%, which was partially offset by a decrease in international prices of 12.5%.

In addition, in 2015, the Company recorded Ps. 1,988 million of revenue corresponding to the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program (*Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo*) set forth under Resolution No. 14/2015 of the Hydrocarbon Commission. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Resolution No. 14/2015."

Cost of sales

Cost of sales in 2016 was Ps. 177,304 million, representing a 48.3% increase compared to Ps. 119,537 million in 2015, including increases in production costs and purchases of 48.5% and 43.9%, respectively. Among the main factors contributing to this increase were:

- Property, plant and equipment depreciation costs increased by Ps. 17,371 million, or 67.6%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in assets and (ii) overall increases in Argentine peso terms of the value of fixed assets, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;
- Total lifting costs increased by Ps. 8,405 million, or 29.1%, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 28.2%;

- Refining costs increased by Ps. 2,530 million, or 42.0%. This increase was driven by higher charges for consumption of materials, spare parts, electricity and other supplies and fuels, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 44.2%;
- Royalty payments increased by Ps. 5,163 million, or 45.7%, primarily as a result of increases of (i) Ps. 3,179 million related to crude oil production and (ii) Ps. 1,984 million related to natural gas production, due to the higher wellhead values of these products;
- Transportation costs increased by Ps. 2,156 million, or 45.0%, mainly due to increases in rates in 2016;
- Purchases of crude oil from third parties increased by Ps. 2,228 million, or 19.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in average prices charged by third parties in Argentine peso terms of approximately 35%, which was mainly related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso, in comparison, there was a 13.4% decrease in average prices charged by third parties in U.S. dollar terms, partially offset by a decrease in purchased volumes of approximately 11.4%;
- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 5,454 million, or 70.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average prices of FAME and ethanol biofuel of approximately 76.3% and 45.6%, respectively, and an increase in purchased volumes of FAME and ethanol biofuel of 1.4% and 11% (due to an increase in the cut rate of naphthas), respectively;
- Purchases of natural gas from other producers for resale in the distribution segment to retail customers (residential and small businesses and industries) increased by Ps. 2,274 million, or 78.2%, primarily as a result of an increase in the purchase price of approximately 70.0% and an increase in purchased volumes of 4.8%; and
- Grain purchases in the agricultural sales segment through the form of barter, which were recorded as purchases for accounting purposes, increased by Ps. 1,526 million, or 58.1%. This increase is due to an increase in the average price of approximately 91.1%, partially offset by a decrease in volumes of 17.3%.

All of this was partially offset by the following:

- Imports of fuels decreased by Ps. 621 million, or 10.0%, primarily as a result of a decrease in purchased volumes of gas oil of 38.5%, partially offset by an increase in imported volumes of gasoline and jet fuel of 15.7% and an increase in average prices of fuels of 23.9%; and
- Additionally, insurance payments related to the losses suffered from an incident at our La Plata refinery in April 2013 were Ps. 615 million in 2015, which did not recur in 2016. This had a negative impact on cost of sales for 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. In addition, with respect to the incident that affected the facilities of our oil treatment plant in Cerro Divisadero in Mendoza in March 2014, an insurance payment amount of Ps. 1,165 million was recorded in 2015, of which Ps. 794 million was recorded as a lower cost for purchases and Ps. 371 million as other operating income, which did not recur in 2016.

Cost of sales in 2015 was Ps. 119,537 million, representing a 14.4% increase compared to Ps. 104,492 million in 2014. Among the main factors contributing to this increase were:

- Fixed asset depreciation costs increased by Ps. 6,505 million, or 33.9%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in assets and (ii) overall increases in Argentine peso terms of the value of fixed assets, which was related to the depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;

- Total lifting costs increased by Ps. 5,994 million, or 26.2%, primarily as a result of an increase of the unit indicator, expressed in pesos, of 22.9% and the previously mentioned increase of crude oil and natural gas production;
- Refining costs increased by Ps. 912 million, or 17.8%. This increase was driven by inflation, wage increases and a higher processing level of refineries as mentioned above;
- Royalty payments increased by Ps. 1,535 million, or 15.5%, primarily as a result of increases of (i) Ps. 692 million related to crude oil production and (ii) Ps. 843 million related to natural gas production;
- Transportation costs increased by Ps. 922 million, or 23.8%, mainly due to increases in rates in 2015;
- Imports of gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel, especially "premium" and "ultradiesel," decreased by Ps. 4,425 million, or 41.5%, primarily as a result of lower international prices of 40.6% and lower purchased volumes of 16.1%;
- Purchases of crude oil from third parties increased by Ps. 1,175 million, or 11.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in average prices charged by third parties in Argentine peso terms of approximately 6.6%, which was mainly related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso and an increase in purchased volumes of approximately 4.6%. In comparison, there was a 7.0% decrease in average prices charged by third parties in U.S. dollar terms; and
- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 803 million, or 11.6%, primarily as a result of an increase in purchased volumes of FAME and ethanol biofuel of 7% and 30%, respectively, partially offset by an approximately 3.6% decrease in the price of FAME and a 5.7% decrease in the price of ethanol biofuel.

Additionally, insurance payments related to the losses suffered from an incident at our La Plata refinery in April 2013 were Ps. 615 million in 2015, compared to Ps. 2,117 million in 2014. This had a negative impact on cost of sales for the 2015 period compared to the same period in 2014. In addition, with respect to the incident that affected the facilities of our oil treatment plant in Cerro Divisadero in Mendoza in March 2014, an insurance payment amount of Ps. 1,165 million was recorded in 2015, of which Ps. 794 million was recorded as a lower cost for purchases and Ps. 371 million as other operating income.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses in 2016 were Ps. 7,126 million, representing a 27.6% increase compared to Ps. 5,586 million in 2015, primarily as a result of increases in personnel costs and IT service contracts.

Administrative expenses in 2015 were Ps. 5,586 million, representing a 23.3% increase compared to Ps. 4,530 million in 2014, primarily as a result of increases in personnel costs and IT service contracts.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses in 2016 were Ps. 15,212 million, representing a 37.1% increase compared to Ps. 11,099 million in 2015, primarily as a result of higher charges for product transportation, mainly related to increased rates for the transportation of fuels in the domestic market, as well as increases in personnel costs, charges related to depreciation of property, plant and equipment, advertising and promotional activities, and in the provision for doubtful accounts, which was negatively affected by recoveries in the provision for doubtful accounts in the natural gas distribution segment in 2015.

Selling expenses in 2015 increased to Ps. 11,099 million, representing a 9.7% increase compared to Ps. 10,114 million in 2014, primarily as a result of higher charges for product transportation, mainly related to increased rates for the transportation of fuels in the domestic market and higher volumes transported and sold and higher personnel costs. This increase was partially offset by lower export taxes, mainly due to the rate reduction established by Resolution No. 1077/2014, lower export volumes of crude oil and the fall in prices for exports of LPG and petrochemicals, as well as lower charges related to recoveries of provisions for doubtful accounts in the segment of natural gas distributors.

Exploration expenses

Exploration expenses in 2016 were Ps. 3,155 million, representing a 27.6% increase compared to Ps. 2,473 million in exploration expenses in 2015, primarily as a result of a Ps. 625 million increase in negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling in 2016 compared to 2015. Additionally, expenditures for the development of geological and geophysical studies did not vary significantly in 2016 compared with 2015. However, total investments in exploration decreased Ps.1,375 million, or 49.7%, compared to 2015.

Exploration expenses in 2015 increased to Ps. 2,473 million, representing a 21.6% increase compared to Ps. 2,034 million in exploration expenses in 2014, primarily as a result of an increase in exploration activities in which the Company made investments. Total investments in exploration increased to Ps. 503 million, representing a 22.2% increase compared to the total investment in exploration in 2014. In addition, negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling in 2015 compared to 2014 increased by Ps. 160 million. Additionally, expenditures for the performance of geological and geophysical studies increased by Ps. 253 million, mainly as a result of seismic survey studies in the Chachahuén and Zampal Norte areas in the province of Mendoza.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

In 2016, the Company recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 34,943 million, mainly due to an estimated reduction in the price of oil marketed in the Argentine domestic market, together with the estimated evolution of costs based on both macroeconomic variables and the operational behavior of the Company's assets. For a more detailed description, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Critical Accounting Policies" and Note 2.c to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016.

In 2015, the Company recognized an impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of Ps. 2,535 million, mainly due to a reduction in the price of domestically traded oil in the short term and a reduction in expected medium and long-term international prices. This loss impacted the assets of fields in Argentina with reserves and oil production in the amount of Ps. 2,361 million and the assets of fields with crude oil production in the United States for Ps.174 million.

Other operating results, net

Other operating results, net, in 2016 were a gain of Ps. 3,394 million, or 101.8%, compared to the gain of Ps. 1,682 million in 2015. In 2016, other operating results mainly includes a net income of Ps.1,528 million attributable to the deconsolidation of the Maxus Entities (see Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016) and an income of Ps. 1,407 million related to the PIAM under the concession agreement with the Company's partner to participate in the extension of the concession of this area. The remaining variation mainly corresponds to a Ps. 199 million decrease in construction incentives received by our subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A and a Ps. 48 million increase in the temporary economic assistance accrued by our subsidiary Metrogas.

Other operating results, net, in 2015 were a gain of Ps. 1,682 million, representing a 263.3% increase compared to a loss of Ps. 1,030 million in 2014. In 2015, our subsidiary Metrogas recorded additional revenues of Ps. 711 million related to the temporary economic assistance established by Resolution No. 263/2015 of the Ministry of Energy and Mining. Also, the provision for contingencies increased by Ps. 650 million in connection with a ruling against YPF regarding a claim filed by the Union of Consumers and Users (*Unión de Usuarios y Consumidores*) for claims from 1993 to 1997. The claim alleges that excess fees were charged to LPG consumers during that period. In the fourth quarter of 2015, there was also a decrease in the provision for abandonment and dismantling obligations for wells of Ps. 524 million, mainly due to the agreement reached with our partner in the Magallanes area. In 2014, a provision of Ps. 1,227 million was recorded by Maxus Energy Corporation, a subsidiary of YPF Holdings, linked to third party claims based on alleged breach of contract. See Note 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating loss

Operating loss in 2016 was Ps. 24,246 million due to the factors discussed above, representing a 246.2% decrease compared to a gain of Ps. 16,588 million in 2015.

Operating income in 2015 was Ps. 16,588 million due to the factors discussed above, representing a 16.0% decrease compared to Ps. 19,742 million in 2014.

Financial results, net

In 2016, financial results, net, was a loss of Ps. 6,146 million, representing a 150.6% decrease compared to income of Ps. 12,157 million in 2015. The Company recorded lower positive foreign exchange differences on net monetary liabilities in pesos of Ps. 8,603 due to lower devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The Company recorded higher interest expenses and other financial expenses of Ps. 9,700, as a result of higher average indebtedness and higher interest rates in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. The average net debt in 2016 was Ps. 116,976 million, while the average net debt in 2015 was Ps. 64,956 million. The average amount of net debt was calculated as the linear average of current and non-current loans at the beginning and end of the corresponding period, net of the linear average of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the corresponding period.

In 2015, financial results, net, was income of Ps. 12,157 million, representing a 586.1% increase compared to income of Ps. 1,772 million in 2014. The Company registered a higher positive foreign exchange difference in net monetary liabilities in pesos due to higher depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar in 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The Company registered higher interest expenses as a result of higher average indebtedness and higher interest rates in 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. The average net debt in 2015 was Ps. 64,956 million, while the average net debt in 2014 was Ps. 30,362 million. The average net amount of financial indebtedness was calculated as the linear average of current and non-current loans at the beginning and end of the corresponding period, net of the linear average of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the corresponding period.

Income tax

Income tax in 2016 was a gain of Ps. 1,425 million, representing a 105.8% decrease compared to a loss of Ps. 24,637 million in 2015. This decrease was mainly due to lower deferred tax of Ps. 27,313 million, partially offset by an increase of Ps. 1,251 in current income tax. The lower deferred tax charge is due to the recognition of the deferred tax assets of Ps. 12,230 related to the impairment for property, plant and equipment discussed above and the lower difference generated by the revaluation of the book value of the Company's property, plant and equipment in U.S. dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, with respect to the tax values of property, plant and equipment held in historical Argentine pesos to be deducted from tax as they are depreciated and the lower devaluation of the Argentine peso in 2016.

Income tax in 2015 was Ps. 24,637 million, representing a 86.3% increase compared to Ps. 13,223 million in 2014. This increase was due to higher deferred tax related to greater devaluation of the Argentine peso compared to 2014. This resulted in a deferred tax liability substantially higher than in 2014. In addition, a lower current tax was recorded in 2015 because the devaluation of the Argentine peso resulted in no current tax in 2015.

Net income and other comprehensive income

Net income in 2016 was a loss of Ps. 28,379 million, representing a 741.2% decrease compared to a net income of Ps. 4,426 million in 2015.

Other comprehensive income in 2016 was Ps. 27,414 million, representing a 37.4% decrease compared to Ps. 43,758 million in 2015. This decrease was mainly attributable to lower appreciation of property, plant and equipment.

As a result of the foregoing, total comprehensive income in 2016 was a loss of Ps. 965 million, representing a 102.0% increase compared to a gain of Ps. 48,184 million in 2015.

Net income in 2015 was Ps. 4,426 million, representing a 50.0% decrease compared to Ps. 8,849 million in 2014.

Other comprehensive income in 2015 was Ps. 43,758 million, representing a 168.8% increase compared to Ps. 16,276 million in 2014. This increase was mainly attributable to higher appreciation of property, plant and equipment.

As a result of the foregoing, total comprehensive income in 2015 was Ps. 48,184 million, representing a 91.8% increase compared to Ps. 25,125 million in 2014.

Consolidated results of operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

In 2016, our activities related to power generation and natural gas distribution was separated from the Downstream activities. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Business Organization."

See the table of revenues and operating income for each of our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 in "Item 4. Information on the Company—Business Organization."

Upstream

Revenues from the Upstream business segment in 2016 were Ps. 114,143 million, representing a 42.2% increase compared to Ps. 80,287 million in 2015.

Operating income in 2016 for the Upstream business segment was a loss of Ps. 26,845 million, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 34,943 million in 2016, compared to a gain of Ps. 7,535 million in 2015, including an impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of Ps. 2,535 million in 2015.

This decrease in operating income was principally due to the following factors:

- The intersegment oil price measured in U.S. dollars decreased 13.1%, while increasing 38.8% in Argentine peso terms. Oil production in 2016 reached 244,700 barrels per day, representing a 2.0% decrease compared to 2015. This contributed to the increase of 82 mcm of crude oil, or 0.6%, transferred from the Upstream business segment to the Downstream business segment and a decrease of approximately 40 mcm of crude oil, or 8.4%, in sales to third parties; and
- Natural gas production in respect of our operations in Argentina in 2016 reached 44.6 mmcm per day, representing a 0.9% increase compared to 2015. With the exception of the YSUR production, all natural gas produced, net of internal consumption, is assigned to the Gas and Power segment for sale to third parties (in the case of YSUR, the Gas and Power segment is solely responsible for the commercialization of the gas produced by YSUR). Sales volumes decreased 1.4% in 2016 compared to 2015. The Upstream business segment records the average price obtained by YPF in such sales, net of sales and marketing fees. The Upstream segment also includes revenues from the Gas Plan, which increases the average prices obtained by YPF as a result of increasing YPF and YSUR's natural gas production. The average natural gas revenue recorded by the Company in 2016, including revenues from the Gas Plan, was U.S.$4.76 per million BTU, a 5.8% increase compared to U.S.$4.50 per million BTU in 2015.

All of this was more than offset by the following:

- In 2015, the Company recorded Ps. 1,988 million corresponding to the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program (*Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo*) set forth by Resolution No. 14/2015 of the Hydrocarbon Commission. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation —Resolution No. 14/2015." This program was discontinued as of 2016.
- Total operating costs in respect of our operations in Argentina in 2016 were Ps. 103,965 million (excluding exploration costs), representing a 51.9% increase compared to Ps. 68,421 million in 2015. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:
    - Property, plant and equipment depreciation costs increased by Ps. 15,050 million, or 65.2%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in property, plant and equipment and (ii) overall increases in Argentine peso terms of the value of fixed assets, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;
    - Total lifting costs increased by Ps. 8,405 million, or 29.1%, considering an increase of the unit indicator in Argentine peso terms of 28.2%;
    - Royalty payments increased by Ps. 5,163 million, or 45.7%, primarily as a result of increases of (i) Ps. 3,179 million related to crude oil production and (ii) Ps. 1,984 million related to natural gas production; and
    - Transportation costs increased by Ps.641 million, or 40.2%, mainly due to increases in rates in 2016.

Exploration expenses in 2016 were Ps. 3,155 million, representing a 27.6% increase compared to Ps. 2,473 million in exploration expenses in 2015, primarily as a result of a Ps. 625 million increase in negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling in 2016 compared to 2015. Additionally, expenditures for the development of geological and geophysical studies did not vary significantly in 2016 compared with 2015. However, total investments in exploration decreased Ps.1,375 million, or 49.7%, compared to 2015.

In 2016, the Company recorded an impairment for property, plant and equipment of Ps. 34,943 million, mainly due to an estimated reduction in the price of oil marketed in the domestic market, together with the estimated evolution of costs based on both macroeconomic variables and the operational behavior of the Company's assets. For a more detailed description, see Note 2.c to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2016.

In 2015, the Company recognized an impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for Ps. 2,535 million, mainly due to a reduction in the price of domestically traded oil in the short term and a reduction in expected medium and long-term international prices. This loss impacted the assets of fields in Argentina with reserves and oil production in the amount of Ps. 2,361 million and the assets of fields with crude oil production in the United States for Ps.174 million.

In 2016, other operating results includes income of Ps. 1,407 million related to the PIAM under the concession agreement with the Company's partner to participate in the extension of the concession of this area.

With respect to the incident that affected the facilities of our oil treatment plant in Cerro Divisadero in Mendoza in March 2014, an insurance payment amount of Ps. 1,165 million was recorded in 2015, which did not recur in 2016, and of which Ps. 794 million was recorded as a lower cost for purchases and Ps. 371 million as other operating income.

Revenues from the Upstream business segment in 2015 were Ps. 80,287 million, representing a 13.6% increase compared to Ps. 70,697 million in 2014.

Operating income in 2015 for the Upstream business segment was Ps. 7,535 million, a decrease of 39.0% compared to Ps. 12,353 million in 2014. This decrease in operating income was principally due to the following factors:

- The intersegment oil price measured in U.S. dollars decreased 8.4%, while increasing 4.5% in Argentine peso terms. Oil production in respect of our operations in Argentina in 2015 reached 248,500 barrels per day, representing a 2.1% increase compared to 2014. This contributed to the increase of 0.2 mmcm of crude oil, or 1.7%, transferred from the Upstream business segment to the Downstream business segment and a decrease of 167,000 cm of crude oil, or 26.2%, in sales to third parties;
- Natural gas production in respect of our operations in Argentina in 2015 reached 44.1 mmcm per day, representing a 4.2% increase compared to 2014. With the exception of the YSUR production, all natural gas produced, net of internal consumption, is assigned to the Downstream segment for sale to third parties. Sales volumes increased 3.5% in 2015 compared to 2014. The Upstream business segment records the average price obtained by YPF in such sales net of sales and marketing fees. The Upstream segment also includes revenues from the Gas Plan, which increases the average prices obtained by YPF as a result of increasing YPF and YSUR's natural gas production. The average natural gas revenue recorded by the Company in 2015, including revenues from the Gas Plan, reached U.S.$4.62 per million BTU, a 7.2% increase compared to U.S.$4.31 per million BTU in 2014;
- In addition, in 2015, the Company recorded Ps. 1,988 million corresponding to the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program (*Programa de Estímulo a la Producción de Petróleo Crudo*) set forth by Resolution No. 14/2015 of the Hydrocarbon Commission. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation —Resolution No. 14/2015"; and
- In addition, with respect to the incident that affected the facilities of our oil treatment plant in Cerro Divisadero in Mendoza in March 2014, an insurance payment of Ps. 1,165 million was recorded in 2015. Of this amount, Ps. 794 million was recorded as a lower cost for purchases and Ps. 371 million as other operating income.

All of this was partially offset by:

- Total operating costs in respect of our operations in Argentina in 2015 were Ps. 67,744 million (excluding exploration costs and impairment), representing a 20.3% increase compared to Ps. 56,311 million in 2014. Among the main factors contributing to the increase were:
    - Fixed asset depreciation costs increased by Ps. 5,895 million, or 34.3%, primarily as a result of overall increases in the value of fixed assets in Argentine peso terms, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, as well as increased investments in fixed assets and increased production;
    - Lifting costs increased by Ps. 5,994 million, or 26.2%, considering an increase of the unit indicator, expressed in pesos, of 22.9% and the increase of crude oil and natural gas production discussed above; and

- Royalty payments increased by Ps. 1,535 million, or 15.5%, primarily as a result of increases of (i) Ps. 692 million related to crude oil production and (ii) Ps. 843 million related to natural gas production.

Exploration expenses in 2015 increased to Ps. 2,473 million, representing a 21.6% increase compared to Ps. 2,034 million in exploration expenses in 2014, primarily as a result of an increase in exploration activities in which the Company made investments. Total investments in exploration increased to Ps. 503 million, representing a 22.2% increase compared to the total investment in exploration in 2014. In addition, negative results from unproductive exploratory drilling in 2015 compared to 2014 increased by Ps. 160 million. Additionally, expenditures for the performance of geological and geophysical studies increased by Ps. 253 million, mainly as a result of seismic survey studies in the Chachahuén and Zampal Norte areas in the province of Mendoza.

As discussed above, while conducting an evaluation of impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the Company recognized an impairment of Ps. 2,535 million, which was recorded as other operating results, net. This impacted field assets in Argentina with reserves and production primarily of oil within the Upstream business segment by Ps. 2,361 million, driven mainly by estimated future lower oil prices. Field assets with oil production and intangible assets in the U.S. decreased by Ps. 174 million due to the decline in international crude oil prices.

Downstream

Revenues from the Downstream business segment in 2016 were Ps. 163,463 million, representing a 30.0% increase compared to Ps. 125,766 million in 2015.

Operating income for the Downstream business segment in 2016 was Ps. 3,093 million, representing a 55.5% decrease compared to Ps. 6,948 million in 2015. This decrease in operating income is primarily due to the following factors:

- The average volume of oil processed per day in YPF's refineries decreased 1.8% to 293,500 barrels of oil per day, with decreased production of diesel by 1.3%, gasoline by 1.0% and fuel oil by 16.0% and with increased production of LPG by 8.8% and petrochemical gasoline by 5.6%;
- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 14,303 million, or 25.2%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of approximately 30.5%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 4.1%, despite an 8.3% increase in sales volumes of Infinia diesel, a premium diesel;
- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 11,298 million, or 32.3%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of approximately 34.1%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 1.3%, despite a 1.1% increase in sales volumes of Infinia gasoline;
- Fuel oil revenues in the Argentine domestic market increased by Ps. 2,583 million, or 36.6%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price of approximately 54.5%, partially offset by a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 11.6%;
- Export revenues obtained by the Downstream segment increased by Ps. 3,979 million, or 32.5%, primarily due to increases in exports of flour, grains and oils of 38.8%, aerokerosene of 29.0%, and petrochemicals of 37.2%, all due to an increase in average prices in Argentine peso terms, partially offset by decreases in sales volumes; and
- Imports of fuels decreased by Ps. 621 million, or 10.0%, primarily as a result of a decrease in purchased volumes of gas oil of 38.5%, partially offset by an increase in imported volumes of gasoline and jet fuel of 15.7% and an increase in average prices of fuels of 23.9%.

All of this was more than offset by the following:

- Purchases of crude oil increased by Ps. 23,744 million, or 36.1%, primarily as a result of an increase in oil prices of approximately 38.0% in Argentine peso terms as a result of the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, partially offset by a decrease in purchased volumes. Crude oil transferred volumes from the Upstream business segment increased by 0.6% (approximately 82 mcm), and crude oil purchased volumes from third parties decreased approximately 11.4% (approximately 304 mcm);
- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 5,454 million, or 70.5%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average prices of FAME and ethanol biofuel of approximately 76.3% and 45.6%, respectively, and an increase in purchased volumes of FAME and ethanol biofuel of 1.4% and 11% (due to an increase in the cut rate of naphthas), respectively;
- Grain purchases in the agricultural sales segment through the form of barter, which were recorded as purchases for accounting purposes, increased by Ps. 1,526 million, or 58.1%. This increase is due to an increase in the average price of approximately 91.1%, partially offset by a decrease in volumes of 17.3%;
- Property, plant and equipment depreciation increased by Ps. 2,504 million, or 100.5%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in assets (in particular, the launch of the new Coke unit at the La Plata refinery) and (ii) an overall increase in property, plant and equipment values in Argentine pesos, which was related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;
- Selling expenses increased by Ps. 3,820 million, or 35.6%, primarily as a result of (i) increases in transport expenses, mainly related to increased fuel prices in the Argentine domestic market and (ii) the increase in the depreciation of assets linked to commercial use and of advertising and promotional activities; and the provision for contingencies increased in 2015 by Ps. 650 million in connection with a ruling against YPF regarding a claim filed by the Union of Consumers and Users (*Unión de Usuarios y Consumidores*) for claims alleging that excess fees were charged to LPG consumers during the period 1993 to 1997;
- Production costs related to refining costs increased by Ps. 2,530 million, or 42.0%. This increase was driven by higher charges for consumption of materials, spare parts, electricity and other supplies and fuels As a consequence of this, and considering also that the level of processing in refineries was 1.8% lower, the cost of unit refining increased by 44.2% in 2016 compared to 2015. In turn, transportation costs related to production (naval and pipelines) increased by Ps. 1,182 million, or 40.0%.

Revenues from the Downstream business segment in 2015 were Ps. 125,766 million, representing a 4.5% increase compared to Ps. 120,261 million in 2014.

Operating income for the Downstream business segment in 2015 was Ps. 6,948 million, representing a 34.9% decrease compared to Ps. 10,668 million in 2014. This decrease in operating income is primarily due to the following factors:

- The average volume of oil processed per day in YPF's refineries increased 2.9% to 299,000 barrels of oil per day, with diesel production increasing by 1.4%, gasoline by 7.6% and fuel oil by 10.4%;
- Diesel revenues increased by Ps. 3,466 million, or 6.5%, as a result of an increase in the average price for diesel mix of approximately 11.0% with a decrease in sales volumes of approximately 0.4%, reflecting a 24.6% increase in sales volume of Eurodiesel, a premium diesel;

- Gasoline revenues increased by Ps. 4,780 million, or 15.8%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price for gasoline mix of approximately 14.1% and an increase in sales volumes of approximately 3.6%, reflecting a 25.6% increase of sales volume for Infinia gasoline;
- Fuel oil revenues increased by Ps. 697 million, or 9.0%, primarily as a result of an increase in the average price of fuel oil of approximately 2.3% and an increase in sales volumes of 6.6%;
- Petrochemical products revenues decreased by Ps. 879 million, or 14.9%, mainly due to the fall in prices in both the domestic and international markets;
- LPG and aviation fuel sales to foreign markets decreased by Ps. 1,434 million, or 27.2%, mainly due to a decrease of international aviation fuel prices of approximately 31.9%, which was partially offset by an increase in sales volumes of 6.9%; and
- Exports of flour, grain and oil increased by Ps. 570 million, or 18.6%, due to an increase in sales volumes of approximately 35.6% which was partially offset by a decrease in international prices of 12.5%.

All of this was more than offset by the following:

- Oil prices increased in Argentine peso terms as a result of the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar as well as higher volumes of crude oil transferred from the Upstream business segment and an increase in the volume of crude oil purchased from third parties of approximately 4.6% (about 117,000 cm). The average purchase price in Argentine peso terms for crude oil transferred from the Upstream business segment increased approximately 4.5% compared to an increase for oil purchased from third parties of approximately 6.6%. This variation in the percentage amounts is due to different mixes of grades of crude oil purchased from third parties;
- Imports of gasoline, diesel and jet fuel, especially “premium” and “ultradiesel,” decreased by Ps. 4,425 million, or 41.5%, primarily as a result of lower international prices of 40.6% and lower purchase volumes of 16.1%;
- Purchases of biofuels increased by Ps. 803 million, or 11.6%, primarily as a result of an increase in purchased volumes of FAME and ethanol biofuel of 7% and 30%, respectively, partially offset by an approximately 3.6% decrease in the price of FAME and a 5.7% decrease in the price of ethanol biofuel;
- Production costs related to refining costs increased by Ps. 912 million, or 17.8%. This increase was driven by inflation wage increases, and also considering a higher processing level of refineries as mentioned above;
- Property, plant and equipment depreciation increased by Ps. 607 million, or 32.2%, primarily as a result of (i) increased investments in assets and (ii) an overall increase in fixed assets values in Argentine pesos, which was related to the depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company;
- Selling expenses increased by Ps. 1,317 million, or 14.0%, primarily as a result of (i) higher product transportation charges, mainly related to increased costs for transportation related to increased fuel prices in the domestic market and (ii) higher volumes transported and sold. This increase was partially offset by lower withholdings over exports, mainly due to the rate reduction established by Resolution No. 1077/2014, the fall of export prices of LPG and petrochemicals and lower charges related to recoveries in provisions for indebtedness in the segment of natural gas distributors;
- The provision for contingencies increased by Ps. 650 million in connection with a ruling against YPF regarding a claim filed by the Union of Consumers and Users (*Unión de Usuarios y Consumidores*) for claims from 1993 to 1997. The claim alleges that excess fees were charged to LPG consumers during that period. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements; and

Gas and Power

In 2016, the Company began to report separately its Gas and Power business segment, as explained in "Item 4. Information on the Company—Business Organization," which includes the transportation, distribution and commercialization of natural gas to third parties, natural gas liquid (NGL), regasification services and electricity generation.

The operating income for the Gas and Power business segment in 2016 was a gain of Ps. 2,008 million, representing a 34.0% increase compared to a gain of Ps. 1,498 million in 2015. This increase was mainly due to (i) the improved results in pesos obtained by LNG regasification services in Bahía Blanca and Escobar, which rates are set in U.S. dollars, (ii) the improved results obtained by our subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A. and (iii) the Transitional Economic Assistance of Ps. 759 million accrued by our subsidiary Metrogas in 2016 in comparison with Ps. 711 million accrued in 2015.

The operating income for the Gas and Power business segment in 2015 was a gain of Ps. 1,498 million, representing a 383.2% increase compared to a gain of Ps. 310 million in 2014. This increase was mainly due to (i) the improved results in pesos obtained by LNG regasification services in Bahía Blanca and Escobar, which rates are set in U.S. dollars, (ii) the improved results obtained by our subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A. and (iii) the Transitional Economic Assistance, established by MINEM Resolution No. 263/2015, of Ps. 711 million accrued by our subsidiary Metrogas.

Corporate and Other

The operating loss for the Corporate and Other in 2016 was a loss of Ps. 1,615 million, representing a 30.7% decrease compared to a loss of Ps. 2,331 million in 2015. During 2016, this group of activities includes a net income of Ps.1,528 million attributable to the deconsolidation of the Maxus Entities (see Note 27 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements), offset by the increase in personnel costs, mainly due to higher wages, IT service contracts and depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The operating loss for the Corporate and Other business segment in 2015 was a loss of Ps. 2,331 million, representing a 30.3% decrease compared to a loss of Ps. 3,343 million in 2014. The results in 2014 were affected mainly by a provision of Ps. 1,227 million recorded by our subsidiary Maxus Energy Corporation linked to third party claims based on alleged breach of contract. See Note 14 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, in 2015, higher costs from increased wages, social contributions and IT services were recorded.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial condition

Total loans outstanding as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were Ps. 154,345 million, Ps. 105,751 million and Ps. 49,305 million, respectively, consisting of (i) current loans (including the current portion of non-current loans) of Ps. 26,777 million and non-current loans of Ps. 127,568 million as of December 31, 2016, (ii) current loans of Ps. 27,817 million (including the current portion of non-current loans) and non-current loans of Ps. 77,934 million as of December 31, 2015 and (iii) current loans of Ps. 13,275 million (including the current portion of non-current loans) and non-current loans of Ps. 36,030 million as of December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, 70%, 73%, and 65% of our loans were denominated in U.S. dollars, respectively.

In the past we have repurchased certain of our publicly-traded bonds in open market transactions on an arms-length basis. As of December 31, 2016, we had repurchased U.S.$42 million of our outstanding bonds. We may, from time to time, make additional purchases of, or effect other transactions relating to, our publicly-traded bonds if, in our own judgment, the market conditions are attractive.

The following tables set forth our consolidated cash flow information for the periods indicated.

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions of pesos)		
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	49,183	41,404	46,154
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(66,174)	(64,049)	(53,405)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	10,817	23,665	4,986
Translation differences generated by cash and equivalents	1,692	4,609	1,310
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(148)	—	—
Net (decrease) increase in cash and equivalents	(4,630)	5,629	(955)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of period	15,387	9,758	10,713
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	10,757	15,387	9,758

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were Ps. 49,183 million in 2016 compared to Ps. 41,404 million in 2015. This 19% increase was primarily attributable to better operating results, without considering impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, increased non-cash provisions, which did not involve expenditures, and lower income tax. This was partially offset by an increase in working capital in 2016 related to the accrual of accounts receivable, including the Gas Plan. In addition, in 2016, we received pending payments under the Gas Plan until December 31, 2015, through the delivery of public debt instruments, specifically Argentine Bonds denominated in U.S. Dollars due 2020 ("BONAR 2020 USD") (see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas"). The bonds are still in portfolios as of December 31, 2016 and did not increase the operating cash of the Company. We believe that, given the high level of cash flow provided by operating activities, including our expectation of reducing accounts receivable from transactions with government entities (see "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—A significant percentage of our cash flow from operations is derived from counterparties that are governmental entities") and certain private clients, our working capital is reasonable for the current requirements of the Company.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were Ps. 41,404 million in 2015 compared to Ps. 46,154 million in 2014. This 10% decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in working capital in 2015, related to the accrual of accounts receivable, including the Crude Oil Production Stimulus Program and the Gas Plan and higher income tax, which was partially offset by higher operating income of the Company, without considering depreciation of properties, plant and equipment and increased non-cash provisions, which did not involve expenditures. We believe that, given the high level of cash flow provided by operating activities, including our expectation of reducing accounts receivable from transactions with government entities (see "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—A significant percentage of our cash flow from operations is derived from counterparties that are governmental entities"), our working capital is reasonable for the current requirements of the Company.

Cash flows used in investing activities were Ps. 66,174 million in 2016, compared to Ps. 64,049 million in 2015, representing a 3% increase compared with 2015, which related mainly to investments made by our Upstream business segment and investment in our refineries. Cash flows used in investing activities were Ps. 64,049 million in 2015, compared to Ps. 53,405 million in 2014, representing a 19.9% increase compared with 2014, which related mainly to investments made by our Upstream business segment and investment in our refineries. This was partially offset by the fact in 2014 we registered the acquisitions of YSUR and the additional interests in the Puesto Hernández, Lajas, La Amarga Chica and Bajada de Añelo areas as well as the collection of insurance payments for material damages related to the incident suffered by our La Plata refinery in April 2013.

Net cash flows provided by financing activities in 2016 were Ps. 10,817 million, which came primarily from the issuance of notes in the local market and international markets, net of repayments of principal and interest, including issuance of notes in the international debt capital markets for an aggregate principal amount of Ps. 13.3 billion, U.S.$1.2 billion and of CHF 0.3 billion.

Net cash flows provided by financing activities in 2015 were Ps. 23,665 million, which came primarily from the issuance of notes in the local market and international markets, net of repayments of principal and interest, including issuance of notes in the international debt capital markets for an aggregate principal amount of Ps. 9.6 billion and U.S.$2.1 billion.

In 2016, at the shareholders' ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on April 29, 2016, a dividend of Ps. 889 million (Ps. 2.26 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment in 2016. In 2015, at the shareholders' ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on April 30, 2015, a dividend of Ps. 503 million (Ps. 1.28 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment in 2015. In 2014, at the shareholders' general ordinary and extraordinary meeting held on April 30, 2014, and its continuation on May 21, 2014, a dividend of Ps. 464 million (Ps. 1.18 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment in 2014.

A Global Medium-Term Notes Program was approved at a shareholders' meeting held on January 8, 2008 for an amount up to U.S.$1.0 billion. On September 13, 2012 and on April 30, the shareholders' meeting approved the increase of the amount of the program, mentioned above, for an amount of U.S.$2.0 billion each time, resulting in a maximum nominal amount in circulation at any time under the program of U.S.$5.0 billion, or its equivalent in other currencies, and providing the use of the proceeds to cover all alternatives contemplated by Article 36 of Law No. 23,576 of Negotiable Obligations and Supplementary rules. On February 5, 2015, the shareholders' meeting resolved by a majority of computable votes to approve the increase of the amount of the Company's Global Medium-Term Notes Program of U.S.$5.0 billion or its equivalent in other currencies by U.S.$3.0 billion, resulting in the total maximum nominal amount outstanding under the program at any time becoming U.S.$8.0 billion, or its equivalent in other currencies, or a lower amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

On April 29, 2016, the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the increase of the amount of the Company's Global Medium Term Note Program (*Programa Global de Emisión de Títulos de Deuda de Mediano Plazo de la Compañía*) by U.S.$2.0 billion, to a total of U.S.$10.0 billion, or its equivalent in other currencies to remain outstanding at any time under the program.

Under the Global Medium-Term Notes Program, the Company issued several series of notes in the local and international markets at different interest rates. All such securities are authorized to be traded on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires*) and the Electronic Open Market (*Mercado Abierto Electrónico*) in Argentina. For additional information about the outstanding notes of YPF S.A. and our controlled companies as of December 31, 2016, see Notes 4 and 16 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth our commitments for the periods indicated below with regard to the principal amount of our debt, as of December 31, 2016, plus accrued but unpaid interest as of that date:

	Expected Maturity Date						
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 2 Years	2 – 3 Years	3 – 4 Years	4 – 5 Years	More than 5 years
	(in millions of pesos)						
Loans	154,345	26,777	28,103	10,919	19,481	18,470	50,595

For detailed information regarding our indebtedness, see Notes 4 and 16 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual obligations

The following table sets forth information with regard to our commitments, expressed in U.S. dollars, under commercial contracts for the periods indicated below, as of December 31, 2016:

Contractual Obligations[1]	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 Years	3 – 5 Years	More than 5 years
		(in millions of U.S.$) [7]			
Debt [2]	14,217	2,542	4,281	3,415	3,979
Operating lease obligations	781	261	354	147	18
Purchase obligations [3] [4]	1,570	941	444	143	43
Purchases of services	1,250	641	430	141	39
Purchases of goods	320	300	14	2	4
LPG	42	42	—	—	—
Electricity	96	83	7	2	4
Gas	39	39	—	—	—
Steam	10	5	5	—	—
Others	133	131	2	—	—
Other liabilities [5][8]	8,735	3,480	1,301	1,348	2,607
Total [5][6]	25,303	7,223	6,380	5,053	6,647

(1) The expected timing for payments of the obligations in the preceding table is estimated based on current information. Timing of payments and actual amounts paid may be different, depending on the time of receipt of goods or services, or changes to agreed-upon amounts for some obligations.

(2) These projected amounts include interest due during all the periods presented. Interest on variable rate instruments is calculated using the rate as of December 31, 2016 for all periods. See additionally "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Covenants in our indebtedness."

(3) Purchase obligations are obligations under contractual agreements to purchase goods or services, including capital projects. These obligations are enforceable and legally binding on YPF and specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. For obligations with cancellation provisions, the amounts included in the preceding table were limited to the non-cancellable portion of the agreement terms or the minimum cancellation fee. In addition, the table includes purchase commitments under commercial agreements that do not provide for a total fixed amount, which have been valued using our best estimates. Accordingly, our actual purchase obligations may differ from the estimated amounts shown in the table.

(4) Some of our purchase orders represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. In that regard, we have entered into certain agreements for the purchase of products that specify minimum prices and quantities based on a percentage of the total available market or based on a percentage of our future purchasing requirements. Due to the uncertainty of the future market and our future purchasing requirements, as well as the non-binding nature of these agreements, obligations under these agreements have been excluded from the preceding table. Payments related to these obligations were not significant as of December 31, 2016.

(5) Provisions for contingent liabilities under commercial contracts, which amounted to U.S.$ 617 million as of December 31, 2016, are not included in the table above since we cannot, based on available evidence, reasonably estimate the settlement dates of such contingencies.

(6) As a result of the extension of our concessions in certain exploration areas, we are committed to carrying out exploration activities and making certain investments and expenditures until the expiration of some of our concessions. The commitments for these investments and expenditures amounted to U.S.$14.6 billion as of December 31, 2016. The table includes the portion of this amount for which contracts have been executed.

(7) The table is presented in U.S.$, which is the Company's functional currency, and not in its reporting currency, as the majority of the Company's contractual obligations are originally denominated in U.S.$.

(8) Includes accounts payable, salaries and social security, taxes payable, provisions for pensions, provisions for environmental liabilities and provisions for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations as set forth in our audited consolidated financial statements included as of December 31, 2016.

We have additional commitments under guarantees. For a discussion of these additional commitments see "—Guarantees provided."

Covenants in our indebtedness

Our financial debt generally contains customary covenants. With respect to a significant portion of our loans totaling Ps. 154,345 million, including accrued interest (current and non-current debt) as of December 31, 2016, we have agreed, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, not to establish liens or charges on our assets. In addition, approximately 63% of our loans outstanding as of December 31, 2016 were subject to financial covenants related to our leverage ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

Our credit facility provides a material source of liquidity for the Company. Under the terms of our credit agreement, if we fail to comply with the covenants previously described, we will be in default, an event that would prevent us from borrowing under our credit facility and would therefore materially limit our sources of liquidity. In addition, if we were in default under our credit facility and unable to obtain a waiver of that default from the lenders, the lenders under that facility and under the indentures governing our outstanding Senior Notes would let us remedy a default during a period of time.

Regarding our outstanding notes amounting to Ps. 124,070 million as of December 31, 2016, the holders of such notes may, upon an event of default, declare due and immediately payable the principal and accrued interest on amounts owed to them.

Almost all of our total outstanding financial debt is subject to cross-default provisions. As a result of these cross-default provisions, a default on our part or, in certain cases, the part of any of our consolidated significant subsidiaries covered by such provisions, could result in a substantial portion of our debt being declared in default or accelerated.

As of the date of this annual report, none of our debt is under any event of default that could trigger an acceleration provision. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all covenants in connection with our indebtedness.

Guarantees provided

As of December 31, 2016, we have issued letters of credit in an aggregate total amount of U.S.$7 million to guarantee certain environmental obligations and guarantees in an aggregate amount of U.S.$ 243 million in relation with the performance of contracts.

In addition, see Note 29 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the transaction we entered into with Chevron.

Capital investments, expenditures and divestitures

Capital investments and expenditures

Capital investments in 2016 totaled Ps. 63,910 million. The table below sets forth our capital expenditures and investments by activity for each of the years ended 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	2016		2015		2014	
	(in millions of pesos)	(%)	(in millions of pesos)	(%)	(in millions of pesos)	(%)
Capital expenditures and investments(1)						
Upstream	50,258	79	50,927	82	42,408	81
Downstream	9,839	15	8,874	14	8,084	16
Gas and Power	2,134	3	469	1	308	—
Corporate and Other	1,679	3	1,939	3	1,408	3
Total	63,910	100	62,209	100%	52,208	100%

(1) Includes acquisitions of properties, plant and equipment and exploration expenses, net of unproductive drilling expenses and well abandonment costs.

We make capital expenditures to achieve the goals of the Company's strategy described under "Item 4. Information on the Company—History and Development of YPF."

Capital divestitures

We have not made any significant divestitures in the past three years.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

For a description of our exposure to market risk, see "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk."

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet agreements. Our off-balance sheet agreements are described in "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Guarantees provided."

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

For a description of our research and development policies, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Research and Development."

ITEM 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Management of the Company

On May 3, 2012, the Argentine congress enacted the Expropriation Law. Among other matters, the Expropriation Law provided for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF represented by an identical stake of Class D shares owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol and its controlled or controlling entities. The shares subject to expropriation, which have been declared of public interest, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed.

The Expropriation Law states that YPF shall continue as a publicly traded corporation and the management of the shares subject to expropriation shall be carried out according to the following principles: (i) strategic contribution of the Company to the aims established in the Expropriation Law; (ii) the management of the Company in accordance with the best industry and corporate governance practices, preserving the interests of the Company's shareholders and creating value for them; and (iii) the professional management of the Company. The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Board of Directors and committees as of the date of this annual report.

Board of Directors

Composition of our Board of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed by the Board of Directors in accordance with our by-laws and the Argentine General Corporations Law. Our by-laws provide for a Board of Directors composed of 11 to 21 members and up to an equal number of alternates. Alternates are those elected by the shareholders or the Supervisory Committee, when applicable, to replace directors who are absent from meetings or who are unable to exercise their duties, when and for whatever period appointed to do so by the Board of Directors. Alternates have the responsibilities, duties and powers of directors only if and to the extent they are called upon to attend board meetings and as long as they perform the duties of a director.

Directors shall hold office from one to three years, as determined by the shareholders' meetings. As of the Board of Directors meeting held on March 29, 2017, our Board of Directors is composed of 15 directors and 10 alternates.

In accordance with our by-laws, the Argentine government, as the sole holder of Class A shares, is entitled to elect one director and one alternate.

Under the Argentine General Corporations Law, a majority of our directors must be residents of Argentina and all directors must establish a legal domicile in Argentina for service of notices in connection with their duties.

Our by-laws require the Board of Directors to meet at least once every quarter in person or by video conference, and a majority of directors is required to constitute a quorum. If a quorum is not met within one hour after the start time set for the meeting, the President or his substitute may invite alternates of the same class as that of the absent directors to join the meeting or call a meeting for another day. Resolutions must be adopted by a majority of the directors present (including those connected by video conference), and the President or his substitute is entitled to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

The current members of our Board of Directors, the year in which they were appointed and the year their term of appointment expires is as follows:

Name	*Position*	*Age*	*Director Since*	*Term Expiration*
Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez	Chairman and Director	58	2016	2017
Roberto Luis Monti	Director	78	2016	2017
Norberto Alfredo Bruno	Director	57	2016	2017
Néstor José Di Pierro	Director	61	2016	2017
Juan Franco Donnini	Director	33	2016	2017
Gabriel Alejandro Fidel (3)	Director	54	2017	2017
Armando Isasmendi	Director	41	2016	2017
Carlos Alberto Felices	Director	71	2016	2017
Daniel Gustavo Montamat	Director	62	2016	2017
Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón	Director	58	2016	2017
Inés María Leopoldo	Director	59	2016	2017
Daniel Alberto Kokogian (2)	Director	62	2016	2017
Octavio Oscar Frigerio	Director	78	2016	2017
Luis Augusto Domenech	Director	64	2016	2017
Emilio José Apud (1)	Director	71	2016	2017
Gerardo Damián Canseco (2)	Alternate Director	51	2016	2017
Alejandro Rodrigo Monteiro	Alternate Director	43	2016	2017
Luis Gustavo Villegas	Alternate Director	44	2016	2017
Lucio Mario Tamburo	Alternate Director	56	2016	2017
Miguel Lisandro Nieri(4)	Alternate Director	44	2017	2017
Facundo Daniel Massafra	Alternate Director	42	2016	2017
Daniel Cristián González Casartelli (2)	Alternate Director and CFO	47	2016	2017
Carlos Alberto Alfonsi (2)	Alternate Director and Downstream Executive Vice President	56	2016	2017
Fernando Raúl Dasso (2)	Alternate Director and Human Resources Vice President	51	2016	2017
Fernando Pablo Giliberti (2)	Alternate Director and Supply Chain Vice President	50	2016	2017

(1) Represents our Class A shares.
(2) As of March 10, 2017, the individual owns less than one percent of our Class D shares.
(3) Designated by the Supervisory Committee and assumed the position of Director at the Board of Directors' meeting held on March 29, 2017, replacing Mr. Enrique Andrés Vaquié, who resigned for strictly personal reasons.
(4) Designated by the Supervisory Committee and assumed the position of Alternate Director at the Board of Directors' meeting held on March 29, 2017, replacing Mr. Pedro MartÍn Kerchner Tomba, who resigned for strictly personal reasons.

The General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting held on April 29, 2016 approved, by a majority of computable votes, the modification of Article 17, subsections i) and xiii); Article 18, subsections a), b), c), d) and e); and Article 19, subsections iii), iv) and v) of the Company's By-laws, which separated the functions of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, who, according to our by-laws, must be a Class D director, was elected by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on April 29, 2016. All other officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors and may be terminated at any time without notice.

On June 6, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Mr. Ricardo Darré as CEO of the Company. Mr. Darré assumed the position effective as of July 1, 2016. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our performance is largely dependent on recruiting and retaining key personnel."

On December 14, 2016, the Board of Directors accepted Mr. Sergio Affronti's resignation as Alternate Director of Class D shares, for strictly personal reasons.

Outside business interests and experience of the members of our Board of Directors

Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez

Mr. Gutiérrez is a founding partner of The Rohatyn Group and leads its private investments, real estate, infrastructure and renewable energy activities. From 1980 to 2001, he held various positions at J.P. Morgan, including Managing Director in charge of Global Emerging Markets and member of the Management Committee for Global Markets. In addition, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Autopistas de Oeste S.A. and Chairman and CEO of Grupo Telefonica de Argentina S.A. Currently, he is a member of the Consultative Council of CIPPEC, the Economic and Social Council of the Torcuato Di Tella University, the International Advisory Board of the IAE Business School and the Council of the Fundación Cruzada Argentina. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since December 2015 and Chairman of the Board of Directors since April 2016.

Roberto Luis Monti

Mr. Monti earned undergraduate and master's degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Buenos Aires and a master's degree in business administration from the American Management Association in New York. He has broad experience in the national and international energy industry. From 1995 to 1997, he was Chairman and CEO of Maxus Energy Corporation. From 1997 to 1999 he held various positions at YPF, including CEO during 1997 and Chairman and CEO from 1998 to 1999. From 1999 to 2000, he was Executive Vice-President of Exploration and Production of Repsol YPF in Argentina. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of Petrobras Argentina S.A. until July 26, 2016. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Tenaris S.A. and has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Norberto Alfredo Bruno

Mr. Bruno earned a degree in business administration and completed postgraduate studies in strategic management at the Institute of Strategic Management, Organization and Business Management and the Argentine Institute of Energy Economics, as well as in energy economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1983 to 1998, he held various positions at YPF, including International Development Manager. From 1998 to 2000, he was CEO of YPF Peru. From October 2001 to December 2013, he was CEO of Empresa de Energía Río Negro S.A. Thereafter, he served as a business consultant and advisor. Since December 2015, Mr. Bruno has served as Minister of Economy and Infrastructure of the Province of Neuquén. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Néstor José Di Pierro

Mr. Di Pierro was a Deputy in the Legislature of the Province of Chubut from 1991 to 1995, Secretary of Social Welfare for the Municipality of Comodoro Rivadavia in the Province of Chubut from 1995 to 1999, a Councilman in the Deliberative Council of Comodoro Rivadavia from 1999 to 2001, Controller of Petrominera Chubut S.E from 2003 to 2009, President of Correo Oficial de Argentina S.A. from 2009 to 2011, and Mayor of the Municipality of Comodoro Rivadavia from 2011 to December 2015. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since December 2015.

Juan Franco Donnini

Mr. Donnini earned an economics degree from the Argentine University of Business, completed a specialization in Economy of Oil and Natural Gas at the Technological Institute of Buenos Aires and earned a master's degree in Finance from CEMA University. Among other positions, he served as Advisor to the Mining, Energy and Combustible Commission at the Senate in 2012 and as Advisor to the Undersecretary of Economic Policy and Development Planning at the National Ministry of Economy and Public Finance in 2013. Additionally, he worked as Administrative Secretary for the Planning and Strategic Coordination of the National Plan of Hydrocarbon Investments Commission and was Undersecretary of Economic Policy at the National Ministry of Economy and Finance. Currently, he is Minister of Economy and Public Works for the Province of Santa Cruz. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2015.

Gabriel Alejandro Fidel

Mr. Fidel obtained business administration and political science degrees from the National University of Cuyo and has a master's degree in Public Affairs from The University of Texas, Austin, specialized in political economics. He has held various positions throughout his career, including Under Secretary of Tourism, Ministry of Government, and Ministry of Economy, all of them of the Province of Mendoza. Currently, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Transener S.A., President of the Fundación ProMendoza and a member of the Mercosur Parliament. He was designated a member of the Board of Directors of YPF on March 29, 2017.

Armando Isasmendi

Mr. Isasmendi earned a law degree from the Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina, a master's degree in administrative law from Austral University and completed the Business Management Program at IAE Business School. He served as an advisor to the National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights at the Undersecretary of Coordination and Innovation to the Public Ministry of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Province of Salta. From 2008 to 2013, he was President of the Regulatory Entity of Public Services for the Province of Salta. Since 2013, he has served as President of Recursos Energéticos y Mineros de Salta S.A. He was a member of the Board of Directors of YPF from December 2013 to April 2014 and has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Carlos Alberto Felices

Mr. Felices earned a business administration degree from the University of Buenos Aires and completed postgraduate studies in the United States. He has held various positions at Pfizer Inc., including Treasurer in Argentina, CFO in Brazil and Director of Administration for Latin America in the United States. From 1993 to 2002, he worked for YPF eventually serving as CFO. He was CEO of Telecom Argentina S.A. from 2002 to 2007 and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Telecom Argentina S.A. from 2007 to 2008. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF, President of the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee Financial Expert since December 2015.

Daniel Gustavo Montamat

Mr. Montamat holds a degree in economics and law and is a Certified Public Accountant. He earned a master's degree in economics from Michigan State University in the United States and two doctoral degrees in economic sciences and in law and social sciences from the Catholic University of Córdoba. He has held various positions,

including Director of Gas del Estado, Director and President of YPF and Secretary of Energy of Argentina. In 1991, he founded Montamat & Asociados in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires where he serves as Executive Director. Currently, he is a consultant for the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank and a postgraduate professor for the Energy Regulation Study Centre at the University of Buenos Aires. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF and the Audit Committee since December 2015.

Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón

Mr. Rodríguez Simón earned a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires and completed coursework at Harvard Law School. He has held various positions, including Advisor to the Mayor of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Chief of Staff for the Ministry of Environment and Public Space of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires from 2007 to 2009 and President of the Commission Act 1840 "Zero Waste." He was a founding partner of Llerena & Abogados and served as Director of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the Governing Council of the Instituto de Empresa (Madrid) and is President of the Fundación Pericles (Buenos Aires). Currently, he is a senior partner of AlfaLegalGroup. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since December 2015.

Inés María Leopoldo

Mrs. Leopoldo graduated as an electronic engineer from the National Technological University and earned a master's degree in business administration from the University of Buenos Aires. Additionally, she completed diverse Senior Management Programs at IESE Business School, the INSEAD and Columbia Business School and a Corporate Governance Program at IC-A in Spain. She has broad experience in the IT, telecommunications and internet industries and has held various positions at Telecom, La Nación newspaper and Telefónica. She is senior member of the IEEE (Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers). Currently, Mrs. Leopoldo is a partner at Neo Labels SL, an advertising agency in Spain. She has been a member of both the Board of Directors of YPF and the Audit Committee since April 2016.

Daniel Alberto Kokogian

Mr. Kokogian earned a degree in geological sciences and a postgraduate degree in oil engineering from the University of Buenos Aires. From 1981 to 1989 he held several positions at YPF, including Chief of the Geological Commission. He also worked at Pioneer Natural Resources where he served as Vice-President of Exploration and Development and Vice-President of New Business. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Estrella Servicios Petroleros. Currently, Mr. Kokogian is a director and technical advisor to Compañía General de Combustibles, serves as an advisor to the Southern Cross Group and is the founder and President of New Milestone, an oil and gas consulting firm. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Octavio Oscar Frigerio

Mr. Frigerio earned a degree in agricultural engineering from the University of Buenos Aires and a master's degree in genetic science from Iowa State University. From 1972 to 1981, he held several positions at Clarín. In 1989, he served as Comptroller of YPF. From 1991 to 1993, he was a National Deputy and in 1997 served as legislator for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. From 1997 to 1999, he was Secretary of State to the President of the White Helmets. Since 2000, Mr. Frigerio has been the President of a family-owned agricultural company and is a consultant at and Vice-President of Economía y Regiones. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Luis Augusto Domenech

Mr. Domenech earned a degree in business administration from the University of Buenos Aires and completed the Senior Management Program at IAE Business School and the Executive Education Program at the Business School at the University of Michigan in the United States. From 1993 to 2004, he held several positions at Metrogas S.A., including CFO from 1993 to 2002 and CEO from 2002 to 2004. From 2004 to 2013, he was President and CEO of Companhia do Gas do Sao Paulo (COMGAS) in Brazil. He has been a member of both the Board of Directors of YPF and the Audit Committee since April 2016.

José Emilio Apud

Mr. Apud earned an industrial engineering degree and completed postgraduate degrees in energy economics and management control of large projects at the Engineering School of the University of Buenos Aires. He earned a postgraduate degree in Regional Economic Analysis at the Institute for Economic and Social Development at Torcuato Di Tella Institute and a postgraduate specialization in energy conservation at Dupont W.L. in the United States. He has held various positions, including Director of CAMMESA and Secretary of Energy and Mining of Argentina in 2001. From 1983 to 1989, he founded and served as Vice President of IAE and the Energy Institute G. Mosconi. He has owned Apud & Associates, a consulting firm in energy and the environment, since 2005. Currently, he serves as partner and director of AMPAR, a Paraguayan consulting firm and of Ecoriental, an Uruguayan consulting firm. In addition, he serves as Chairman of BAE S.A., a builder and developer, as Counselor at the Fundación Libertad y Progreso and as member of Fundación Pensar. He has been a member of our Board of Directors since 2015.

Gerardo Damián Canseco

Mr. Canseco earned a degree in law and specializes in Trade Union Law. Since 1984, he has been an employee of YPF. He has held several other positions, including Government Secretary for the Municipality of San Lorenzo in the Province of Santa Fe from 2007 to 2011, Undersecretary of Labor for the Labor and Social Security Ministry from 2011 to 2014, and President of the Centro de Estudios Laborales y Sociales from 2014 to 2016. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Alejandro Rodrigo Monteiro

Mr. Monteiro earned a degree in economics from the Argentine University of Business. He has held various positions for the government in the Province of Neuquén, including Provincial Director of Economic Coordination for the Undersecretary of Public Revenue, Ministry of Finance and Public Works from 2003 to 2007 and Fiscal and Economic Coordinator for the Undersecretary of Public Revenue from 2007 to 2011. Since December 2011, Mr. Monteiro has been the President of the Court of Appraisals and Undersecretary of Public Revenue for the Economy and Infrastructure Ministry in the Province of Neuquén. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Luis Gustavo Villegas

Mr. Villegas has served in several positions within the oil industry since 1990. Currently, he serves as Undersecretary for the Union of Senior Staff and Professionals in the Southern Patagonian Oil and Gas Private Sector and as a Senior Staff Member of the Oil Tankers Mutual Commission. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since December 2015.

Lucio Mario Tamburo

Mr. Tamburo earned a civil engineering degree from the National University of the South in Bahía Blanca. He has held various positions, including Inspection Assistant for the Provincial Roads Direction in the Province of Río Negro and as Sanitation Consultant for the National Undersecretary of Water Resources. He was the Engineering and Construction Manager and Service and Maintenance Chief of Bahía Blanca at Azurix Buenos Aires S.A. He also served as Administrator of the National Entity of Water Works of Sanitation ENOHSA until December 2015. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since December 2015.

Miguel Lisandro Nieri

Mr. Nieri earned a degree in economics from the National University of Cuyo and holds a master's degree in finance and management control from the ADEN Business School, University of San Francisco. He has held various positions throughout his career, including Advisor of the Ministry of Finance of the Province of Mendoza from January 2000 to November 2003, Subdirector of Finance of the Provincial Fund for the Transformation and Growth of Mendoza from July 2004 to February 2007, member of the Board of Directors of Mendoza Fiduciaria S.A. from June 2006 to April 2007, business manager of the Cuyo area of Puente Hnos. Sociedad de Bolsa from March 2008 to June 2009, and Administrator of Financing for the Development of Mendoza Agency from December 2015 to March 2017. Currently, he has been Minister of Finance of the Province of Mendoza since March 2017 and alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since March 2017.

Facundo Daniel Massafra

Mr. Massafra earned a public accounting degree from the University of Buenos Aires. He has held various positions, including managing the Auditing Department at Consultora Pluss S.A. from 2003 to 2009, serving as partner at Integra Consultora S.A. from 2009 to 2011 and as Director of Personnel Management, Liquidations and Assets for the Finance Secretary of the Municipality of the City of Salta from 2011 to 2015. Since June 2015, Mr. Massafra has been the CEO of Recursos Energéticos y Mineros de Salta S.A. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Daniel Cristian González Casartelli

Mr. Gonzalez earned a degree in business administration from the Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina. He worked for the investment bank Merrill Lynch & Co. in Buenos Aires and New York for 14 years and held the positions of Head of Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America and President for the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay), among others. While at Merrill Lynch, Mr. Gonzalez played a leading role in several of the most important investment banking transactions in the region and was an active member of the firm's global fairness opinion committee. He remained as a consultant to Bank of America Merrill Lynch after his departure from the bank. Additionally, he has held the position of Head of Financial Planning and Investor Relations in Transportadora de Gas del Sur SA. Currently, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Adecoagro S.A. He has been an alternate member of our Board of Directors since April 2016 and is the President of our Disclosure Committee. He has been our Chief Financial Officer since July 2012. He served as an alternate member of our Board of Directors from April to June 2014, as a member of our Board of Directors from June 2014 to April 2016 and as CEO on an interim basis from April 29, 2016 until June 30, 2016.

Carlos Alberto Alfonsi

Mr. Alfonsi earned a degree in chemistry from the National Technological University in Mendoza, a degree in IMD Managing Corporate Resources from the University of Lausanne and has studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since 1987, he has held various positions at YPF, including Operations Manager, Director of La Plata Refinery, Operation Planning Director, Director of Commerce and Transportation for Latin America, Director of Refinery and Marketing in Peru, Country Manager for Peru and R&M for Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil. Mr. Alfonsi has been our Downstream Executive Vice President since June 2010. He was an alternate member of the Board of Directors from March 2008 to June 2012 and a member of the Board of Directors from 2012 to 2016. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Fernando Dasso

Mr. Dasso earned a degree in labor relations from the University of Buenos Aires and completed the Management Development Program at IAE Business School in 1993. Throughout his career, he has held several positions within YPF. In 2006, he was appointed Director of Human Resources of Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil for the Exploration and Production Business. He was a member of the Board of Directors from June 2012 to April 2016. He has been our Human Resources Vice President since July 2007 and has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2016.

Fernando Pablo Giliberti

Mr. Giliberti earned a certified public accountant degree from the Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina, a master's degree in business administration from the Argentine University of Business, a postgraduate diploma from the College of Petroleum and Energy Studies at the University of Oxford and a Master of Science in Management degree from the Sloan Master's Program at Stanford University. He has held several positions at YPF, including Head of Accounting and Finance at our headquarters in Mendoza, South Division Business Support Manager, Asset Manager of the El Guadal-Lomas del Cuyo, Business Development Manager and Exploration and Production

Business Development Director. In San Antonio, he was Vice President of Business Development and Vice President of the Latin America Division of Pride International. He later served as Vice President of Business Development at Pioneer Natural Resources of Argentina. In 2006, he founded Oper-Pro Services S.A. He was our Strategy and Business Development Vice President from June 2012 until December 2016. He was member of the Board of Directors of YPF from June 2012 to April 2013. He has been an alternate member of the Board of Directors of YPF since April 2014 and our Supply Chain Vice President since December 2016.

Board practices

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Board of Directors.

Board practices of our Board of Directors

In accordance with the Argentine General Corporations Law, directors have an obligation to perform their duties with loyalty and with the diligence of a prudent business person. Directors are jointly and severally liable to us, our shareholders and to third parties for the improper performance of their duties, for violating the law or our by-laws or regulations, and for any damage caused by fraud, abuse of authority or gross negligence. Specific duties may be assigned to a director by the by-laws, applicable regulations, or by shareholder resolution. In such cases, a director's liability will be determined by reference to the performance of those specific duties so long as the director's appointment and assignment of duties was approved at a shareholders' meeting and is registered with the Superintendency of Corporations.

Only shareholders, through a shareholders' meeting, may authorize directors to engage in activities in competition with us. Transactions or contracts between directors and us in connection with our activities are permitted to the extent they are performed under fair market conditions. Transactions that do not comply with the above requirements may only be carried out with prior approval of the Board of Directors or, in the absence of a quorum at a Board of Directors meeting, the Supervisory Committee. In addition, these transactions must be subsequently approved by our shareholders at a general meeting. If our shareholders do not approve the relevant transaction, the directors and members of the Supervisory Committee who approved the transactions will be held jointly and severally liable for any damages caused to us.

Any director whose personal interests conflict with ours on any matter shall notify the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee and abstain from voting on the matter. Otherwise, such director may be held liable to us.

A director will not be liable if, notwithstanding his presence at the meeting at which a resolution is adopted or his knowledge of such resolution, a written record exists of his opposition to such resolution and he reports his opposition to the Supervisory Committee before any complaint against him is brought before the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, the shareholders' meeting, the appropriate governmental agency or the courts. Any liability of a director to us terminates upon approval of the director's actions by the shareholders at a general meeting, provided that shareholders representing at least 5% of our capital stock do not object and provided further that such liability does not result from a violation of the law, our by-laws or other regulations.

Senior Management

Our current senior management as of the date of this annual report consists of:

Name	Position
Ricardo Darré	Chief Executive Officer
Daniel Cristian González Casartelli[1]	Chief Financial Officer
Germán Fernández Lahore[1]	Legal Affairs Corporate Vice President
Santiago Martínez Tanoira[1]	Upstream Executive Vice President
Carlos Alfonsi[1]	Downstream Executive Vice President
Marcos Browne	Gas and Energy Executive Vice President
Sergio Giorgi	Business Development and Project Architecture Vice President
Fernando Giliberti[1]	Supply Chain Vice President
Sebastián Mocorrea[1]	Communication and Institutional Relations Vice President
Fernando Dasso[1]	Human Resources Vice President
Gustavo Chaab[2]	Environment, Security and Health Vice President
Vacant[3]	Executive Manager of Technology and Innovation

(1) As of March 10, 2017, the individual owns less than one percent of our Class D shares.
(2) On March 29, 2017, the Board of Directors designated Mr. Gustavo Chaab as our Environment, Security and Health Vice President in place of Mr. Daniel Palomeque.
(3) On December 14, 2016, the Board of Directors elevated the role of Chief Information Officer (CIO) within the Senior Management Structure to be a part of the Vice Presidency of Environment, Health and Security, and designated the position with the title Executive Manager of Technology and Innovation (CTO). The position of Executive Manager of Technology and Innovation is vacant and the Company is in the process of candidates' selection.

In addition to the members of our senior management for whose outside business interests and experiences were described above, we include the following:

Ricardo Darré

Mr. Darré earned degrees in mechanical engineering and industrial engineering from the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology. He started his career at Schlumberger where he held various positions within the oil production field in Angola, Zaire and Neuquén. In 1987, he joined Total where he held several roles in oil exploration and exploitation areas in Argentina, Thailand, Norway, Russia, the United Kingdom and France. In 1999, he was appointed Operations Director in Russia, Engineering Chief in Paris in 2002 and Corporate Director of Perforation and Termination in 2006. In 2014, he was appointed Chairman and CEO of Exploration and Production of Total based in Houston, United States. Mr. Darré has been our CEO since July 2016.

Germán Fernández Lahore

Mr. Fernández Lahore earned a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires and participated in the Academy for American and International Law. He further earned a master's degree in Natural Resources Law and Policy from the University of Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom, as a Chevening scholar, a postgraduate degree in tax law from Austral University in Argentina, and completed the Management Development Program at IAE Business School. He is a member of the Academic Council of the Argentine Journal of Energy, Hydrocarbons and Mining Law (*Revista Argentina de Derecho de la Energía, Hidrocarburos y Minería*). His areas of expertise include oil, natural gas and mining law and natural resource taxation and financing. Prior to joining YPF, he served as an attorney at Beccar Varela, a foreign associate at Haynes and Boone, LLP in Dallas, Texas. He joined our Oil Affairs Management in February 2002 and served as our Upstream Legal Affairs Manager. Mr. Lahore has been our Legal Affairs Corporate Vice President since December 2015.

Santiago Martínez Tanoira

Mr. Martínez Tanoira earned a degree in industrial engineering from the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology, a master's degree in business administration from Austral University, and completed specialization courses at the University of Virginia Darden School of Business, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University in the United States. In 1998, he joined YPF and took on several roles within the Petrochemical Business Development area of the Petro-chemistry Division. He was in charge of marketing and Business Development within the Industrial Products Business Unit and served as Planning Manager of YPF Petrochemicals Division. Moreover he held the position of Base Petrochemical and Intermediate Director at Repsol in Spain. In 2011, he was appointed Director of YPF Chemicals and a member of the Board of Directors of Profertil. Over the last four years, he served as Executive Manager of the Mendoza Region, managing the Upstream operations. Mr. Martinez Tanoira has been our Upstream Executive Vice President since October 2016.

Marcos Miguel Browne

Mr. Browne earned a degree in industrial engineering from the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology, a master's degree in business administration from Henley Management College in the United Kingdom and a diploma in natural gas management and economics from the College of Petroleum and Energy Studies, validated by the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom. He further completed a specialization in the economics of petroleum and natural gas at the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology and the Management Development Program at IAE Business School. He has held several positions at YPF, including Head of Supply and Processing of Natural Gas from February 1994 to May 2000. He served as Head of the Gas and Liquid Gas Processing Business at TGS S.A. where he held various roles from June 2000 to March 2004. He is a founding partner of Endriven S.A. and served as a Director until March 14, 2016. He also served as General Manager of Gas Meridional S.A., General Manager of C3Plus S.A. and President of Fuels Meridional S.A. Mr. Browne has been our Gas & Energy Executive Vice President since March 2016.

Sergio Giorgi

Mr. Giorgi earned a degree in civil engineering from the University of Buenos Aires and a postgraduate degree from the French Institute of Petroleum. He completed a General Management Program organized by Total Group, in partnership with HEC Paris and Saïd Business School from Oxford University. In 1994, he joined YPF as a drilling engineer. In 1996, he joined Total where he assumed different positions within the oil exploration and exploitation areas for Argentina, Scotland, Indonesia, Italy, Libya and France. In 2007, he managed Total's drilling and wells operations for Asia, North Africa, Middle East and Australia. In 2009, he was in charge for Development and Planning Studies group with focus in Africa. From 2011 to 2013, he was appointed Total's New E&P Business Project Director for Latin America. Thereafter, he joined Total Austral in Argentina as Unconventional Resources Director. Mr. Giorgi has been our Business Development and Project Architecture Vice President since December 2016.

Sebastián Mocorrea

Mr. Mocorrea earned a degree in law from the University of Buenos Aires and a degree in political science from the Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina. From 1996 to 1998, he served as Chairman of the Asociación de Televisión Argentina and as Vice President of Argentina's Information and Communications Chamber from 1998 to 2000. In 1997, he joined IBM as Director of Communications and External Relations of IBM South Latin-America–Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. In 2000, he became a Regional Director of IBM Latin America in the United States. He also served as Vice President of Public Affairs of IBM Europe in Brussels. In 2012, he founded Argencon, an institution that promotes the export of knowledge-based services. Currently, he serves as Board Adviser of Argencon and participates in the Council of the Americas and ACDE. From October 2012 to May 2016, Mr. Mocorrea was Vice-President of Public Affairs and Regulations, Latin America and Global Business Support of IBM Corporation. Mr. Mocorrea has been our Communication and Institutional Relations Vice President since May 2016.

Gustavo Chaab

Mr. Chaab earned a degree in industrial engineering from the National University of Cuyo, a postgraduate degree in energy and energetic planning from the IDEE/Fundación Bariloche, a master's degree in International Business from the National Ponts et Chausses Ecole and completed the Advanced Study Program from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1994, he joined YPF at the Luján de Cuyo Refinery and took on several roles, including Chief of Administration and Sales Area of this Refinery in 1999, Downstream Operative Planning Manager in 2004, Lubricants Business Manager in 2006, and Planning and Technical Development Manager for Refinement, Logistic and Chemistry in 2008. From 2011 to March 2017, he served as Manager of the Industrial Complex in La Plata. Mr. Chaab has been our Environment, Security and Health Vice President since March 2017.

The Audit Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Audit Committee.

Composition and responsibilities of our Audit Committee

The Stock Market Law, as defined in "Item 9. The Offer and Listing Argentine Securities Market," and Resolution No. 622/2013 of the Argentina National Securities Commission (*Comision Nacional de Valores*) ("the CNV") require Argentine public companies to appoint an Audit Committee (*comité de auditoría*) composed of at least three members of the Board of Directors. The by-laws must set forth the composition and regulations for the operation of the Audit Committee and a majority of its members must be independent directors. See "—Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee."

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on April, 29, 2016, appointed the current members of the Audit Committee, who as of the date of this filing are: the Chairman, Carlos Felices, and the members Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Luis Augusto Domenech, Emilio José Apud and Inés María Leopoldo. Additionally, Mr. Felices was determined by our Board of Directors to be an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Executive directors may not sit on the Audit Committee.

Our Audit Committee, among other things:

- periodically inspects the preparation of our financial and economic information;
- reviews and opines on the Board of Directors' proposals regarding the designation of the external auditors and the renewal, termination and conditions of their appointment;
- evaluates internal and external audit work, monitors our relationship with the external auditors, and assures their independence;
- provides appropriate disclosure regarding transactions where a conflict of interest exists among members of the corporate committees or controlling shareholders;
- opines on the reasonability of proposals brought forth by the Board of Directors on fees and stock option plans for directors and administrators;
- verifies compliance with applicable national or international regulations for matters related to behavior in the stock markets; and
- ensures that the internal Code of Ethics complies with normative demands and is adequate.

Activities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, pursuant to its regulations, must meet as many times as needed and at least once every quarter. From March 2016 to March 2017, the Audit Committee held thirteen meetings.

The Audit Committee must support the Board of Directors in its oversight duties, periodically review economic and financial information relating to us, supervise the internal financial control systems and oversee the independence of external auditors.

Economic and financial information

Using the assessment of the CFO and the work performed by our external and internal auditors, the Audit Committee analyzes the consolidated annual and quarterly financial statements before they are submitted to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee reviewed our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in our report on Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on March 22, 2017.

Oversight of the internal control system

The Audit Committee oversees the progress of our annual internal audit, which is aimed at identifying critical risks, to supervise internal financial control systems and ensure that they are sufficient, appropriate and efficient.

Throughout the year, the Audit Committee is kept informed by our internal audit department of the most relevant facts and recommendations arising out of its work and the status of the recommendations issued in prior years.

The Audit Committee supervised the alignment of our internal control system for financial reporting with the requirements established by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. These regulations require that, along with the annual audit, a report must be presented by our management relating to the design, maintenance and periodic evaluation of the internal control system for financial reporting and be accompanied by a report from our external auditor. Several of our departments are involved in this activity, including the internal audit department.

Relations with the external auditors

The Audit Committee interacts closely with the external auditors, allowing them to make a detailed analysis of the relevant aspects of the audit of financial statements and to obtain detailed information on the planning and progress of the work.

The Audit Committee also evaluates the services provided by our external auditors, determines whether the conditions for independence of the external auditors, as required by applicable law, are met and monitors the performance of external auditors to ensure that it is satisfactory.

As of the date of this annual report, and pursuant to the evaluation process described in the above paragraph, the Audit Committee had no objections to the designation of Deloitte & Co. S.A. as our external auditors of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. In addition, the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on March 8, 2017, as a result of the evaluation process outlined in the preceding paragraph, had no objections to the designation of Deloitte & Co. S.A. as our external auditors for the year ended December 31, 2017 which will be voted on at the next general shareholders' meeting.

Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee

Pursuant to CNV regulations, a director is not considered independent when such director (i) owns at least a 15% equity interest in a company, or a lesser interest if the director has the right to appoint one or more directors of the company (hereinafter "Significant Participation"), or has a Significant Participation in another company that in turn has a Significant Participation in the company or a significant influence on the company ("significant influence" as defined by Argentine GAAP); (ii) is a member of the Board of Directors of, or depends on, or is otherwise related to shareholders who have a Significant Participation in the company or another company in which these shareholders have a direct or indirect Significant Participation or significant influence; (iii) is or has been in the previous three years an employee of the company; (iv) has a professional relationship with, or is a member of a company that maintains professional relationships with, or receives remuneration (other than that received in consideration of his performance as a director) from the company or any of its shareholders who has a direct or indirect Significant Participation in or significant influence on the company, or with a third-party company that has a direct or indirect Significant Participation or a significant influence; (v) directly or indirectly sells or provides goods or services to the company or to any of its shareholders who has a direct or indirect Significant Participation in or significant influence on the company for an amount exceeding his remuneration as a member of the Board of Directors or Audit Committee; or (vi) is the spouse or parent (up to second grade of affinity or up to fourth grade of consanguinity) of persons who, if they were members of the Board of Directors or Audit Committee, would not be independent, according to the above-listed rules.

As of the date of this annual report, Directors Miguel Ángel Gutiérrez, Roberto Luis Monti, Norberto Alfredo Bruno, Néstor José Di Pierro, Juan Franco Donnini, Enrique Andrés Vaquié, Armando Isasmendi, Carlos Alberto Felices, Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Fabián Jorge Rodriguez Simón, Inés María Leopoldo, Octavio Oscar Frigerio, Luis Augusto Domenech and Emilio José Apud, and Alternate Directors Alejandro Rodrigo Monteiro, Luis Gustavo Villegas, Lucio Mario Tamburo, Pedro Martín Kerchner Tomba and Facundo Daniel Massafra qualified as independent members of our Board of Directors under the above-described criteria.

Disclosure Committee

Composition and responsibilities of our Disclosure Committee

In February 2003, the Board of Directors created a Disclosure Committee to:

- monitor overall compliance with regulations and principles of conduct of voluntary application, especially in relation to listed companies and their corporate governance;
- direct, establish and maintain procedures for the preparation of accounting and financial information to be approved and filed by us or generally released to the markets;
- direct, establish and maintain internal control systems that are adequate and efficient in order to ensure that our financial statements included in annual and quarterly reports as well as any accounting and financial information to be approved and filed by us is accurate, reliable and clear;
- identify significant risks to our businesses and activities that may affect the accounting and financial information to be approved and filed by us;
- assume the activities that, according to U.S. laws and SEC regulations, are applicable to us and may be assumed by disclosure committees or other internal committees of a similar nature, especially those activities relating to the SEC regulations dated August 29, 2002 ("Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Prospectus" —SEC Release number 33-8124) and the existence and maintenance of adequate procedures and controls for the generation of the information to be included in our annual reports on Form 20-F and other information of a financial nature as required to be certified by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer;
- take on activities similar to those stipulated in SEC regulations for a disclosure committee with respect to the existence and maintenance of adequate procedures and controls for the preparation and content of the information to be included in the annual financial statements and any accounting or financial information to be filed with the CNV and other regulators of the stock markets where our stock is traded; and
- formulate proposals for an internal code of conduct with respect to stock markets that follow applicable rules and regulations or any other standards deemed appropriate.

In addition, the Disclosure Committee reviews and supervises our procedures for the preparation and filing of:

- official notices to the SEC, the Argentine stock market authorities and other regulators of the stock markets where our stock is traded;
- interim financial reports;
- press releases containing financial data on results, earnings, large acquisitions, divestitures or any other information relevant to shareholders;
- general communications to shareholders; and
- presentations to analysts, investors, rating agencies and lending institutions.

As of the date of this annual report, the Disclosure Committee is composed of the following individuals:

Name	Position
Ricardo Darré	Chief Executive Officer
Daniel Cristin González Casartelli	Chief Financial Officer and President of the Disclosure Committee
Germán Fernández Lahore	Legal Affairs Corporate Vice President and Secretary of the Disclosure Committee
Santiago Martínez Tanoira	Upstream Executive Vice President
Daniel Palomeque	Environment, Security and Health Vice President
Carlos Alfonsi	Downstream Executive Vice President
Marcos Browne	Gas and Energy Executive Vice President
Sergio Giorgi	Business Development and Project Architecture Vice President
Fernando Giliberti	Supply Chain Vice President
Sebastián Mocorrea	Communication and Institutional Relations Vice President
Fernando Dasso	Human Resources Vice President
Javier Fevre	Internal Auditor
Javier Sanagua	Reserves Auditor

In addition to the members of our senior management whose outside business interests and experiences were described above, we include the following:

Javier Sanagua

Mr. Sanagua earned a degree in geology from the National University of Tucumán and completed the Management Development Program at IAE Business School at Austral University. In 1996, he joined YPF after having worked as a university teacher and researcher. He held various positions at YPF over the course of 18 years, including roles within the Reservoir, Development, Exploration and Production areas, and roles as District Chief, Manager of the Los Perales area, Manager of the Economic Unit from Cañadón Seco in the province of Chubut and Director of Business Unit in Mendoza. He has been our Reserves Auditor since February 2013.

Javier Fevre

Mr. Fèvre earned a certified public accountant degree from the Argentine University of Business. He has held several positions throughout his career, including Auditor for the General Auditor Office, Advisor to the Deputy General Syndic at the Argentine Office of the General Comptroller, Assistant Internal Auditor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and General Coordinator of Internal Audit at Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. He has been our Internal Auditor since September 2012.

Compliance with New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards on Corporate Governance

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, effective as of July 31, 2005, all members of the Audit Committee are required to be independent. Independence is determined in accordance with highly detailed rules promulgated by the NYSE and SEC. Each of the members of our Audit Committee was determined to be independent in accordance with the applicable NYSE and SEC rules.

Significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those required by NYSE listing standards

Non-U.S. NYSE-listed companies may, in general, follow their home country corporate governance practices in lieu of most of the NYSE corporate governance requirements. The NYSE rules, however, require that non-U.S. companies disclose any significant ways in which their specific corporate governance practices differ from those of U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

The following is a summary of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those applicable to U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

Independence of the directors on the Board of Directors

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, a majority of the board of directors of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE must be composed of independent directors, whose independence is determined in accordance with highly detailed rules promulgated by the NYSE. The relevant Argentine rules for determining director independence are described under "—Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee" above.

Compensation and nomination committees

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, all U.S. companies listed on the NYSE must have a compensation committee and a nomination committee and all members of such committees must be independent in accordance with highly detailed rules promulgated by the NYSE. Under Argentine law, these committees are not mandatory, but are recommended by the CNV under CNV's General Resolution No. 622/13. The Company follows the CNV's recommendation and has a Compensation and Nomination Committee established by the Board of Directors under the option provided in Article 17 clause (xii) of the Company's by-laws, which currently is composed of Directors Daniel Gustavo Montamat, Roberto Luis Monti, Carlos Alberto Felices, Fabián Jorge Rodríguez Simón and Daniel Alberto Kokogian. Mr. Kokogian is not independent. As a result of the foregoing, most of the members of the Compensation and Nomination Committee are independent.

Shareholder approval of equity compensation plans

The NYSE rules require that, with limited exemptions, all equity compensation plans be subject to a shareholder vote. Under Argentine law, the approval of equity compensation plans is within the authority of the Board of Directors.

Separate meetings for non-management directors

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, independent directors must meet periodically outside of the presence of its executive directors. Under Argentine law, this practice is not required and as such, the independent directors on our Board of Directors do not meet outside of the presence of the other directors, except for the meetings of the Audit Committee, which is comprised of independent directors.

Compensation of members of our Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee

Argentine law provides that the aggregate annual compensation paid to the members of the Board of Directors (including those directors acting in an executive capacity) and the Supervisory Committee with respect to a fiscal year may not exceed 5% of net income for such year if YPF is not paying dividends in respect of such net income, which percentage is increased up to 25% of net income based on the amount of dividends, if any, are paid. The compensation of the Chairman and other directors acting in an executive capacity, together with the compensation of all other directors and members of the Supervisory Committee, requires the ratification of an ordinary general shareholders' meeting as provided by Argentine law. When the exercise of special commissions or technical administrative functions by one or more directors and the reduced or lack of profits exceed the limits, such remunerations may only be paid in excess if expressly agreed by the shareholders' meeting, for which the matter should be included on the agenda. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the aggregate compensation accrued by the members of the Board of Directors and YPF's executive officers for services in all capacities was Ps. 310.3 million, excluding social security payments made by the Company as required by law, but including Ps. 34.6 million in the form of equity compensation plans, pensions, retirement or similar benefits that YPF provides to its Board of Directors and executive officers and Ps. 3.5 million in compensation paid to the members of the Supervisory Committee. During 2016, YPF's performance-based compensation programs included a performance bonus program for approximately 6,880 non-unionized YPF employees and 9,000 unionized YPF employees. This bonus program is intended to motivate and reward individuals for the annual achievement of business objectives. The program compensated participants in cash based on a measurable and specific set of objectives established by YPF's Management by Objectives Program and individual performance results.

In 2016, our shareholders' meeting, as proposed by our Board of Directors, approved the creation of a voluntary reserve of Ps. 50 million for the fulfillment our long-term incentive plan which contemplates compensation in shares for certain employees. To that end, the Company purchased its own shares in accordance with Section 64 et seq. of Law No. 26,831. For additional information see Note 2.b.10.iii to our Audited

Consolidated Financial Statements. The share-based benefit plan: (i) encourages key personnel to align their performance with the objectives of the Company's strategic plan, (ii) generates a clear and direct link between the creation of shareholder value and compensation of key personnel, rewarding them for achieving long-term results reflected in share price and (iii) assists in the retention of key personnel in the organization.

YPF's directors do not have any service contracts with YPF involving the payment of compensation other than those previously mentioned for the performance of their duties with the Company.

Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing compliance by the management and the Board of Directors with Argentine General Corporations Law, the by-laws and regulations (if any), and shareholders' resolutions. The functions of the Supervisory Committee include, among others, attending all meetings of the Board of Directors, preparing a report of the financial statements for our shareholders, attending shareholders' meetings and providing information upon request to holders of at least 2% of our capital stock.

The by-laws provide for a Supervisory Committee composed of three to five members and three to five alternate members that are elected for one-year terms. The Class A shares are entitled to elect one member and one alternate member of the Supervisory Committee so long as one share of such class remains outstanding. The holders of Class D shares may elect up to four members and up to four alternates. Under the by-laws, meetings of the Supervisory Committee may be called by any member. The meetings require the presence of all members and a majority vote of the members in order to make a decision. The members and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee are not members of our Board of Directors. The role of our Supervisory Committee is distinct from that of the Audit Committee. See "—The Audit Committee." In 2016, the aggregate compensation paid to the members of the Supervisory Committee was Ps. 3.5 million.

The current members of the Supervisory Committee, the year in which they were appointed and the year their current term expires is as follows:

Name	Class of Shares Represented	Age	Member Since	Term Expires
Alejandro Fabián Díaz	A	52	2016	2017(*)
Silvana Rosa Lagrosa (**)	D	58	2016	2017(*)
Gustavo Adolfo Mazzoni	D	65	2016	2017(*)
Guillermo Stok (alternate member)	A	61	2016	2017(*)
Raquel Inés Orozco (alternate member)	D	61	2016	2017(*)

(*) Members of our Supervisory Committee are appointed each fiscal year. Our shareholders, in the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' meeting held on April 29, 2016 appointed the members of our Supervisory Committee for fiscal year 2016.

(**) On December 14, 2016, the Board of Directors noted Mr. Gustavo Gutiérrez's resignation as a member of the Supervisory Committee for Class D shares for strictly personal reasons. As resolved at the shareholders' meeting on April 29, 2016, Mr. Gutiérrez was replaced by Mrs. Silvana Rosa Lagrosa until the election of new members of the Supervisory Committee at the next shareholders' meeting.

Alejandro Fabián Díaz

Mr. Díaz earned a certified public accountant degree from the University of Buenos Aires and completed postgraduate studies in social responsibility, social accounting and business management. Since 2000, he has held several roles for the Argentine National Office of the Comptroller General, including Auditing Supervisor, Certified Accountant, member of the Supervisory Committee of first-tier businesses and Manager of Business Audits. He has been a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development since 2014 and a member of the Latin American Network on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises since 2010.

Silvana Rosa Lagrosa

Ms. Lagrosa earned a degree as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. She has been a member of the Argentine National Office of the Comptroller General since 2000 and is currently a member of the Supervisory Committees of YPF S.A., Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A., Austral S.A., Administradora Recursos Humanos Ferroviarios S.A., Banco Nación Seguros S.A. and Banco Nación Seguros de Retiro S.A.

Gustavo Adolfo Mazzoni

Mr. Mazzoni earned a certified public accountant degree and a postgraduate degree in finance from the University of Buenos Aires and a degree in social psychology from the Pichon Riviere School of Psychology. He has held various positions throughout his career, including Senior Auditor for Price Waterhouse & Co. He further held a managerial role with the Argentine National Office of the Comptroller General, supervising private companies and different national ministries, including Justice, Labor, Health and Social Development. Currently, he is the statutory auditor of Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A., Austral S.A., Optar S.A. and Centro de Ensayos de Alta Tecnología S.A.

Guillermo Stok

Mr. Stok earned a certified public accountant degree and business administration degree from the Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina and completed postgraduate studies in public sector economics, the management of sustainable economic development and social economics. He was appointed by the World Bank (PNDU) to advise the Finance Secretary at the Buenos Aires City Government. In 2001, he was designated General Manager of the National Administration of Social Security (ANSES). Currently, he works for the Argentine National Office of the Comptroller General as an Assistant Manager supervising majority state-owned enterprises.

Raquel Inés Orozco

Ms. Orozco earned a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires. Currently, she is member of the Supervisory Committees of Central Térmica Guemes S.A., Telam S.E., Ubatec S.A., Inder S.E. (e.I), Foncap S.A., LT10 Radio Universidad del Litoral S.A., and an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee at Loteria Nacional S.E.

The Compliance Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Compliance Committee as of the date of this annual report.

Composition and responsibilities

In April 2016, the Board of Directors created the Compliance Committee: to encourage compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, rules, policies and/or organizational codes and principles of good corporate management and ethical standards applicable to the Company; to monitor the control systems of YPF processes in accordance with the rules that regulate YPF's operation; to reduce exposure to financial, legal and operational risks that could arise from illicit behavior; to safeguard the image and reputation of the Company; and to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation between the various sectors of the Company to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions enacted to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption, among other functions.

As of the date of this annual report, the Compliance Committee is composed of the following members:

Name	Position
Fabián Rodríguez Simón	Director—President
Inés María Leopoldo	Director
Emilio José Apud	Director
Octavio Oscar Frigerio	Director
Juan Franco Donnini	Director

The Risk and Sustainability Committee

The information provided below describes the composition and responsibilities of our Risk and Sustainability Committee as of the date of this annual report.

Composition and Responsibilities

In April 2016, the Board of Directors created the Risk and Sustainability Committee: to establish comprehensive management policies for business risks and to monitor their adequate implementation; to identify and evaluate the principal risk factors that are specific to the Company and/or its activity; and to monitor risks and implement corresponding mitigation actions, among other functions.

As of the date of this annual report, the Risk and Sustainability Committee is composed of the following members:

Name	Position
Roberto Luis Monti	Director—President
Nestor José Di Pierro	Director
Daniel Alberto Kokogian	Director
Norberto Alfredo Bruno	Director

Employee Matters

Our total workforce consists of permanent and temporary employees. As of December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, we had 22,032, 22,025 and 19,257 employees, respectively. In 2016, the number included 9,680 employees in the Downstream business segment, 3,911 employees in the Upstream business segment, 161 employees in the Gas & Energy business segment and 5,505 employees in the Corporate and Other business segments. We had 776 temporary employees in 2016. The most significant variations in 2016 included a decrease in the Upstream business of 357 employees, a decrease in the Downstream business of 207 employees and a decrease of 100 employees in the Corporate and Other business segments as a result of an efficiency and cost reduction project. In addition, the number of employees at A-Evangelista S.A., which is part of the Corporate and Other business segments, decreased by approximately 1,940 employees during 2016 (mainly as a result of the completion of the construction of the coke unit at our refinery in La Plata). Approximately 45% of our employees are represented by the Federation of Oil Workers Union ("SUPeH") that negotiates labor agreements and salaries applicable to YPF and OPESSA unionized employees. SUPeH is continually negotiating with us, and we maintain a good level of communication. In general, requests of labor unions in connection with the petrochemical industry were consistent with general wage increases given by the General Unions Confederation.

In addition, labor conditions and salaries of third-party employees are represented by sixteen other unions. Approximately 55% of third-party employees, mostly in the Upstream business, are represented by nine unions with whom we directly negotiate labor agreements and salaries. These unions are clustered into three groups: Petroleros Privados, which consists of five unions, Personal Jerárquico, which consists of three unions, and SUPeH Emprendimientos. The remaining 45% of third-party employees are represented by unions with whom we do not participate in labor agreements.

During 2016, YPF sought to create an addendum to the main Union's Labor Agreements that would result in greater levels of efficiency, productivity and sustainability in the Shale and Tight operations. As a result of collaboration with the main actors in the industry, including the Argentine government, provincial governors, Unions and representatives of the main production companies, the addendum was signed with both Neuquén Unions in January 2017.

As part of its privatization, YPF restructured its internal organization and significantly reduced its number of employees. YPF reduced its work force from over 51,000 employees (including approximately 15,000 personnel under contract) as of December 31, 1990 to approximately 7,500 as of December 31, 1993. YPF paid employees affected by these reductions termination payments as required by Argentine labor laws that amounted to Ps. 686 million. A substantial number of lawsuits originating from this restructuring process have been brought by former employees, alleging they received insufficient severance payments in connection with their dismissal and various job-related illnesses and injuries and typically seek unspecified relief.

As of December 31, 2016, YPF was a party to approximately 1,138 labor lawsuits related to events or acts that took place after December 31, 1990. The outcome of these lawsuits will depend on factual issues that vary from case to case, and it is not always feasible to predict the outcome of particular cases. However, based on the number and nature of the lawsuits already commenced, the estimated likelihood of additional claims in view of the number of dismissed employees, applicable statutes of limitations, the legal principles involved in the suits and the financial statement reserves previously established, our management does not expect the outcome of these lawsuits to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or future results of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, there were also approximately 45,000 third-party employees under contract, mostly with large international service providers. Although we have policies regarding compliance with labor and social security obligations for our contractors, we are not in a position to ensure that the contractors' employees will not initiate legal actions against us seeking indemnification based upon a number of Argentine judicial labor court precedents that recognized joint and several liability between the contractor and the entity to which it was supplying services under certain circumstances.

The following table provides a breakdown of our employees by segment as of December 31, 2016.

Employees by Business Units	
Upstream	3,911
Downstream	8,436
Refining and Marketing	8,403
Chemicals	33
Natural Gas & Energy (1) (2)	1,405
Corporate and Other (3)	5,505
Total YPF	19,257

(1) Includes 1,244 employees of Metrogas S.A. and its subsidiaries.
(2) Includes 88 employees of YPF Energia Eléctrica S.A. and its subsidiaries.
(3) Includes 3,496 employees of A-Evangelista S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The following table provides a breakdown of our employees by geographic location.

Employees by geographic location	
Argentina	19,149
Rest of South America	108
Total YPF	**19,257**

ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

The Expropriation Law has significantly changed our shareholding structure. The Class D shares subject to expropriation from Repsol or its controlling or controlled entities, which represent 51% of our share capital and have been declared of public interest, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. In

addition, the Argentine Republic and certain provincial governments already own our Class A and Class B shares. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company." Additionally, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 26,932" for a description of the agreement between Repsol and the Argentine Republic relating to compensation for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF owned, directly or indirectly, by Repsol.

As of the date of this annual report, the transfer of the shares subject to expropriation between the National Executive Office and the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is still pending. According to Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, the distribution of the shares among the provinces that accept their transfer must be conducted in an equitable manner, taking into account their respective levels of hydrocarbon production and proved reserves. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government which will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law."

The following table sets forth information relating to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of March 10, 2017:

	Number of shares	*(%)*
National State—Ministry of Energy and Mining (1)	200,589,525	51.000%
Floating(2)	141,331,396	35.933%
Lazard Asset Management LLC (3)	31,365,367	7.975%
Slim Family(4)	19,974,695	5.079%
Argentine federal and provincial governments(5)	11,388	0.003%
Employee fund (6)	40,422	0.010%

(1) The expropriated Class D shares, which represent 51% of our share capital, and which now are owned by the Republic of Argentina, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. The completion of this assignment is pending. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government which will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law," "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Decree No. 13/2015" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Decree No. 272/2015."

(2) According to data provided by The Bank of New York Mellon, as of March 10, 2017, there were 172,694,906ADSs outstanding and 52 holders of record of ADSs. Such ADSs represented approximately 44% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class D shares as of such date.

(3) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 2, 2017.

(4) According to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2017, "Slim Family" consists of Carlos Slim Helú, Carlos Slim Domit, Marco Antonio Slim Domit, Patrick Slim Domit, María Soumaya Slim Domit, Vanessa Paola Slim Domit and Johanna Monique Slim Domit through Inmobiliaria Carso, S.A. de C.V. and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A.B. de C.V.

(5) Reflects the ownership of 3,764 Class A shares and 7,624 Class B shares by the Argentine Republic and provincial governments, respectively.
(6) Reflects the ownership of 40,422 Class C shares.

Related Party Transactions

All material transactions and balances with related parties as of December 31, 2016 are set forth in Note 31 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The main related party transactions were our sales of refined and other products to certain joint ventures and affiliates (which amounted to Ps. 5,974 million in 2016), our purchase of petroleum and other products that we do not produce ourselves from certain joint ventures and affiliates (which amounted to Ps. 2,393 million in 2016), all this in addition to what is mentioned in the following paragraphs.

In addition, the Expropriation Law was passed by the Argentine congress, which was ruled by Decree No. 660 of the National Executive Office. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law." Consequently, since the passage on May 3, 2012 of the Expropriation Law, the Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company. Consequently, and in addition to transactions mentioned in paragraph above, we are party to numerous agreements with the federal government, as well as with certain agencies or institutions dependent on such governments and stated-owned companies.

The information disclosed in Note 31 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the balances with joint ventures and affiliated companies as of December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and transactions with the aforementioned parties for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Additionally, the balances and transactions held with the entities within the Repsol group are included until the date the conditions required to be considered as related parties were met. Information regarding major transactions with government entities are also described in Note 31 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, see Note 2.b.10.iii to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements regarding our long-term share compensation plan offered to certain personnel.

For an organizational chart showing our organizational structure, including our interests in our principal affiliates, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—History and Development of YPF—Overview."

Argentine Law Concerning Related Party Transactions

Section 72 of the Stock Market Law provides that before a company whose shares are listed in Argentina may enter into an act or contract involving a "significant amount" with a related party or parties, such company must obtain approval from its board of directors, and obtain an opinion, prior to such board approval, from its audit committee or from two independent valuation firms that states that the terms of the transaction are consistent with those that could be obtained on an arm's-length basis.

For the purpose of Section 72 of the Stock Market Law and CNV Regulations, "significant amount" means an amount that exceeds 1% of the issuer's net worth as reflected in the latest approved financial statements. For purposes of the Stock Market Law, "related party" means (i) directors, members of the supervisory committee or managers; (ii) the persons or entities that control or hold a significant participation in the company or in its controlling shareholder (to be regulated by CNV); (iii) any other company under common control; (iv) direct relatives of the persons mentioned in (i) and (ii); or (v) companies in which the persons referred to in (i) to (iv) hold directly or indirectly significant participations.

The acts or contracts referred to above, immediately after being approved by the board of directors, shall be disclosed to the CNV, making express indication of the audit committee's or independent valuation firm's opinion, as the case may be. Also, beginning on the business day following the day the transaction was approved by the board of directors, the audit committee's or independent valuation firm's reports shall be made available to the shareholders at the company's principal executive offices.

If the audit committee or the two independent valuation firms do not find that the contract is on arm's-length terms, prior approval must be obtained at the company's shareholders' meeting.

ITEM 8. Financial Information

Financial Statements

See Item 18 for our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

The descriptions of the legal proceedings in Notes 14.a, 27.a and 28.b to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are incorporated herein by reference. On March 28, 2017, in connection with the reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code filed by the Maxus Entities, the Creditors' Committees and the Maxus Entities submitted an alternative restructuring plan (the "Alternative Plan") that does not incorporate the agreement (the "Agreement") with the YPF Entities, to settle any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit (as described in Note 27.a.2 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements). Under the Alternative Plan, a liquidating trust (the "Liquidating Trust") may pursue alter ego claims or any other estate claims against the Company and the YPF Entities. The Liquidating Trust will be funded by Occidental Chemical Corporation, a creditor of the Maxus Entities. As a consequence of the filing of the Alternative Plan, an event of default has occurred under the U.S.$ 63.1 million debtor-in-possession loan ("DIP Loan") provided by YPF Holdings Inc. and YPF Holdings sent a notice of default accordingly.

Dividend Policy

See "Item 10. Additional Information—Dividends."

Significant Changes

Since December 31, 2016, there have been no significant changes regarding the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, see Note 34 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 9. The Offer and Listing

Shares and ADSs

New York Stock Exchange

The ADSs, each representing one Class D share, are listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol "YPF." The ADSs began trading on the NYSE on June 28, 1993, and have been issued by The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary (the "Depositary").

The following table sets forth, for the five most recent full financial years and for the current financial year, the high and low closing prices in U.S. dollars of our ADSs on the NYSE:

	High	*Low*
2012	41.14	9.57
2013	34.17	12.26
2014	38.91	21.85
2015	31.58	14.91
2016	21.98	12.83
2017[(1)]	23.78	16.50

(1) Through March 27, 2017

The following table sets forth, for each quarter of the most recent two financial years and for each quarter of the current financial year, the high and low closing prices in U.S. dollars of our ADSs on the NYSE.

	High	*Low*
2015:		
First Quarter	29.55	23.00
Second Quarter	31.58	26.18
Third Quarter	27.42	14.91
Fourth Quarter	22.18	15.05
2016:		
First Quarter	18.83	12.83
Second Quarter	21.98	16.52
Third Quarter	19.77	16.88
Fourth Quarter	19.46	15.09
2017:		
First Quarter [(1)]	23.78	16.50

(1) Through March 27, 2017

The following table sets forth, for each of the most recent six months and for the current month, the high and low closing prices in U.S. dollars of our ADSs on the NYSE.

	High	*Low*
2016:		
September	18.22	16.88
October	19.46	17.76
November	17.38	15.81
December	16.57	15.09
2017:		
January	22.50	16.50
February	22.16	20.75
March [(1)]	23.78	20.61

(1) Through March 27, 2017

According to data provided by The Bank of New York Mellon, as of March 10, 2017, there were 172,694,906 ADSs outstanding and 52 holders of record of ADSs. Such ADSs represented approximately 44% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class D shares as of such date.

The Buenos Aires Stock Market is the principal Argentine market for trading the ordinary shares.

The Buenos Aires Stock Market (*Mercado de Valores de Buenos Aires*) ("MERVAL") is the largest stock market in Argentina and has been authorized by the CNV to delegate certain functions to the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange ("BASE"). Trading on the MERVAL is conducted either through the traditional auction system from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on trading days, or through the Computer-Assisted Integrated Negotiation System (*Sistema Integrado de Negociación Asistida por Computación*) ("SINAC"). SINAC is a computer trading system that permits trading in both debt and equity securities and is accessed by brokers directly from workstations located in their offices. Currently, all transactions relating to listed negotiable obligations and listed government securities can be effectuated through SINAC. In order to control price volatility, MERVAL imposes a 15-minute suspension on trading when the price of a security registers a variation in price between 10% and 15% and between 15% and 20%. Any additional 5% variation in the price of a security will result in an additional 10-minute successive suspension period.

Investors in the Argentine securities market are mostly individuals and companies. Institutional investors, which are responsible for a growing percentage of trading activity, consist mainly of insurance companies and to a lesser extent mutual funds.

The last information available to us regarding the Argentine stock market is set forth in the table below:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Market capitalization (in billions of pesos)	3,292	3,893	3,356	2,300	1,611	1,900
As percent of GDP	56%	86%	124%	107%	87%	132%
Volume (in millions of pesos)	749,829	621,831	367,830	242,324	207,805	177,613
Average daily trading volume (in millions of pesos)	4,822.6	2,581.0	1,526.3	1,005.5	848.2	722.0

The following table sets forth, for the five most recent full financial years and for the current financial year, the high and low closing prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the BASE:

	High	*Low*
2012	188.50	66.50
2013	294.00	101.30
2014	558.00	250.00
2015	375.50	207.00
2016	303.00	179.00
2017 (1)	370.50	270.00

(1) Through March 27, 2017

The following table sets forth, for each quarter of the most recent two financial years and for each quarter of the current financial year, the high and low closing prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the BASE.

	High	*Low*
2015:		
First Quarter	355.50	277.00
Second Quarter	375.50	321.00
Third Quarter	361.00	209.00
Fourth Quarter	305.00	207.00
2016:		
First Quarter	295.00	179.00
Second Quarter	303.00	238.50
Third Quarter	296.25	255.90
Fourth Quarter	295.50	233.00
2017:		
First Quarter (1)	370.50	270.00

(1) Through March 27, 2017

The following table sets forth, for each of the most recent six months and for the current month, the high and low closing prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the BASE.

	High	*Low*
2016:		
September	278.00	255.90
October	295.50	268.35
November	269.00	240.50
December	264.20	233.00
2017:		
January	259.55	270.00
February	350.00	325.00
March (1)	370.50	321.50

(1) Through March 27, 2017

As of March 10, 2017, there were approximately 31,835 holders of Class D shares in the BASE.

Stock Exchange Automated Quotations System International

The ADSs are also quoted on the Stock Exchange Automated Quotations System International.

Argentine Securities Market

The securities market in Argentina was originally composed of 5 stock exchanges, which are located in the City of Buenos Aires (the "BASE"), Córdoba, Mendoza, Rosario and Santa Fe, with affiliated stock markets and, accordingly, authorized to quote publicly offered securities. However this system was affected by the enactment of Law No. 26,831, Decree No 1,203/2013 issued by the National Executive Office and the new regulations issued by the CNV, mainly contained in Resolution No. 622/2013, as amended, which stated that securities can only be listed and exchanged in stock markets authorized to function as such by the CNV.

The BASE, which began operating in 1854, was the principal and longest-established stock exchange in Argentina. The exchange functions of the BASE have now been absorbed by the MERVAL, which is a stock market authorized by the CNV to function as such, under Law No. 26,831. The MERVAL and the BASE have entered into an agreement which has been approved by the CNV, whereby the MERVAL has delegated to the BASE certain functions, such as: (i) the authority to grant listing authorization for securities; (ii) the authority to constitute arbitration courts; and (iii) the issuance of a public information bulletin.

On December 29, 2016, the Board of Directors of the CNV approved the creation of Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos ("ByMA") as a new market. The shareholders of ByMA are the MERVAL and BASE, with each holding 60% and 40% of the capital stock of ByMA, respectively.

The Argentine securities market is regulated and overseen by the CNV, pursuant to Law No. 26,831 (the "Capital Markets Law") which governs the regulation of security exchanges, as well as stockbroker transactions, market operations, the public offering of securities, corporate governance matters relating to public companies and the trading of futures and options. Argentine institutional investors and insurance companies are regulated by separate government agencies, whereas financial institutions are regulated primarily by the Argentine Central Bank.

In Argentina, debt and equity securities traded on an exchange or the over-the-counter market must, unless otherwise instructed by their shareholders, be deposited with Stock Exchange Incorporated (Caja de Valores S.A.), a corporation owned by the MERVAL and the BASE. Stock Exchange Incorporated is the central securities depositary of Argentina and provides central depositary facilities, as well as acting as a clearinghouse for securities trading and as a transfer and paying agent for securities transactions. Additionally, it handles the settlement of securities transactions carried out by the MERVAL and operates SINAC.

Among the key provisions of the Capital Markets Law are the following: the definition of a "security," that governs the treatment of negotiable securities; the corporate governance requirements, including the obligations for publicly listed companies to form audit committees composed of three or more members of the Board of Directors (the majority of whom must be independent under CNV regulations); regulations for market stabilization transactions under certain circumstances, regulations that governs insider trading, market manipulation and securities fraud and regulates going-private transactions and acquisitions of voting shares, including controlling stakes in public companies. In addition, the Capital Markets Law included very relevant changes for the modernization and future design of the capital market, like the demutualization of the stock exchanges; new regulatory powers and resources for the CNV; a mandatory tender offer system and other provisions, like the new requirements for brokers/dealers and other market participants. These provisions were regulated by the CNV pursuant to Resolution No. 622/2013 and its amendments. Before offering securities to the public in Argentina, an issuer must fulfill certain requirements established by the CNV in regard to the issuer's assets, operating history and management. Only securities approved for a public offering by the CNV may be listed on a stock exchange. However, CNV approval does not imply any kind of certification as to the quality of the securities or the solvency of the issuer, even though issuers of listed securities are required to file unaudited quarterly financial statements and audited annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS and various other periodic reports with the CNV and the stock exchange on which their securities are listed, as well as to report to the CNV and the relevant stock exchange any event related to the issuer and its shareholders that may affect materially the value of the securities traded.

Money laundering regulations

Recent modifications to Argentine money laundering regulations have resulted in their application to increasing numbers and types of securities transactions.

The notion of money laundering is generally used to refer to transactions aimed at introducing funds derived from unlawful activities into the institutionalized system and therefore, transforming profits obtained from unlawful activities into assets having a presumed lawful origin.

Law No. 25,246 (as subsequently amended by Law No. 26,087, Law No. 26,119, Law No. 26,268 and Law No 26,683) provides for an administrative criminal system and replaces several sections of the Argentine Criminal Code, incorporating, among other matters, the definition of money laundering as a type of crime committed whenever a person converts, transfers, manages, sells, charges, conceals or otherwise markets any asset derived from a criminal offense, with the possible consequence that the original assets or substitutes thereof appear to come from a lawful source, provided that the total value of the asset exceeds Ps. 300,000 regardless of whether such amount results from one act or a series of related acts. Law No. 26,683 considers money laundering to be an autonomous crime against the economic and financial order, separate from the crime of concealment, which is an offense against the public administration, which allows for sanctions for the autonomous crime of money laundering regardless of participation in the crime that originated the funds subject to such money laundering. With the enactment of Law No. 27,260 and Decree No. 895/2016, the Financial Information Unit (*Unidad de Información Financiera* or "UIF") was moved under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance and Public Finance. Subsequently, in accordance with Decree No. 2/2017, the UIF acts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.

According to Article 303 of the Argentine Criminal Code, money laundering (as defined above) shall be punished with three to ten years of imprisonment and a fine of two to ten times the amount of the transactions made. The penalty prescribed above shall be increased by one third of the maximum and one half of the minimum if: (a) the wrongdoer carries out the act on a regular basis or as a member of an association or gang organized with the purpose of continuously committing acts of a similar nature; or (b) if the primary wrongdoer is a public officer who committed the infringement in the exercise of his/her duties (in such a case, the wrongdoer shall also be punished by special disqualification for three to ten years, and the same penalty shall apply to a wrongdoer who commits the offense in the service of a profession or trade requiring special qualification). The individual who receives money or other assets derived from a criminal offense with the purpose of applying them to a money laundering transaction shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years. If the value of the assets is not over Ps.300,000, the wrongdoer will be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years. The provisions in this section shall apply even when the criminal offense is committed outside the geographical jurisdiction of the Argentine Criminal Code, so long as the crime is also penalized in the jurisdiction where it was committed.

Article 277 of the Argentine Criminal Code sets forth that an imprisonment of between six months and three years shall be applied (with varying minimum terms attaching depending on the particular circumstances) to any person who helps a perpetrator avoid or be removed from prosecution, obscures or destroys evidence of a crime, acquires, receives, hides or alters money or other proceeds from a crime, does not report the commission of the crime or does not identify the perpetrator or participant in a crime with knowledge that such person would have been obliged to assist in the criminal prosecution of such crime and/or aids or abets the perpetrator or participant in making safe the proceeds of the crime. The minimum and maximum terms of punishment shall be doubled when: (a) the offense implies a particularly serious crime (for which minimum penalty is higher than three years of imprisonment); (b) the abettor acts for profit; (c) the abettor habitually commits concealment acts; or (d) the abettor is a public official.

At the end of 2011, with the enactment of Laws No. 26,733 and 26,734, new crimes were introduced into the Penal Code to protect financial and stock market activities and to prevent the financing of terrorism. On the one hand, Law No. 26,733 established penalties of imprisonment, fines and special disqualification for anyone who: uses or supplies inside information to conduct securities transactions (Article 307); manipulates stock markets by offering or conducting securities transactions through false information, feigned negotiations or meeting of the main shareholders in order to negotiate at a certain price (Article 308); and carry out financial and stock market activities without corresponding authorization (Article 309). On the other hand, Law No. 26,734 incorporated into the Penal Code Article 306, which punishes with imprisonment and fines those who directly or indirectly collect assets or

money to be used to finance a crime or an individual or organization that threatens the population, or to force national or foreign authorities or an international organization to perform or refrain from performing a particular act. The penalties will apply regardless of whether the crime was committed or the financing was used. Additionally, the penalties will apply if the crime, individual or organization that is intended to be financed is carried out or located outside of Argentina. Likewise, the UIF was empowered to freeze assets linked to the financing of terrorism through a reasoned decision and immediate communication to a competent judge.

Law No. 25,246 contemplates that the legal entity whose management collected or provided assets or money, whatever their value, knowing that such assets were to be used by a terrorist organization, may be subject to a fine between five to 20 times the value of such assets. Furthermore, whenever the management of the legal entity infringes the duty to treat the information submitted to the UIF as confidential, the legal entity shall be subject to a fine between Ps. 50,000 to Ps. 500,000. Additionally such regulation created the UIF as an autonomous and financially self-sufficient entity within the jurisdiction of the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in charge of analyzing, treating and transmitting information in order to preclude and prevent money laundering. Pursuant to this legislation, the UIF is empowered to receive and request reports, documents, background and any other information deemed useful to fulfill its duties from any public entity, whether federal, provincial or municipal, and from individuals or public or private entities, all of which entities must furnish such information in accordance with Law No. 25,246. Whenever the information furnished or analyses performed by the UIF show the existence of sufficient evidence to suspect that a money laundering or terrorist financing crime has been committed, the UIF shall transmit such evidence to the Government Attorney's Office so that it may start the relevant criminal action, and the UIF may appear as an accusing party to such proceedings. Moreover, Law No. 26,087 mandates that banking secrecy or professional privilege, or legal or contractual commitments, cannot be considered exceptions to the compliance with the obligation to submit information to the UIF in the context of an investigation of suspicious activity. The main goal of Law No. 25,246 is to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism. In line with internationally accepted practices, the duty to control such illegal transactions is not concentrated solely in Argentine federal governmental entities but also distributed among several private sector entities such as banks, brokers, brokerage firms and insurance companies. One of the mechanisms of the regime of preventing and combating these crimes consists of the obligation to inform the UIF imposed by Article 20 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Law to those parties listed that, due to their profession, activity or industry, hold a key position in the detection of suspicious money-laundering operations and/or terrorist financing transactions. Such duties mainly consist of data collection functions, such as: (i) gathering from clients, applicants or contributors any documentation sufficient to prove their identity, legal capacity, domicile and further data as necessary on a case by case basis; (ii) reporting any suspicious fact or transaction irrespective of its amount; and (iii) abstaining from disclosing to the client or third parties any procedures being followed pursuant to law. According to Law No. 25,246, a suspicious transaction shall mean any transaction that, in accordance with standard business practices and in the experience of the entities and individuals subject to reporting obligations, is regarded as unusual, unjustified from an economic or legal standpoint, or unnecessarily complex, whether it is a one-time transaction or a series of transactions.

In February 2016, the National Executive Office issued Decree No. 360/2016, through which it creates, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and directly dependent on its leadership, the "National Coordination Program in the Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing," with the mission of reorganizing, coordinating and strengthening the national anti-money laundering system and against the financing of terrorism, attending to the specific risks that could impact national terrorism and effective global exigencies in compliance with international obligations and recommendations established by the United Nations Conventions and the standards of the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF"). By virtue of Article 6 of Decree No. 360/2016, the UIF will act as the coordinator in the material operation of the national, provincial and municipal order in the strict compliance of its duties as an financial information organization.

Resolution No. 121/2011 issued by the UIF ("Resolution 121"), as amended by Resolutions No. 1/2012, 2/2012, 140/2012, 68/2013 and 03/2014, 195/2015, 196/2015, 94/2016, 104/2016, 141/2016 and 4/2017, is applicable to financial entities subject to Law No. 21,526, to entities subject to the Law No. 18,924, as amended, and to natural and legal entities authorized by the Argentine Central Bank ("Central Bank" or "BCRA") to intervene in the purchase and sale of foreign currency through cash or checks issued in foreign currency or through the use of credit or payment cards, or in the transfer of funds within or outside the national territory (the "Obligated Parties to Resolution 121"), and Resolution No. 229/2011 of the UIF ("Resolution 229"), as amended by Resolutions No. 140/2012, 03/2014, 195/2015,196/2015, 94/2016, 104/2016, 141/2016 and 4/2017, is applicable to brokers and

brokerage firms, companies managing common investment funds, agents of the over-the-counter market, intermediaries in the purchase or leasing of securities affiliated with stock exchange entities with or without associated markets, and intermediary agents registered on forwards or option markets regardless of the object (the "Obligated Parties to Resolution 229"). Resolution 121 and Resolution 229 regulate, among other matters, the obligation to collect documentation from clients and the terms, obligations and restrictions for compliance with the reporting duty regarding suspicious money laundering and terrorism financing operations.

Resolution 121 and Resolution 229 set forth general guidelines in connection with the client's identification (including the distinction between occasional and regular clients), the information to be requested, the documentation to be archived and the procedures to detect and report suspicious transactions. Moreover, the main duties established by such resolutions are the following: a) creating a manual establishing the mechanisms and procedures to be used to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing that will need to observe the specifics of the activity; b) designation of a compliance officer in accordance with Article 20 *bis* of Law No. 25,246 and its amendments and Article 20 of Decree No. 290/07 and its amendments; c) the implementation of periodic audits; d) personnel training; e) elaboration of analysis records and risk management of detected unusual operations and of those which have been reported because they were considered suspicious; f) implementation of technological tools which allow for the establishment of efficient control systems and prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing; and g) implementation of measures which allow subjects obliged under Resolution 121 and subjects obliged under Resolution 229, respectively, to electronically consolidate the operations carried out with clients, and electronic tools which allow the analysis and control of different variables in order to identify certain behaviors and observe possible suspicious transactions. Entities covered by Resolution 121 and Resolution 229 must report any suspected money laundering to the UIF within 30 calendar days of its occurrence (or attempt) and any terrorism financing suspicious activity before a 48-hour period has elapsed.

According to Resolution 229 and Resolution 121, unusual transactions are those attempted or consummated transactions, on a one-time or regular basis, without economic or legal justification, inconsistent with the economic and financial profile of the client, and which deviate from standard market practices, based on their frequency, regularity, amount, complexity, nature or other particular characteristics. On the other hand, suspicious transactions are those attempted or consummated transactions that, having been previously identified as those attempted or consummated transactions which give rise to suspicion of money-laundering or terrorist financing, or which having been previously identified as unusual transactions, are inconsistent with legal activities stated by the client, or, although related to legal activities, give rise to suspicion that they are related to or used for terrorist financing, after the analysis and evaluation carried out by the obligated party, there exist doubts with respect to the authenticity, veracity or coherence of the documentation presented by the client, in relation with its activity.

Likewise, Resolution 229 provides a list of factors which shall be specially taken into account in order to determine whether a transaction should be reported to the UIF. Recently, UIF Resolution No. 94/2016 established that the obligated parties under Resolution 121 can apply simplified measures of due diligence of client identification when a savings account is opened (that is, presenting the national identification document, the politically exposed person declaration and verification of the owner in the list of terrorists and/or terrorist organizations) in cases in which the owner complies with certain requirements indicated in such resolution. The resolution clarifies that simplified measures of identification do not excuse the obligated party of its obligation to monitor the operations of its client. Additionally, in case one of the conditions of the resolution is not verified, the obligated parties should apply the identification measures established in Resolution 121. Additionally, Resolution No. 92/2016 of the UIF imposed on the obligated parties the obligation to implement a risk management system in accordance with the "Voluntary and exceptional declaration of having national or foreign cash or other goods in the country and abroad" established under Law No. 27,260, in order to report suspicious operations carried out by clients until March 31, 2017, derived from the applicable tax regimen.

In addition, the CNV rules, under Title XI of "Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing," establish that brokers and brokerage firms, and companies managing common investment funds, agents of the over-the-counter market, intermediaries in the purchase or lease of securities affiliated with stock exchange entities with or without associated markets and intermediary agents registered on forwards or option markets, and individuals or legal entities acting as trustees, for any type of trust fund, and individuals or legal entities, owners of or related to, directly or indirectly, with trust accounts, trustees and grantors in the context of a trust agreement, shall comply with Law No. 25,246, the UIF's rulings and the CNV's regulations. Additionally, companies managing common

investment funds, any person acting as placement agent or performing activities relating to the trading of common investment funds, any person acting as placement agent in any primary issuance of marketable securities, and any issuer with respect to capital contributions, irrevocable capital contributions for future issuances of stock or significant loans, must also comply with such regulations.

Such resolutions also contain certain requirements for the reception and delivery of checks and payments made between the individuals and entities listed above, as well as the prohibition of transactions relating to the public offering of securities, when they are consummated or ordered by individuals or companies domiciled or residing in domains, jurisdictions, territories or associated states not included in the list of Decree No. 589/2013 (Regulatory Law of Income Tax No. 20,628 and its amendments), among other provisions, which mainly includes jurisdictions considered "cooperating for the purpose of tax transparency." Brokers and dealers must duly know their clients and apply policies and maintain adequate structures and systems in line with a policy against money laundering and terrorist financing. Also, interested investors undertake the obligation to submit any information and documents that may be required in order to comply with criminal regulations and other laws and regulation in connection with money laundering, including capital market regulations preventing money laundering issued by the UIF and similar regulations issued by the CNV.

In accordance with the regulations governing the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and other illicit activities issued by the Central Bank, financial entities should take certain measures with respect to its clients, including, without limitation:

- observe the norms governing the collection of proceeds, the legislation applicable to these matters (laws and regulatory decrees) and the norms of the UIF. This includes the decrees of the National Executive Office with reference to the decisions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in combatting terrorism and comply with the resolutions (and their respective annexes) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Culture;
- if there is a lack of documentation or there exist doubts and/or the detection of irregularities with respect to the truth, accuracy, coherence or integrity of the collected documents, or because situations have been detected that do not fit the profile of the client, determined in accordance with existing regulations, require more information and/or documentation, indicating to the client the obligation to comply with the same;
- under no circumstance will relationships with new clients be established until there is compliance with applicable regulations with respect to identification, know-your-customer and risk management procedures;
- with respect to existing clients where it has not been possible to comply with the identification and know your customer procedures in accordance with existing regulation, it will be necessary to carry out a risk analysis in order to evaluation whether to continue the client relationship;
- send to the principal management of compliance of the UIF of the Central Bank of Argentina a certified copy of the designation of the main compliance officer and a substitute, if applicable, in accordance with the conditions and within the terms established by the regulations issued by the UIF; and
- maintain in a database information corresponding to clients that carry out transactions, individually considered, of equal or greater than Ps. 240,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) for the concept foreseen in the regulations. The retention and maintenance of information will also include cases in which the client, in the discretion of the intermediary, carries out related-party transactions that, even when individually considered, do not reach the minimum value, but reach or exceed such value in the aggregate. For such purpose, it will be necessary that the transactions carried out are combined on a daily basis, storing the data of the persons that perform such transactions, regardless of their individual value, that in aggregate reach a value equal to or greater than Ps. 30,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies), without considering transactions lower than this amount.

In September 2016, BCRA Communication "A" 6060 entered into force and established that when existing clients cannot comply with identification and know-your-customer procedures in accordance with applicable regulations, it will be necessary to carry out a risk analysis in order to evaluate whether to continue the relationship with the client. The criteria and procedures to be applied to this process must be described by the financial entities in their internal risk management manuals governing prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. If it is necessary to begin the process of discontinuing a transaction, it will be necessary to observe the procedures and existing terms of the rules of the Central Bank applicable to the product(s) contracted by the client(s). The obligated parties must save, for a period of 10 years, the written procedures applied in each case regarding the discontinuation of the client transaction.

Non-compliance with the requirements established by the BCRA to access the domestic exchange market for transactions of purchase and sale of values of all types constitute an infraction subject to the criminal foreign exchange regime.

Additionally, in November 2016, BCRA Communication "A" 6094 established that the regulations of the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and other illicit activities issued by the Central Bank must also be complied with by the foreign representatives of the financial entities that are not authorized to operate in Argentina.

Lastly, through Law No. 27,260 and Decree No. 895/2016, the UIF was granted the ability to communicate information to other public entities with intelligence or investigative capabilities, making it clear that it could only do so with a prior reasoned decision of the president of the UIF and only with precise and serious indications consistent with the commission of any of the crimes contemplated in the Prevention of Money Laundering Law. The communications of the UIF will include the transfer of the confidentiality obligation established in Article 22 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Law, holding the officials of the entities receiving the confidential information who disclose such confidential information liable for the penalties established therein. It is made clear that the UIF does not exercise the ability referenced in cases related to voluntary and exception declarations made under Law No. 27,260.

For a more exhaustive analysis of the anti-money laundering regimen existing as of the date of this annual report, it is suggested that investors consult with their legal advisers and read Title XVIII, Book Two of the Argentine Criminal Code, and the regulations issued by the UIF, the CNV and the Central Bank, which can be found on the website of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina, under the section Legislative Information (www.infoleg.gov.ar), and/or on the UIF's website (www.uif.gov.ar) and/or on the CNV's website (www.cnv.gob.ar) and/or the Central Bank's website (www.bcra.gov.ar).

ITEM 10. Additional Information

Capital Stock

Our capital stock consists of Ps.3,933,127,930, divided into 3,764 Class A shares, 7,624 Class B shares, 40,422 Class C shares and 393,260,983 Class D shares, each fully subscribed and paid, with a par value of ten pesos each and the right to one vote per share. Our total capital stock has not changed since December 31, 2004.

In November 1992, the Privatization Law became effective. Pursuant to the Privatization Law, in July 1993, we completed a worldwide offering of 160 million Class D shares, representing approximately 45% of our outstanding capital stock, which had been owned by the Argentine government. Concurrently with the completion of such offering, the Argentine government transferred approximately 40 million Class B shares to the Argentine provinces, which represented approximately 11% of our outstanding capital stock, and made an offer to holders of pension bonds and certain other claims to exchange such bonds and other claims for approximately 46.1 million Class B shares, representing approximately 13% of our outstanding capital stock. As a result of these transactions, the Argentine government's ownership percentage of our capital stock was reduced from 100% to approximately 30%, including shares that had been set aside to be offered to our employees upon establishment of the terms and conditions by the Argentine government in accordance with Argentine law. The shares set aside to be offered to employees represented 10% of our outstanding capital stock.

In July 1997, the Class C shares set aside for the benefit of our employees in conjunction with the privatization, excluding approximately 1.5 million Class C shares set aside as a reserve against potential claims, were sold through a global public offering, increasing the percentage of our outstanding shares of capital stock held by the public to 75%. Proceeds from the transactions were used to cancel debt related to the employee plan, with the remainder distributed to participants in the plan. Additionally, Resolution No. 1,023/06 of the Ministry of Economy, dated December 21, 2006, effected the transfer to the employees covered by the employee share ownership plan, or PPP, of 1,117,717 Class C shares, corresponding to the Class C shares set aside as a reserve against potential claims, and reserving 357,987 Class C shares until a decision was reached in a pending lawsuit. Subsequently, with a final

decision having been reached in the lawsuit, and consistent with the mechanism of conversion of Class C shares into Class D shares established by Decree 628/1997 and its accompanying rules, as of December 31, 2009, 1,447,983 Class C shares had been converted into Class D shares. In 2010, a former employee of the Company who was allegedly excluded from the Argentine government's YPF PPP filed a claim against YPF seeking recognition of his status as a shareholder of YPF. In addition, the Federation of Former Employees of YPF joined the proceeding as a supporting third-party claimant, purportedly acting on behalf of other former employees who were also allegedly excluded from the PPP. Under the jurisprudence of the CSJN upholding numerous decisions of the relevant Argentine Courts of Appeals, YPF believes it will not be held liable for claims of this nature related to the PPP. Through Law No. 25,471, the Argentine government assumed sole responsibility for any compensation to be received by YPF's former employees who were excluded from the PPP.

The Class A shares held by the Argentine government became eligible for sale in April 1995 upon the effectiveness of legislation which permitted the Argentine government to sell such shares. In January 1999, Repsol YPF acquired 52,914,700 Class A shares in block (14.99% of our shares) which were converted to Class D shares. Additionally, on April 30, 1999, Repsol YPF announced a tender offer to purchase all outstanding Class A, B, C and D shares at a price of U.S.$44.78 per share (the "Offer"). Pursuant to the Offer, in June 1999, Repsol YPF acquired an additional 82.47% of our outstanding capital stock. On November 4, 1999, Repsol YPF acquired an additional 0.35%. On June 7, 2000, Repsol YPF announced a tender offer to exchange newly issued Repsol YPF's shares for 2.16% of our Class B, C and D shares held by minority shareholders. Pursuant to the tender offer, and after the merger with Astra Compañía Argentina de Petróleo, S.A. ("Astra") and Repsol Argentina, S.A., Repsol YPF owned 330,551,981 Class D shares and therefore controlled us through a 99.04% ownership interest until 2008. Following the different transactions that started in 2008, Repsol YPF ended up with a total ownership of 57.43% in April 2012.

The Expropriation Law has significantly changed our shareholding structure. The Class D shares subject to expropriation from Repsol YPF or its controlling or controlled entities, which represent 51% of our share capital and were declared of public interest and are currently held by the Republic of Argentina, will be assigned as follows: 51% to the Argentine Republic and 49% to the governments of the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States. In addition, the Argentine Republic and certain provincial governments already own our Class A and Class B shares. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—The Argentine Republic owns 51% of the shares of the Company."

As of the date of this annual report, the transfer of the shares subject to expropriation between the National Executive Office and the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States was still pending. According to Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, the distribution of the shares among the provinces that accept their transfer must be conducted in an equitable manner, considering their respective levels of hydrocarbon production and proved reserves. To ensure compliance with its objectives, the Expropriation Law provides that the National Executive Office, by itself or through an appointed public entity, shall exercise all the political rights associated with the shares subject to expropriation until the transfer of political and economic rights to the provinces that compose the National Organization of Hydrocarbon Producing States is completed. In addition, in accordance with Article 9 of the Expropriation Law, each of the Argentine provinces to which shares subject to expropriation are allocated must enter into a shareholder's agreement with the federal government that will provide for the unified exercise of its rights as a shareholder. See additionally Note 25 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, "Item 4. Information on the Company—History and Development of YPF," "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—The Expropriation Law," "Item 4. Information on the Company—Legal and Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Decree No. 272/2015" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions."

Memorandum and Articles of Association

YPF's by-laws were approved by National Executive Decree No. 1,106, dated May 31, 1993, and notarized by public deed No. 175, dated June 15, 1993 at the National Notary Public Office, sheet 801 of the National Registry, and registered at the Inspection Board of Legal Entities of the Argentine Republic on the same date, June 15, 1993 under number 5,109 of the book of Corporations number 113, volume "A."

At a shareholders' meeting on April 29, 2016, YPF's shareholders approved an amendment to YPF's by-laws. Copies of the by-laws, which have been filed as described in "Item 19. Exhibits" in this annual report, are also available at the offices of YPF.

For a detailed description of YPF's object and purpose, see "Item 4. Information on the Company." YPF's object is set forth in Section 4 of its by-laws.

Pursuant to Argentine Corporations Law, the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee shall call either annual general or extraordinary shareholders' meetings in the cases provided by law and whenever they consider appropriate. Shareholders representing not less than 5% of YPF's capital stock may also request that a shareholders' meeting be called.

A shareholders' meeting shall be called at least twenty days prior to the meeting date by notice published in the legal publications journal for a period of five days. The notice shall include the nature, date, time and place of the meeting, the agenda to be discussed and the specific requirements shareholders must meet to attend the meeting.

Shareholders' Meetings

Pursuant to the Argentine Corporations Law, the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee shall call either annual ordinary or extraordinary shareholders' meetings in the cases provided by law and whenever they consider appropriate. Shareholders representing not less than 5% of our capital stock may also request that a shareholders' meeting be called, in which case the meeting must take place within 40 days of such shareholders' request. If the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee fails to call a meeting following such a request, a meeting may be ordered by the CNV or by the courts.

Shareholders' meetings may be ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. We are required to convene and hold an ordinary meeting of shareholders within four months of the closing of each fiscal year to consider the matters specified in the first two paragraphs of Section 234 of the Argentine Corporations Law, such as the approval of our financial statements, allocation of net income for such fiscal year, approval of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee and the election, performance and remuneration of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee. In addition, pursuant to the Stock Market Law, at ordinary shareholders' meetings, shareholders must consider (i) the disposition of, or creation of any lien over, assets as long as such decision has not been performed in the ordinary course of business and (ii) the execution of administration or management agreements and whether to approve any agreement by virtue of which the assets or services provided to us are paid partial or totally with a percentage of our income, results or earnings, if the payment is material when measured against the volume of the ordinary course of business and our shareholders' equity. Other matters which may be considered at an ordinary shareholders' meeting convened and held at any time include the responsibility of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee, capital increases and the issuance of certain notes. Extraordinary shareholders' meetings may be called at any time to consider matters beyond the authority of an ordinary meeting including, without limitation, the amendment of our by-laws, issuance of debentures, early dissolution, merger, spin-off, reduction of capital stock and redemption of shares, transformation from one type of entity to another and limitation or suspension of shareholders' preemptive rights.

Notices of meetings

Notice of shareholders' meetings must be published for five days in the Official Gazette, in an Argentina newspaper of wide circulation and in the bulletin of the BASE, at least 20 but not more than 45 days prior to the date on which the meeting is to be held. Such notice must include information regarding the type of meeting to be held, the date, time and place of such meeting and the agenda. If a quorum is not available at such meeting, a notice for a meeting on second call, which must be held within 30 days of the date on which the first meeting was called, must be published for three days at least eight days before the date of the meeting on second call. The above-described notices of shareholders' meetings may be effected simultaneously for the meeting on second call to be held on the same day as the first meeting, only in the case of ordinary meetings. Shareholders' meetings may be validly held without notice if all the shares of our outstanding share capital are present and resolutions are adopted by unanimous vote of shares entitled to vote.

Quorum and voting requirements

Except as described below, the quorum for ordinary meetings of shareholders on first call is a majority of the shares entitled to vote, and action may be taken by the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the shares present that are entitled to vote on such action. If a quorum is not available at the first meeting, a meeting on second call may be held at which action may be taken by the holders of an absolute majority of the shares present, regardless of the number of such shares. The quorum for an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on first call is 60% of the shares entitled to vote, and if such quorum is not available, a meeting or second call may be held, at which action may be taken by the holders of an absolute majority of the shares present, regardless of the number of such shares.

Our by-laws establish that in order to approve (i) the transfer of our domicile outside Argentina, (ii) a fundamental change of the corporate purpose set forth in our by-laws, (iii) delisting of our shares from the BASE or NYSE, and (iv) a spin-off by us, when as a result of such spin-off more than 25% of our assets are transferred to the resulting corporations, a majority of the shares representing 75% or more of our voting shares is required, both in first and second call. Our by-laws also establish that in order to approve (i) certain amendments to our by-laws concerning tender offers of shares (as described below), (ii) the granting of certain guarantees in favor of our shareholders, (iii) full stop of refining, commercialization and distribution activities and (iv) rules regarding appointment, election and number of members of our Board of Directors, a majority of the shares representing 66% or more of our voting shares is required, both in first and second call, as is the affirmative vote of the Class A shares, voting at a special meeting of the holders of such shares.

In order to attend the meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares, or a certificate representing book-entry shares issued by a bank, clearing house or depository trust company, with us. This certificate will allow each shareholder to be registered in the attendance book which closes three business days before the date on which the meeting will be held. We will issue to each shareholder a deposit certificate required for admission into the meeting. Shares certified and registered in the attendance book may not be disposed of before the meeting is held unless the corresponding deposit is cancelled.

Under the Argentine Corporations Law, foreign companies that own shares in an Argentine corporation are required to register with the IGJ in order to exercise certain shareholder rights, including voting rights. Such registration requires the filing of certain corporate and accounting documents. Accordingly, if a shareholder owns Class D shares directly (rather than in the form of ADSs) and it is a non-Argentine company, and such shareholder fails to register with the IGJ, the ability to exercise its rights as a holder of Class D shares may be limited.

Directors, members of the Supervisory Committee and senior managers are both entitled and required to attend all shareholders' meetings. These persons may only exercise voting power to the extent they have been previously registered as shareholders, in accordance with the provisions described in the above paragraph. Nevertheless, these persons are not allowed to vote on any proposal regarding the approval of their management duties or their removal for cause.

Shareholders who have a conflict of interest with us and who do not abstain from voting may be liable for damages to us, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without such shareholders' votes. Furthermore, shareholders who willfully or negligently vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to the law or our by-laws may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including shareholders.

Directors

Election of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed by the Board of Directors in accordance with our by-laws and the Argentine Corporations Law. Our by-laws provide for a Board of Directors of eleven to 21 members, and up to an equal number of alternates. Alternates are those elected by the shareholders to replace directors who are absent from meetings or who are unable to exercise their duties, when and for whatever period appointed to do so by the Board of Directors. Alternates have the responsibilities, duties and powers of directors only if and to the extent they are called upon to attend board meetings or for such longer period as they may act as replacements.

Directors hold office from one to three years, as determined by the shareholders' meetings. As of the General Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors' meeting, both held on April 29, 2016, our Board of Directors is composed of 15 directors and 11 alternates.

In accordance with our by-laws, the Argentine government, as sole holder of Class A shares, is entitled to elect one director and one alternate.

Under the Argentine Corporations Law, a majority of our directors must be residents of Argentina. All directors must establish a legal domicile in Argentina for service of notices in connection with their duties.

Our by-laws require the Board of Directors to meet at least once every quarter in person or by video conference, and a majority of directors is required in order to constitute a quorum. If a quorum is not met one hour after the start time set for the meeting, the President or his substitute may invite alternates of the same class as that of the absent directors to join the meeting, or call a meeting for another day. Resolutions must be adopted by a majority of the directors present, and the President or his substitute is entitled to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

Duties and liabilities of Directors

In accordance with the Argentine Corporations Law, directors have an obligation to perform their duties with loyalty and with the diligence of a prudent business person. Directors are jointly and severally liable to us, our shareholders and to third parties for the improper performance of their duties, for violating the law or our by-laws or regulations, and for any damage caused by fraud, abuse of authority or gross negligence. Specific duties may be assigned to a director by the by-laws, company regulations, or by resolution of the shareholders' meeting. In such cases, a director's liability will be determined by reference to the performance of such duties.

Only shareholders, through a shareholders' meeting may authorize directors to engage in activities in competition with us. Transactions or contracts between directors and us in connection with our activities are permitted to the extent they are performed under fair market conditions. Transactions that do not comply with the Argentine Corporations Law require prior approval of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Committee. In addition, these transactions must be subsequently approved by the shareholders at a general meeting. If our shareholders do not approve the relevant transaction, the directors and members of the Supervisory Committee who approved such transactions are jointly and severally liable for any damages caused to us.

Any director whose personal interests are adverse to ours shall notify the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee and abstain from voting on such matters. Otherwise, such director may be held liable to us.

A director will not be liable if, notwithstanding his presence at the meeting at which a resolution was adopted or his knowledge of such resolution, a written record exists of his opposition to such resolution and he reports his opposition to the Supervisory Committee before any complaint against him is brought before the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, the shareholders' meeting, the appropriate governmental agency or the courts. Any liability of a director to us terminates upon approval of the director's actions by the shareholders at a general meeting, provided that shareholders representing at least 5% of our capital stock do not object and provided further that such liability does not result from a violation of the law, our by-laws or other regulations.

Foreign Investment Legislation

Under the Argentine Foreign Investment Law, as amended, and its implementing regulations (together, referred to as the "Foreign Investment Legislation"), the purchase of shares of an Argentine corporation by an individual or legal entity domiciled abroad or by an Argentine company of "foreign capital" (as defined in the Foreign Investment Legislation) constitutes foreign investment. Currently, foreign investment in industries other than broadcasting, purchase land located in frontier and other security areas by foreigners and limits on the

ownership of rural land by foreign individuals or legal entities according to Law 26,737, is not restricted, and no prior approval is required to make foreign investments. No prior approval is required in order to purchase Class D shares or ADSs or to exercise financial or corporate rights thereunder.

Dividends

Under our by-laws, all Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D shares rank equally with respect to the payment of dividends. All shares outstanding as of a particular record date share equally in the dividend being paid, except that shares issued during the period to which a dividend relates may be entitled only to a partial dividend with respect to such period if the shareholders' meeting that approved the issuance so resolved. No provision of our by-laws or of the Argentine Corporations Law gives rise to future special dividends only to certain shareholders.

The amount and payment of dividends are determined by majority vote of our shareholders voting as a single class, generally, but not necessarily, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. In addition, under the Argentine Corporations Law, our Board of Directors has the right to declare dividends subject to further approval of shareholders at the next shareholders' meeting.

After the passage of the Expropriation Law, at our shareholder's meeting held on July 17, 2012 a dividend of Ps. 303 million (Ps. 0.77 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment during 2012. Our strategy provides for an increased level of investments that will require a significant reinvestment of earnings and therefore considers a potential dividend distribution consistent with such strategy. At our shareholders' meeting held on April 30, 2013 and its continuation on May 30, 2013, a dividend of Ps. 326 million (Ps. 0.83 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment during August 2013. Furthermore, at the shareholders' ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on April 30, 2014 and its continuation on May 21, 2014 a dividend of Ps. 464 million (Ps. 1.18 per share or ADS) was authorized for payment during July 2014. At the shareholders' ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on April 30, 2015, a dividend of Ps. 503 million (Ps. 1.28 per share or ADS) was authorized for distribution by December 31, 2015, which was paid in July 2015. At the shareholders' ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on April 29, 2016, a dividend of Ps. 889 million (Ps. 2.26 per share or ADS) was authorized for distribution by December 31, 2016, which was paid in July 2016. On March 9, 2017, the Board decided to propose the following to the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting: (a) to completely eliminate the special reserve for initial adjustment for implementation of IFRS in accordance with provisions of Article No. 10, Chapter III, Title IV of the Argentina National Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Valores* or "CNV") Rules, the reserve for future dividends, the reserve for purchasing YPF shares and the reserve for investments; (b) to fully absorb accumulated losses in Unallocated Results of up to Ps. 28,231 million against amounts corresponding to discontinued reserves for up to that amount; and (c) to allocate the remainder of the discontinued reserves as follows: (i) Ps. 100 million to establish a reserve for purchasing YPF shares, in order to make it possible for the Board of Directors to authorize the acquisition of YPF shares when it considers it opportune for the Company, and to fulfill commitments under the bonus and incentive plans, both currently existing and those that may arise in the future; and (ii) Ps. 716 million to a reserve for the payment of dividends, authorizing the Board of Directors to determine when to distribute such dividends prior to the end of 2017. The following table sets forth for the periods and dates indicated, the quarterly dividend payments made by us, expressed in pesos.

	Pesos Per Share/ADS				
Year Ended December 31,	***1Q***	***2Q***	***3Q***	***4Q***	***Total***
2005	—	8.00	—	4.40	12.40
2006	—	6.00	—	—	6.00
2007	6.00	—	—	—	6.00
2008	10.76	6.50	—	6.35	23.61
2009	—	6.30	—	6.15	12.45
2010	—	5.50	—	5.80	11.30
2011	—	7.00	—	7.15	14.15
2012	—	—	—	0.77	0.77
2013	—	—	0.83	—	0.83
2014	—	—	1.18	—	1.18
2015	—	—	1.28	—	1.28
2016	—	—	2.26	—	2.26

Amount Available for Distribution

Under Argentine law, dividends may be lawfully paid only out of our retained earnings reflected in the annual audited financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting rules prevailing in Argentina and CNV regulations and approved by a shareholders' meeting. The Board of Directors of a listed Argentine company that makes public offering of its shares may declare interim dividends, in which case the members of the Board and of the Supervisory Committee is jointly and severally liable for the repayment of such dividend if retained earnings at the close of the fiscal year in which the interim dividend was paid would not have been sufficient to permit the payment of such dividend.

According to the Argentine Corporations Law and our by-laws, we are required to maintain a legal reserve of at least 5% of the fiscal year's income until such reserve equals 20% of our then-outstanding capital stock. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Under our by-laws, our net income is applied as follows:

- first, at least 5% of net income, plus (less) prior year adjustments, is segregated to build the legal reserve until such reserve is equal to 20% of our subscribed capital;
- second, an amount is segregated to pay the accrued fees of the members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee. See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation of members of our Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee";
- third, an amount is segregated to pay dividends on preferred stock, if any; and
- fourth, the remainder of net income in whole or in part may be distributed as dividends to common shareholders or allocated for voluntary or contingent reserves as determined by the shareholders' meeting.

Our Board of Directors submits our financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, together with reports thereon by the Supervisory Committee and the auditors, at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting for approval. Within four months of the end of each fiscal year, an ordinary shareholders' meeting must be held to consider our yearly financial statements and determine the allocation of our net income for such year.

Under applicable CNV regulations, cash dividends must be paid to shareholders within 30 days of the shareholders' meeting approving such dividends or, in the case in which the shareholders' meeting delegates the authority to distribute dividends to the Board of Directors, within 30 days of the Board of Directors' meeting approving such dividends. In the case of payment of stock dividends, or payment of both stock and cash dividends, both shares and cash are required to be available within three months of the receipt of notice of the authorization of the CNV for the public offering of the shares arising from such dividends. In accordance with the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code, the statute of limitations to the right of any shareholder to receive dividends declared by the shareholders' meeting is five years from the date on which it has been made available to the shareholder. However, according to Article 2537 of the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code, the statute of limitations on the right of any shareholder to receive dividends declared before August 1, 2015 is three years.

Owners of ADSs are entitled to receive any dividends payable with respect to the underlying Class D shares. Cash dividends are paid to the Depositary in pesos, directly or through BoNY, as depositary, although we may choose to pay cash dividends outside Argentina in a currency other than pesos, including U.S. dollars. The deposit agreement provides that the Depositary shall convert cash dividends received by the Depositary in pesos to dollars, to the extent that, in the judgment of the Depositary, such conversion may be made on a reasonable basis, and, after deduction or upon payment of the fees and expenses of the Depositary, shall make payment to the holders of ADSs in U.S. dollars.

Preemptive and Accretion Rights

Except as described below, in the event of a capital increase, a holder of existing shares of a given class has a preferential right to subscribe a number of shares of the same class sufficient to maintain the holder's existing proportionate holdings of shares of that class. Preemptive rights also apply to issuances of convertible securities, but

do not apply upon conversion of such securities. Pursuant to the Argentine Corporations Law, in exceptional cases and on a case-by-case basis when required for our best interest, the shareholders at an extraordinary meeting with a special majority may decide to limit or suspend shareholders' preemptive rights, provided that such limitation or suspension of the shareholders' preemptive rights is included in the agenda of the meeting and the shares to be issued are paid in kind or are issued to cancel preexisting obligations.

Under our by-laws, we may only issue securities convertible into Class D shares, and the issuance of any such convertible securities must be approved by a special meeting of the holders of Class D shares.

Holders of ADSs may be restricted in their ability to exercise preemptive rights if a registration statement under the Stock Market Law relating thereto has not been filed or is not effective. Preemptive rights are exercisable during the 30 days following the last publication of notice informing shareholders of their right to exercise such preemptive rights in the Official Gazette and in an Argentine newspaper of wide circulation. Pursuant to the Argentine Corporations Law, if authorized by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, companies authorized to make public offering of their securities, such as us, may shorten the period during which preemptive rights may be exercised from 30 to ten days following the publication of notice of the offering to the shareholders to exercise preemptive rights in the Official Gazette and a newspaper of wide circulation in Argentina. Pursuant to our by-laws, the terms and conditions on which preemptive rights may be exercised with respect to Class C shares may be more favorable than those applicable to Class A, Class B and Class D shares.

Shareholders who have exercised their preemptive rights have the right to exercise accretion rights, in proportion to their respective ownership, with respect to any unpreempted shares, in accordance with the following procedure:

- Any unpreempted Class A shares will be converted into Class D shares and offered to holders of Class D shares that exercised preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise additional preemptive rights with respect to any such Class A shares.
- Any unpreempted Class B shares will be assigned to those provinces that exercised preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise accretion rights with respect to such shares; any excess will be converted into Class D shares and offered to holders of Class D shares that exercised preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise accretion rights with respect to any such Class D shares.
- Any unpreempted Class C shares will be assigned to any PPP participants who exercised preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise accretion rights with respect to such shares; any excess will be converted into Class D shares and offered to holders of Class D shares that exercised preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise accretion rights with respect to any such Class C shares.
- Any unpreempted rights will be assigned to holders of Class D shares that exercised their preemptive rights and indicated their intention to exercise accretion rights; any remaining Class D shares will be assigned pro rata to any holder of shares of another class that indicated his or her intention to exercise accretion rights.

The term for exercise of additional preemptive rights is the same as that fixed for exercising preemptive rights.

Voting of the Underlying Class D Shares

Under the by-laws, each Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of the shareholders of YPF, except that a specified number of Directors is elected by majority vote of each class (except as provided below). See "—Directors—Election of Directors" above for information regarding the number of directors that holders of each class of shares are entitled to elect and certain other provisions governing nomination and election of directors. The Depositary has agreed that, as soon as practicable after receipt of a notice of any meeting of shareholders of YPF, it will mail a notice to the holders of ADRs, evidencing ADSs, registered on the books of the Depositary which will contain the following:

- a summary in English of the information contained in the notice of such meeting;
- a statement that the holders of ADRs at the close of business on a specified record date will be entitled, subject to any applicable provisions of Argentine law, the by-laws of YPF and the Class D shares, to instruct the Depositary to exercise the voting rights, if any, pertaining to the Class D shares evidenced by their respective ADSs; and
- a statement as to the manner in which such instructions may be given to the Depositary.

The Depositary shall endeavor, to the extent practicable, to vote or cause to be voted the amount of Class D shares represented by the ADSs in accordance with the written instructions of the holders thereof. The Depositary will vote Class D shares, as to which no instructions are received, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Directors of YPF. The Depositary will not vote Class D shares, as to which no instructions have been received, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Directors, however, unless YPF has provided to the Depositary an opinion of Argentine counsel stating that the action recommended by the Board of Directors is not illegal under Argentine law or contrary to the by-laws or Board regulations of YPF. In addition, the Depositary will, if requested by the Board of Directors and unless prohibited by any applicable provision of Argentine law, deposit all Class D shares represented by ADSs for purposes of establishing a quorum at meetings of shareholders, whether or not voting instructions with respect to such shares have been received.

Voting

Under our by-laws, each Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of our shareholders, except that the Class A shares (i) vote separately with respect to the election of our Board of Directors and are entitled to appoint one director and one alternate director and, (ii) have certain veto rights, as described below.

Class A Veto Rights

Under the by-laws, so long as any Class A shares remain outstanding, the affirmative vote of such shares is required in order to: (i) decide upon the merger of the company; (ii) approve any acquisition of shares by a third party representing more than 50% of the company's capital; (iii) transfer to third parties all the exploitation rights granted to YPF pursuant to the Hydrocarbons Law, applicable regulations thereunder or the Privatization Law, if such transfer would result in the total suspension of the company's exploration and production activities; (iv) voluntarily dissolve the company; and (v) transfer our legal or fiscal domicile outside Argentina. The actions described in clauses (iii) and (iv) above also require prior approval of the Argentine congress through enactment of a law.

Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to our by-laws, any person who, directly or indirectly, through or together with its affiliates and persons acting in concert with it, acquires Class D shares or securities convertible into Class D shares, so that such person controls more than 3% of the Class D shares, is required to notify us of such acquisition within five days of such acquisition, in addition to complying with any requirements imposed by any other authority in Argentina or elsewhere where our Class D shares are traded. Such notice must include the name or names of the person and persons, if any, acting in concert with it, the date of the acquisition, the number of shares acquired, the price at which the acquisition was made, and a statement as to whether it is the purpose of the person or persons to acquire a greater shareholding in, or control of, us. Each subsequent acquisition by such person or persons requires a similar notice.

Certain Provisions Relating to Acquisitions of Shares

Pursuant to our by-laws:

- each acquisition of shares or convertible securities, as a result of which the acquirer, directly or indirectly through or together with its affiliates and persons acting in concert with it (collectively, an "Offeror"), would own or control shares that, combined with such Offeror's prior holdings, if any, of shares of such class, would represent:
  - 15% or more of the outstanding capital stock, or
  - 20% or more of the outstanding Class D shares; and
- each subsequent acquisition by an Offeror (other than subsequent acquisitions by an Offeror owning or controlling more than 50% of our capital prior to such acquisition) (collectively, "Control Acquisitions"), must be carried out in accordance with the procedure described under "—Restrictions on Control Acquisitions" below.

In addition, any merger, consolidation or other combination with substantially the same effect involving an Offeror that has previously carried out a Control Acquisition, or by any other person or persons, if such transaction would have for such person or persons substantially the same effect as a Control Acquisition ("Related Party Share Acquisition"), must be carried out in accordance with the provisions described under "—Restrictions on Related Party Share Acquisitions" below. The voting, dividend and other distribution rights of any shares acquired in a Control Acquisition or a Related Party Share Acquisition carried out other than in accordance with such provisions will be suspended, and such shares will not be counted for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum at shareholders' meetings.

The Expropriation Law has not triggered these obligations.

Restrictions on Control Acquisitions

Prior to consummating any Control Acquisition, an Offeror must obtain the approval of the Class A shares, if any are outstanding, and make a public tender offer for all of our outstanding shares and convertible securities. The Offeror will be required to provide us with notice of, and certain specified information with respect to, any such tender offer at least fifteen business days prior to the commencement of the offer, as well as the terms and conditions of any agreement with any shareholder proposed for the Control Acquisition (a "Prior Agreement"). We will send each shareholder and holder of convertible securities a copy of such notice at the Offeror's expense. The Offeror is also required to publish a notice containing substantially the same information in a newspaper of general circulation in Argentina, New York and each other city in which our securities are traded on an exchange or other securities market, at least once per week, beginning on the date notice is provided to us, until the offer expires.

Our Board of Directors shall call a special meeting of the holders of Class A shares to be held ten business days following the receipt of such notice for the purpose of considering the tender offer. If the special meeting is not held, or if the shareholders do not approve the tender offer at such meeting, neither the tender offer nor the proposed Control Acquisition may be completed.

The tender offer must be carried out in accordance with a procedure specified in our by-laws and in accordance with any additional or stricter requirements of jurisdictions, exchanges or markets in which the offer is made or in which our securities are traded. Under the by-laws, the tender offer must provide for the same price for all shares tendered, which price may not be less than the highest of the following (the "Minimum Price"):

(i) the highest price paid by, or on behalf of, the Offeror for Class D shares or convertible securities during the two years prior to the notice provided to us, subject to certain antidilution adjustments with respect to Class D shares;

(ii) the highest closing price for the Class D shares on the BASE during the thirty-day period immediately preceding the notice provided to us, subject to certain antidilution adjustments;

(iii) the price resulting from clause (ii) above multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the highest price paid by or on behalf of the Offeror for Class D shares during the two years immediately preceding the date of the notice provided to us and the denominator of which shall be

the closing price for the Class D shares on the BASE on the date immediately preceding the first day in such two-year period on which the Offeror acquired any interest in or right to any Class D shares, in each case subject to certain antidilution adjustments; and

(iv) the net earnings per Class D share during the four most recent full fiscal quarters immediately preceding the date of the notice provided to us, multiplied by the higher of (A) the price/earnings ratio during such period for Class D shares (if any) and (B) the highest price/earnings ratio for us in the two-year period immediately preceding the date of the notice provided to us, in each case determined in accordance with standard practices in the financial community.

Any such offer must remain open for a minimum of 20 days and a maximum of 30 days following the provision of notice to the shareholders or publication of the offer, plus an additional period of a minimum of five days and a maximum of ten days required by CNV regulations, and shareholders must have the right to withdraw tendered shares at any time up until the close of the offer. Following the close of such tender offer, the Offeror will be obligated to acquire all tendered shares or convertible securities, unless the number of shares tendered is less than the minimum, if any, upon which such tender offer was conditioned, in which case the Offeror may withdraw the tender offer. Following the close of the tender offer, the Offeror may consummate any Prior Agreement within thirty days following the close of the tender offer; provided, however, that if such tender offer was conditioned on the acquisition of a minimum number of shares, the Prior Agreement may be consummated only if such minimum was reached. If no Prior Agreement existed, the Offeror may acquire the number of shares indicated in the notice provided to us on the terms indicated in such notice, to the extent such number of shares were not acquired in the tender offer, provided that any condition relating to a minimum number of shares tendered has been met.

The Expropriation Law has not triggered these obligations.

Restrictions on Related Party Share Acquisitions

The price per share to be received by each shareholder in any Related Party Share Acquisition must be the same as, and must not be less, than the highest of the following:

(i) the highest price paid by or on behalf of the party seeking to carry out the Related Party Share Acquisition (an "Interested Shareholder") for (A) shares of the class to be transferred in the Related Party Share Acquisition (the "Class") within the two-year period immediately preceding the first public announcement of the Related Party Share Acquisition or (B) shares of the Class acquired in any Control Acquisition, in each case as adjusted for any stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend or other reclassification affecting the Class;

(ii) the highest closing sale price of shares of the Class on the BASE during the thirty days immediately preceding the announcement of the Related Party Share Acquisition or the date of any Control Acquisition by the Interested Shareholder, adjusted as described above;

(iii) the price resulting from clause (ii) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the highest price paid by or on behalf of the Interested Shareholder for any share of the Class during the two years immediately preceding the announcement of the Related Party Transaction and the denominator of which shall be the closing sale price for shares of the Class on the date immediately preceding the first day in the two-year period referred to above on which the Interested Shareholder acquired any interest or right in shares of the Class, in each case as adjusted as described above; and

(iv) the net earnings per share of the shares of the Class during the four most recent full fiscal quarters preceding the announcement of the Related Party Transaction multiplied by the higher of the (A) the price/earnings ratio during such period for the shares of the Class and (B) the highest price/earnings ratio for us in the two-year period preceding the announcement of the Related Party Transaction, in each case determined in accordance with standard practices in the financial community.

In addition, any transaction that would result in the acquisition by any Offeror of ownership or control of more than 50% of our capital stock, or that constitutes a merger or consolidation of us, must be approved in advance by the Class A shares while any such shares remain outstanding.

Material Contracts

None.

Exchange Regulations

See "Item 3. Key Information—Exchange Regulations" for information on the monetary and currency exchange control restrictions in effect in Argentina.

Taxation

Argentine Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of the material Argentine tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs.

Dividends tax

Dividends paid on our Class D shares or ADSs, whether in cash, property or other equity securities, are not subject to income tax withholding, except for dividends paid in excess of our taxable accumulated income for the previous fiscal period, which are subject to withholding at a rate of 35% in respect of such excess. This is a final tax, and it is not applicable if dividends are paid in shares (*acciones liberadas*) rather than in cash.

Personal assets tax

Argentine individuals and undivided estates, foreign individuals and undivided estates, and foreign entities are subject to personal assets tax of 0.25% of the value of any shares or ADSs issued by Argentine entities, held at December 31 of each year. The tax is levied on the Argentine issuers of such shares or ADSs, such as the Company, which must pay this tax in substitution of the relevant shareholders, and is based on the equity value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), of the shares derived from the latest financial statements at December 31 of each year. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, we are entitled and expect to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable shareholders, including by foreclosing on the shares, or by withholding dividends.

Tax on debits and credits in bank accounts

Tax on debits and credits in bank accounts is levied, with certain exceptions, for debits and credits on checking accounts maintained at financial institutions located in Argentina and other transactions that are used as a substitute for the use of checking accounts. The general tax rate is 0.6% for each debit and credit, although in certain cases a decreased rate may apply. The account holder may use up to 34% of the tax paid in respect of credits as a credit against other federal taxes.

Value added tax

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs and the distribution of dividends are exempt from the value added tax.

Stamp taxes

Stamp taxes may apply in certain Argentine provinces if transfer of our Class D shares or ADSs is performed or executed in such jurisdictions by means of written agreements. Transfer of our Class D shares or ADSs is exempt from stamp tax in the City of Buenos Aires.

Estate and gift tax

The province of Buenos Aires has imposed a tax on the reception of assets through inheritance or gift, effective January 1, 2011. The tax rates vary from 4% to 21.925%, depending on the value of the transferred assets and the relationship between the transferor and the transferee. The transfer of Class D shares or ADSs among residents of the province of Buenos Aires shall be subject to this tax if other applicable conditions are met.

Other taxes

Subject to the discussion above regarding estate and gift taxes in the province of Buenos Aires, there are no Argentine inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs. In addition, neither the minimum presumed income tax nor any local gross turnover tax in the City of Buenos Aires is applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs.

In the case of litigation regarding the Class D shares or ADSs before a court of the City of Buenos Aires, a 3% court fee would be charged, calculated on the basis of the claim.

Tax treaties

Argentina has tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation currently in force with Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. The tax treaties between Argentina and the United Arab Emirates and Argentina and Mexico have been signed, but the treaties have not yet been ratified by their respective governments. The new tax treaty between Argentina and Switzerland was ratified by their governments and went into effect as of January 1, 2015. There is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. It is not clear when, if ever, a treaty will be ratified or entered into effect. As a result, the Argentine tax consequences described in this section will apply, without modification, to a holder of our Class D shares or ADSs that is a U.S. resident. Foreign shareholders located in certain jurisdictions with a tax treaty in force with Argentina may be (i) exempted from the payment of the personal assets tax and (ii) entitled to apply for reduced withholding tax rates on payments to be made by Argentine parties.

Modifications to the Income Tax Law

On September 23, 2013, Law No. 26,893 introducing modifications to the Income Tax was published in the Official Gazette. The above-mentioned modifications are mainly related to the taxability of the income originating for the purchase and sale of shares. The scope of the law was clarified by means of the Regulatory Decree 2334. Below is a description of the main modifications introduced by Law No. 26,893:

- Income originating from the purchase and sale of shares
  - As from its entry into force, any income originated from the disposal of shares, quotas, equity interests, certificates, bonds and other securities shall be taxable regardless of the subject that holds them.
  - However, the income originating from the transfer of those securities listed in the stock exchange or securities market authorized by Comision Nacional de Valores, and obtained by undivided state and individuals residing in the country is exempted.
  - The income obtained by overseas beneficiaries originating from the disposal of shares, quotas, equity interests, certificates, bonds and other securities, is also subject to the tax.
  - When ownership corresponds to a subject abroad and the acquirer is also an individual or legal entity abroad, the tax will be borne by the purchaser of the shares, quotas, equity interests or other security.
  - The tax rate is 15%. Furthermore, it was established that when income was obtained by a subject abroad, the calculation of the tax, at the option of the taxpayer, shall be performed by using any of the methods detailed below:
    - Applying the 15% tax rate on 90% of the sums paid.

- Applying the 15% tax rate, on the sum resulting from the deduction of the gross profit paid or credited, the expenses incurred in the country necessary for its obtaining, maintenance and conservation, as well as the deductions admitted by the Income Tax Law.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of our Class D shares or ADSs. This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to hold such securities.

This discussion applies only if you are a U.S. Holder (as defined below) and you hold our Class D shares or ADSs as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and it does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- dealers and traders in securities or financial instruments, who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- persons holding Class D shares or ADSs as part of a hedge, "straddle," wash sale, conversion transaction, integrated transaction or similar transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to the Class D shares or ADSs;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- persons who acquired our Class D shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation;
- persons holding Class D shares or ADSs in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States;
- tax-exempt entities, including "individual retirement accounts" or "Roth IRAs"; or
- persons holding Class D shares or ADSs that own or are deemed to own ten percent or more of our voting stock.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Class D shares or ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding Class D shares or ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the Class D shares or ADSs.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. It is also based in part on representations by the Depositary and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

You are a "U.S. Holder" if you are a beneficial owner of Class D shares or ADSs and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

In general, if you own ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom American depositary shares are released before the underlying shares are delivered to the depositary, or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between U.S. Holders and the issuer of the shares underlying the American depositary shares, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of American depositary shares. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Argentine taxes, and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each described below, could be affected by actions taken by such parties or intermediaries.

Please consult your own tax adviser concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of owning and disposing of Class D shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

This discussion assumes that YPF is not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, as described below.

Taxation of distributions

Distributions paid on Class D shares or ADSs, other than certain *pro rata* distributions of ordinary shares, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Because we do not maintain calculations of earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions will generally be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. Subject to applicable limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury and the discussion below regarding passive foreign investment company rules, certain non-corporate U.S. dividends paid by qualified foreign corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders are taxable at a maximum rate of 20%. Some non-corporate U.S. Holders may also be subject to a 3.8% net investment surtax. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock that is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, such as the NYSE, where our ADSs are listed. You should consult your own tax adviser to determine whether the favorable rate may apply to dividends you receive in respect of our Class D shares or ADSs and whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to be taxed at this favorable rate. The amount of a dividend will include any amounts withheld by us in respect of Argentine income taxes. The dividends will be treated as foreign-source dividend income and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code.

Any dividends paid in Argentine pesos will be included in your income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of your, or in the case of ADSs, the Depositary's, receipt of the dividend, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally would not recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. You may have foreign currency gain or loss if the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of receipt. Foreign currency gain or loss that you recognize will generally be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income.

Subject to applicable limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement) that may vary depending upon your circumstances and, in the case of ADSs, subject to the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, Argentine income taxes, if any, withheld from dividends on Class D shares or ADSs will be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability. Amounts paid on account of the Argentine personal

assets tax will not be eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. You should consult your tax adviser to determine the tax consequences applicable to you as a result of the payment of the Argentine personal assets tax or the withholding of the amount of such tax from distributions, including whether such amounts are includible in income or are deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

Sale or other disposition of Class D shares or ADSs

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss you realize on the sale or other disposition of Class D shares or ADSs will, subject to the discussion below regarding passive foreign investment company rules, be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Class D shares or ADSs for more than one year. The amount of your gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and your tax basis in the relevant Class D shares or ADSs, each as determined in U.S. dollars. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

If Argentine income tax is withheld on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Class D share or ADS, the amount realized by a U.S. Holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition before deduction of such tax. Capital gain or loss, if any, realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other taxable disposition of the Class D share or ADS generally will be treated as U.S.-source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a gain from the disposition of a Class D share or ADS that is subject to Argentine income tax, the U.S. Holder may not be able to benefit from the U.S. foreign tax credit for the tax unless the U.S. Holder can apply the credit against U.S. federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may take a deduction for the Argentine income tax if it does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any non-U.S. income taxes paid during the taxable year.

Passive foreign investment company rules

YPF believes that it was not a "passive foreign investment company" ("PFIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year of 2015 and does not expect to be a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, since PFIC status depends upon the composition of a company's income and assets and the market value of its assets (including, among other things, less than 25 percent owned equity investments) from time to time, there can be no assurance that YPF will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. If YPF were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which you held a Class D share or ADS, you generally would be subject to additional filing requirements, imputed interest charges and other disadvantageous tax treatment (including the denial of taxation at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains with respect to any gain from the sale or exchange of Class D shares or ADSs). Certain elections might be available that would result in alternative treatments (such as mark-to-market treatment). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any of these elections would be available and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in their particular circumstances.

In addition, if YPF were to be treated as a PFIC in a taxable year in which it paid a dividend or the prior taxable year, the 20% dividend rate discussed above with respect to dividends paid by qualified foreign corporations to certain non-corporate holders would not apply.

Information reporting and backup withholding

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding unless (i) you are an exempt recipient or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, you provide a correct taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to you will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Certain U.S. Holders may be required, generally on IRS Form 8938, to report information relating to their ownership of securities of a non-U.S. person, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for stock held in certain accounts maintained by a U.S. financial institution, such as our ADSs). A U.S. Holder who fails to timely furnish the required information may be subject to a penalty. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, of these rules on their ownership and disposition of Class D shares or ADSs.

Documents on Display

YPF is subject to the information requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act (the "Exchange Act"), except that as a foreign issuer, YPF is not subject to the proxy rules or the short-swing profit disclosure rules of the Exchange Act. In accordance with these statutory requirements, YPF files or furnishes reports and other information with the SEC. Reports and other information filed or furnished by YPF with the SEC may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N. E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Section by calling the SEC at +1-800-732-0330. All of the SEC filings made electronically by YPF are available to the public on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov.

ITEM 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The following quantitative and qualitative information is provided about financial instruments to which we are a party as of December 31, 2016, and from which we may derive gains or incur losses from changes in market, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or commodity prices. We do not enter into derivative or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results could vary materially as a result of a number of factors including those set forth in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors."

Foreign currency exposure

The value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different from the Company's functional currency is subject to variations resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. Since YPF's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, the currency that generates the greatest exposure is the Argentine peso, the Argentine legal currency. See Note 2.b.1 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, our costs and receipts denominated in currencies other than the Argentine peso, including the U.S. dollar, often do not match. We generally follow a policy of not hedging our debt obligations in U.S. dollars. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates."

Additionally, YPF is enabled to operate as settlement agent in the Rosario Futures Market ("ROFEX").

The annual rate of devaluation of the Argentine peso was approximately 21.9% considering the period-end exchange rates for U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic conditions" for additional information. The main effects of a devaluation of the Argentine Peso on our net income are those related to the accounting of deferred income tax related mainly to fixed assets, which we expect would have a negative effect; current income tax which we expect would have a positive effect; increased depreciation and amortization resulting from the remeasurement in pesos of our fixed and intangible assets; and exchange rate differences as a result of our exposure to the peso, which we expect would have a positive effect due to the fact that our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates."

As mentioned in Note 2.b to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has determined that the U.S. dollar is its functional currency. Therefore, the effect of changes in the dollar exchange rate on dollar currency positions have no impact on the exchange difference recorded in the consolidated statements of

comprehensive income included in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, but affect the amount of our assets and liabilities remeasured in pesos as a consequence of devaluation and considering our reporting currency (pesos). For additional information about our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than pesos (principally U.S. dollars) see Annex iii to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest rate exposure

The table below provides information about our assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 that may be sensitive to changes in interest rates. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—Variations in interest rates and exchange rate on our current and/or future financing arrangements may result in significant increases in our borrowing costs."

	Expected Maturity Date							
	Less than 1 year	*1 – 2 years*	*2 – 3 years*	*3 – 4 years*	*4 – 5 years*	*More than 5 years*	*Total*	*Fair Value*
	(in millions of pesos)							
Assets								
Fixed rate								
Other Receivables	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Interest rate	0.2%							
Variable rate								
Other Receivables	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Interest rate	CER[1]+8%							
Liabilities								
Fixed rate								
YPF's Negotiable Obligations	2,203	16,283	4,864	918	15,840	47,791	87,900	92,477
Interest rate	1.29%-25.75%	3.50%	3.5%	3.5%	8.5%	8.5%-10%		
Other debt	14,312	729	1,027	346	277	969	17,659	17,660
Interest rate	2%-27.25%	2%-26%	2%-26%	3.5%-26%	3.5%-26%	8.55%-15.23%		
Variable rate								
YPF's Negotiable Obligations	2,874	4,578	3,519	17,499	2,183	1,834	32,487	32,487
Interest rate	BADLAR[2] +0%-4.75% / LIBOR +7.5%	BADLAR[2] +0 + 4.75% / LIBOR +7.5%	BADLAR[2] +0%-4.75%	BADLAR[2] + 0%-+4.75%	BADLAR[2] 0%-+0.1%	BADLAR[2] 0%-0.1%		
Other debt	3,088	6,524	1,499	719	170	—	12,000	12,000
Interest rate	Libor +4%-6.2%/ BADLAR[2] +3-+3.5%%	Libor + 6.2%/ BADLAR[2] +3%-+3.5%	Libor + 6.2%/ BADLAR +3%-+3.5%	Libor + 6.2%/ BADLAR +3%	Libor + 6.2%/ BADLAR +3%			

(1) Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia (CER) is a reference stabilization index established by the Public Emergency Law and published by the Argentine Central Bank.
(2) Refers to the average interest rate that banks pay for deposits of more than Ps. 1 million.

Crude oil and other hydrocarbon product price exposure

Our results of operations are also exposed to volatility mainly in the prices of certain oil products, especially in connection with imports. Although we have occasionally contracted financial derivatives in the past with the aim of decreasing exposure to these commodities price risks, as of the date of this annual report YPF was not a party to any commodity hedging instruments in connection with crude oil and other hydrocarbon product prices. For information on our hydrocarbons delivery commitments as of December 31, 2016, see "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Delivery commitments."

ITEM 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

American Depositary Shares

Our ADSs are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "YPF." The Bank of New York Mellon is the Depositary. Each ADS represents the right to receive one share.

The Depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The Depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees. The Depositary may collect its annual fee for depositary services by deductions from cash distributions or by directly billing investors or by charging the book-entry system accounts of participants acting for them. The Depositary may generally refuse to provide fee-attracting services until its fees for those services are paid.

The table below sets forth the fees payable, either directly or indirectly, by a holder of ADSs as of the date of this annual report.

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay:	For:
U.S.$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	Issuance of ADRs (including, without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by YPF, an exchange of stock or a distribution of rights) and surrender of ADRs
Cancellation of ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal	
A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to a holder had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	Sale, on behalf of the holder, of rights to subscribe for additional shares or any right of any nature distributed by YPF
Transfer fees, as may from time to time be in effect	Transfer and registration of shares on YPF share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when a holder deposits or withdraws shares
Expenses of the depositary	Cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses, as provided in the deposit agreement
	Expenses incurred by the depositary in the conversion of foreign currency(1)
Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	As necessary

(1) Pursuant to our deposit agreement, whenever the depositary shall receive foreign currency, as a cash dividend or other distribution which, in the judgment of the depositary, can be converted on a reasonable basis into U.S. dollars and transferred to the United States, it will convert such foreign currency into U.S. dollars and transfer the resulting U.S. dollars (after deduction of its customary charges and expenses in effecting such conversion) to the United States.

In 2016, the Depositary made no direct or indirect payments to YPF.

PART II

ITEM 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

ITEM 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

ITEM 15. Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2016, YPF, under the supervision and with the participation of YPF's management, including our current Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). There are, as described below, inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any control system, including disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that there was reasonable assurance that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2016, in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in reports that the company files under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of YPF is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). YPF's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of YPF;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of YPF's management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, may not prevent or detect misstatements, due to the possibility that a control can be circumvented or overridden or that misstatements due to error or fraud may occur that are not detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of YPF's management, including our current Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("the COSO criteria"). Based on this assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by Deloitte & Co. S.A., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in the F-pages of this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in YPF's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this annual report on Form 20-F that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16.

ITEM 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors determined that Carlos Alberto Felices is the Audit Committee Financial Expert at the meetings held on December, 22, 2015 and on April 29, 2016. YPF believes that Mr. Felices possesses the attributes of an Audit Committee Financial Expert set forth in the instructions to Item 16A of Form 20-F. Mr. Felices is an independent director.

ITEM 16B. Code of Ethics

YPF has adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct ("Code of Ethics") applicable to the Board of Directors, all YPF employees, contractors, sub-contractors, vendors, suppliers and business partners conducting business with YPF, which was most recently amended effective August 22, 2014. Since January 1, 2015, we have not waived compliance with the Code of Ethics. YPF undertakes to provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such Code of Ethics.

The Code of Ethics establishes the implementation of an ethics hotline to receive complaints regarding the lack of fulfilment of the Code of Ethics, an Ethics Committee that will consider complaints received, the appointment of an Ethics Officer who will conduct pertinent investigations, the incorporation of a policy on prohibited periods for trading YPF securities to be followed by officers and those others to whom the Code of Ethics is applicable when conducting stock transactions, among other requirements.

A copy of the Code of Ethics can be found at the Company's web page, www.ypf.com, or it can be requested in writing by telephone or facsimile from us at the following address:

YPF S.A.
Office of Shareholders Relations
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel. (011-54-11) 5441-1276
Fax (011-54-11) 5441-3726

ITEM 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table provides information on the aggregate fees billed by our principal accountants, Deloitte & Co. S.A. and affiliates by type of service rendered for the periods indicated.

	2016		*2015*		*2014*	
Services Rendered	***Fees***	***Expenses***	***Fees***	***Expenses***	***Fees***	***Expenses***
			(in thousands of pesos)			
Audit Fees	53,855	857	41,561	931	30,156	651
Audit-Related Fees[(1)]	1,801	—	2,384	—	3,646	—
Tax Fees	638	—	895	—	666	—
All Other Fees	2,434	—	2,824	—	170	—
	58,728	857	47,664	931	34,637	651

(1) Includes the fees for the issuance of agreed upon procedures reports.

The annual shareholders' meeting of YPF appoints the external auditor of YPF, along with the Audit Committee's non-binding opinion, which is submitted for consideration to the annual shareholders' meeting.

The Audit Committee of YPF has a pre-approval policy regarding the contracting of YPF's external auditor, or any affiliate of the external auditor, for professional services. The professional services covered by such policy include audit and non-audit services provided to YPF or any of its subsidiaries.

The pre-approval policy is as follows:

1. The Audit Committee must pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided to YPF or any of its subsidiaries by the external auditor (or any of its affiliates) of YPF.
2. The Chairman of the Audit Committee has been delegated the authority to approve the hiring of YPF's external auditor (or any of its affiliates) without first obtaining the approval of the Audit Committee for any of the services which require pre-approval as described in (1) above.

Services approved by the Chairman of the Audit Committee as set forth above must be ratified at the next plenary meeting of the Audit Committee.

All of the services described in the table above were approved by the Audit Committee of YPF. For 2016, "Tax Fees" mainly corresponds to services related to tax compliance and advice for certain subsidiaries and "All Other Fees" mainly corresponds to fees billed for services related to quality assurance for a system implementation in a subsidiary and services related to methodology assistance on sustainability reports for YPF.

ITEM 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

None

ITEM 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Prices Paid per Share (Ps. per share)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Approximate Ps. Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (a)
January 2016	—	—	—	—
February 2016	—	—	—	—
March 2016	—	—	—	—
April 2016	—	—	—	—
May 2016	—	—	—	50,000,000
May 2016 (from 12/05/2016 to 30/05/2016)	171,330	291.83	171,330	—
June 2016	—	—	—	—
July 2016	—	—	—	—
August 2016	—	—	—	—
September 2016	—	—	—	—
October 2016				—
November 2016	—	—	—	—
December 2016	—	—	—	—

(a) The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 10, 2016, approved a Stock Compensation Plan for employees, which allows YPF to repurchase its shares on the BASE and NYSE for an aggregate amount of up to Ps. 50 million.

See Note 2.b.10.iii to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and through the date of this annual report, the principal independent accountant engaged to audit our financial statements, Deloitte & Co S.A., has not resigned, indicated that it has declined to stand for re-election after the completion of its current audit or been dismissed.

ITEM 16G. Corporate Governance

See "Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compliance with New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards on Corporate Governance."

PART III

ITEM 17. Financial Statements

The registrant has responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this Item.

ITEM 18. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this annual report:

ITEM 19. Exhibits

1.1	By-laws (Estatutos) of YPF S.A. as amended (Spanish Version)
1.2	By-laws (Estatutos) of YPF S.A. as amended (English Version)
11.1	Code of Ethics*
12.1	Section 302 Certification by Chief Executive Officer
12.2	Section 302 Certification by Chief Financial Officer
13.1	Section 906 Certification
23.1	Consent of Gaffney, Cline & Associates
99.1	Reserves Audit Report of Gaffney, Cline & Associates for YPF S.A. as of December 31, 2016, dated March 9, 2017.

* Incorporated by reference to YPF's 2014 annual report on Form 20-F filed on March 30, 2015.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

By: /s/ Daniel Gonzalez
Name: Daniel Gonzalez
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Dated: April 7, 2017

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Consolidated Financial Statements
as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014
Independent Auditors' Report

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA (an Argentine Corporation) and its controlled companies (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statements presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its subsidiaries companies as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 7, 2017, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Buenos Aires City, Argentina
April 7, 2017

Deloitte & Co. S.A.

/s/ Fernando G. del Pozo
Partner

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA (an Argentine Corporation) and its controlled companies (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Item 15)*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America), the consolidated financial statements of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 and our report dated April 7, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Buenos Aires City, Argentina
April 7, 2017

Deloitte & Co. S.A.

/s/ Fernando G. del Pozo
Partner

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014

CONTENT

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
AESA	Subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A.
Associate	Company over which YPF has significant influence as provided for in IAS 28
CDS	Associate Central Dock Sud S.A.
CGU	Cash-Generating Units
CIMSA	Subsidiary Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.
CNV	Argentine Securities Commission
Eleran	Subsidiary Eleran Inversiones 2011 S.A.U.
FACPCE	Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences
Group	YPF and its subsidiaries
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IDS	Associate Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
Joint venture	Company jointly owned by YPF as provided for in IAS 28
JO	Joint operation
LGS	Argentine General Corporations Law No. 19,550 (T.O. 1984), as amended
MEGA	Joint venture Compañía Mega S.A.
Metroenergía	Subsidiary Metroenergía S.A.
Metrogas	Subsidiary Metrogas S.A.
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Oldelval	Associate Oleoductos del Valle S.A.
OPESSA	Subsidiary Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.
OTA	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.
OTC	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A.
Profertil	Joint Venture Profertil S.A.
Refinor	Joint Venture Refinería del Norte S.A.
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Subsidiary	Company controlled by YPF in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10.
Termap	Associate Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.
US$	U.S. dollar
US$/Bbl	U.S. dollar per barrel
Y-GEN I	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica S.R.L.
Y-GEN II	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L.
YPF Brasil	Subsidiary YPF Brasil Comercio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda.
YPF Chile	Subsidiary YPF Chile S.A.
YPF EE	Subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.

YPF Gas	Associate YPF Gas S.A.
YPF Holdings	Subsidiary YPF Holdings, Inc.
YPF International	Subsidiary YPF International S.A.
YPF or the Company	YPF Sociedad Anónima
YPF SP	Subsidiary YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.
YSUR Group	Group formed by the subsidiaries YSUR Participaciones S.A.U., YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U., YSUR Inversora S.A.U., YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A., Petrolera TDF Company S.R.L., YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L., Petrolera LF Company S.R.L. and YSUR Recursos Naturales S.R.L.
YTEC	Subsidiary YPF Tecnología S.A.

LEGAL INFORMATION

Legal domicile

Macacha Güemes 515 – Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fiscal year number 40
Beginning on January 1, 2016

Principal business of the Company:
Exploration, development and production of oil, natural gas and other minerals and refining, transportation, marketing and distribution of oil and petroleum products and petroleum derivatives, including petrochemicals, chemicals and non-fossil fuels, biofuels and their components; production of electric power from hydrocarbons; rendering telecommunications services, as well as the production, industrialization, processing, marketing, preparation services, transportation and storage of grains and its derivatives.

Filing with the Public Registry:
Bylaws filed on February 5, 1991 under No. 404, Book 108, Volume "A", Corporations, with the Public Registry of Buenos Aires City, in charge of the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*); and Bylaws in substitution of previous Bylaws, filed on June 15, 1993, under No. 5109, Book 113, Volume "A", Corporations, with the above mentioned Registry.

Duration of the Company:
Through June 15, 2093.

Last amendment to the bylaws:
April 29, 2016 registered with the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*) on December 21, 2016 under No. 25,244, Book 82 of Corporations.

Optional Statutory Regime related to Compulsory Tender Offer provided by Decree No. 677/2001 art. 24:
Not incorporated (modified by Law No. 26,831).

Capital structure

393,312,793 shares of common stock, Argentine pesos 10 par value and 1 vote per share.

Subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing

3,933,127,930

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
ASSETS				
Noncurrent Assets				
Intangible assets	7	8,114	7,279	4,393
Property, plant and equipment	8	308,014	270,905	156,930
Investments in associates and joint ventures	9	5,488	4,372	3,177
Deferred income tax assets, net	15	564	954	244
Other receivables	11	3,909	2,501	1,691
Trade receivables	12	87	469	19
Investment in financial assets	6	7,737	—	—
Total noncurrent assets		333,913	286,480	166,454
Current Assets				
Inventories	10	21,820	19,258	13,001
Other receivables	11	13,456	19,413	7,170
Trade receivables	12	33,645	22,111	12,171
Investment in financial assets	6	7,548	804	—
Cash and cash equivalents	13	10,757	15,387	9,758
Total current assets		87,226	76,973	42,100
TOTAL ASSETS		421,139	363,453	208,554
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Shareholders' contributions		10,403	10,349	10,400
Reserves, other comprehensive income and retained earnings		108,352	110,064	62,230
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		118,755	120,413	72,630
Non-controlling interest		(94)	48	151
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		118,661	120,461	72,781
LIABILITIES				
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Provisions	14	47,358	39,623	26,564
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	15	42,465	44,812	18,948
Taxes payable		98	207	299
Loans	16	127,568	77,934	36,030
Other liabilities	17	336	340	332
Accounts payable	18	2,187	285	234
Total noncurrent liabilities		220,012	163,201	82,407
Current Liabilities				
Provisions	14	1,994	2,009	2,399
Income tax liability		176	1,487	3,972
Taxes payable		4,440	6,047	1,411
Salaries and social security		3,094	2,452	1,903
Loans	16	26,777	27,817	13,275
Other liabilities	17	4,390	413	886
Accounts payable	18	41,595	39,566	29,520
Total current liabilities		82,466	79,791	53,366
TOTAL LIABILITIES		302,478	242,992	135,773
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		421,139	363,453	208,554

Accompanying notes are an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Revenues	19	210,100	156,136	141,942
Cost	20	(177,304)	(119,537)	(104,492)
Gross profit		32,796	36,599	37,450
Selling expenses	21	(15,212)	(11,099)	(10,114)
Administrative expenses	21	(7,126)	(5,586)	(4,530)
Exploration expenses	21	(3,155)	(2,473)	(2,034)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2.c and 8	(34,943)	(2,535)	—
Other operating results, net	22	3,394	1,682	(1,030)
Operating profit (loss)		(24,246)	16,588	19,742
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	9	588	318	558
Financial income	23	16,759	27,263	11,301
Financial loss	23	(24,944)	(16,016)	(9,826)
Other financial results	23	2,039	910	297
Financial results, net	23	(6,146)	12,157	1,772
Net profit (loss) before income tax		(29,804)	29,063	22,072
Income tax	15	1,425	(24,637)	(13,223)
Net profit (loss) for the year		(28,379)	4,426	8,849
Net profit (loss) for the year attributable to:				
– Shareholders of the parent company		(28,237)	4,579	9,002
– Non-controlling interest		(142)	(153)	(153)
Profit (loss) per share attributable to shareholders of the parent company basic and diluted	26	(72.13)	11.68	22.95
Other comprehensive income				
Actuarial results – Pension plans[1]		—	6	25
Exchange differences from investments in subsidiaries [2]		—	(189)	—
Translation differences from investments in associates and joint ventures [3]		(938)	(1,466)	(677)
Translation differences from YPF [4]		28,352	45,407	16,928
Total other comprehensive income for the year[5]		27,414	43,758	16,276
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(965)	48,184	25,125

(1) Immediately reclassified to retained earnings.
(2) Exchange differences as recognized by the indirect subsidiary Gas Argentino S.A. in its statement of comprehensive income, which was reclassified by YPF as other comprehensive income upon the acquisition of negotiable obligations of the said subsidiary.
(3) Will be reversed to net income at the moment of the sale of the investment or full or partial reimbursement of the capital.
(4) Will not be reversed to net income.
(5) Entirely assigned to the parent company's shareholders.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	2016							
	Shareholders' contributions							
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Share trading premium	Issuance premium
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	67	(277)	(115)	6
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	–
Repurchase of treasury shares	(2)	(3)	2	3	—	(50)	—	–
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [2]	3	5	(3)	(5)	(159)	175	(65)	–
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 29, 2016 [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 9, 2016 [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	3,923	6,085	10	16	61	(152)	(180)	6

	2016							
	Reserves							Equity
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholde of the pare company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	21,264	440	3,648	78,115	4,585	120,4
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 29, 2016 [3]	—	889	3,640	50	—	—	(4,579)	–
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 9, 2016 [3]	—	(889)	—	—	—	—	—	(8
Other comprehensive								

income	—	—	—	—	—	27,414	—	27,4
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(28,237)	(28,2
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	2,007	5	24,904	490	3,648	105,529[1]	(28,231)	118,7

(1) Includes 109,334 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF S.A. and (3,805) corresponding of the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U 2.b.1.
(2) Net of employees' income tax withholding related to the share-based benefit plans.
(3) See Note 25.
(4) See Note 32.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014 (Cont.)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	2015							
	Shareholders' contributions							
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Share trading premium	Issuance premium
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	51	(310)	(15)	6
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	–
Repurchase of treasury shares	(4)	(6)	4	6	—	(120)	—	–
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [3]	4	6	(4)	(6)	(108)	153	(100)	–
Contributions of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 30, 2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 8, 2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Actuarial gains reclassification – Pension Plan [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	67	(277)	(115)	6

	2015							
	Reserves							Equity
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholde of the pare company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	12,854	320	3,648	34,363	9,033	72,6
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(
Contributions of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 30, 2015	—	503	8,410	120	—	—	(9,033)	–
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 8, 2015	—	(503)	—	—	—	—	—	(5

Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	43,758	—	43,7
Actuarial gains reclassification – Pension Plan [2]	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	6	–
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,579	4,5
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	2,007	5	21,264	440	3,648	78,115[1]	4,585	120,4

(1) Includes 80,982 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF and (2,867) corresponding to the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U.S. dol

(2) Pension plans of investments in subsidiaries.

(3) Net of employees' income tax withholdings related to the share-based benefit plans.

(4) See Note 32.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014 (Cont.)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	2014							
	Shareholders' contributions							
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Share trading premium	Issuance premiums
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,924	6,087	9	14	40	(110)	(4)	640
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
Repurchase of treasury shares	(6)	(10)	6	10	—	(200)	—	—
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [3]	4	6	(4)	(6)	(69)	—	(11)	—
Contributions of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 30, 2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 11, 2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains reclassification – Pension Plan [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	51	(310)	(15)	640

	2014							
	Reserves							Equity at
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholders of the parent company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	4	8,394	120	3,648	18,112	5,131	48,016
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(200)
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(80)
Contributions of non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
As decided by Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting								

of April 30, 2014	—	465	4,460	200	—	—	(5,125)	—
As decided by the Board of Directors of June 11, 2014	—	(464)	—	—	—	—	—	(464)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	16,276	—	16,276
Actuarial gains reclassification – Pension Plan [2]	—	—	—	—	—	(25)	25	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,002	9,002
Balances at the end of the fiscal year	2,007	5	12,854	320	3,648	34,363[1]	9,033	72,630

(1) Includes 35,764 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF and (1,401) corresponding to the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U.S. dol

(2) Pension plans of investments in subsidiaries.

(3) Net of employees' income tax withholdings related to the share-based benefit plans.

(4) See Note 32.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	(28,379)	4,426	8,849
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Result on investments in associates and joint ventures	(588)	(318)	(558)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	44,752	26,685	19,936
Amortization of intangible assets	717	323	469
Consumption of materials and retirement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5,791	3,773	4,041
Charge on income tax	(1,425)	24,637	13,223
Impairment of plant and equipment and intangible assets	34,943	2,535	—
Net increase in provisions	6,040	3,598	5,561
Exchange differences, interest and other [1]	3,298	(13,449)	(2,116)
Share-based benefit plan	153	124	80
Accrued insurance	—	(1,688)	(2,041)
Income on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(1,528)	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(16,079)	(8,031)	(3,824)
Other receivables	5,406	(6,143)	248
Inventories	1,469	101	(244)
Accounts payable	(1,133)	6,676	5,287
Taxes payables	(1,776)	4,544	218
Salaries and social security	784	549	727
Other liabilities	190	(465)	(220)
Decrease in provisions due to payment/use	(1,753)	(1,758)	(1,974)
Dividends received	420	180	299
Proceeds from collection of lost profit insurance	607	2,036	1,689
Income tax payments	(2,726)	(6,931)	(3,496)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	49,183	41,404	46,154
Investing activities: [2]			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(64,160)	(63,774)	(50,213)
Contributions and acquisitions of interests in associates and joint ventures	(448)	(163)	(106)
Proceeds from sales of financial assets	1,072	—	—
Acquisition of financial assets	(3,476)	(324)	—
Proceeds from collection of damaged property's insurance	355	212	1,818
Interests received from financial assets	483	—	—
Contributions and acquisitions in JO	—	—	(861)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	—	—	2,060
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of acquired cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(6,103)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(66,174)	(64,049)	(53,405)
Financing activities: [2]			
Payments of loans	(73,286)	(24,090)	(13,320)
Payments of interest	(16,330)	(6,780)	(5,059)
Proceeds from loans	101,322	55,158	23,949
Repurchase of treasury shares	(50)	(120)	(200)
Contributions of non-controlling interests	50	—	80
Dividends paid	(889)	(503)	(464)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	10,817	23,665	4,986
Translation differences provided by cash and cash equivalents	1,692	4,609	1,310
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(148)	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,630)	5,629	(955)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	15,387	9,758	10,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	10,757	15,387	9,758
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,630)	5,629	(955)

(1) Does not include exchange differences generated by cash and cash equivalents, which is exposed separately in the statement.
(2) The main investing and financing transactions that have not affected cash and cash equivalents correspond to:

	2016	2015	2014
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and concession extension easements not paid	6,559	6,799	7,567
Net increases (decreases) related to hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligation costs	2,243	(1,281)	(268)
Dividends receivable	100	100	—
Increase in investments in financial assets through a decrease in trade receivables and other receivables	9,918	—	—
Decrease of loans for “El Orejano” agreement	—	2,373	—
Contributions of non-controlling interests	—	50	—
Capital contributions in kind from investments in associates and joint ventures	—	—	342

Accompanying notes are an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP

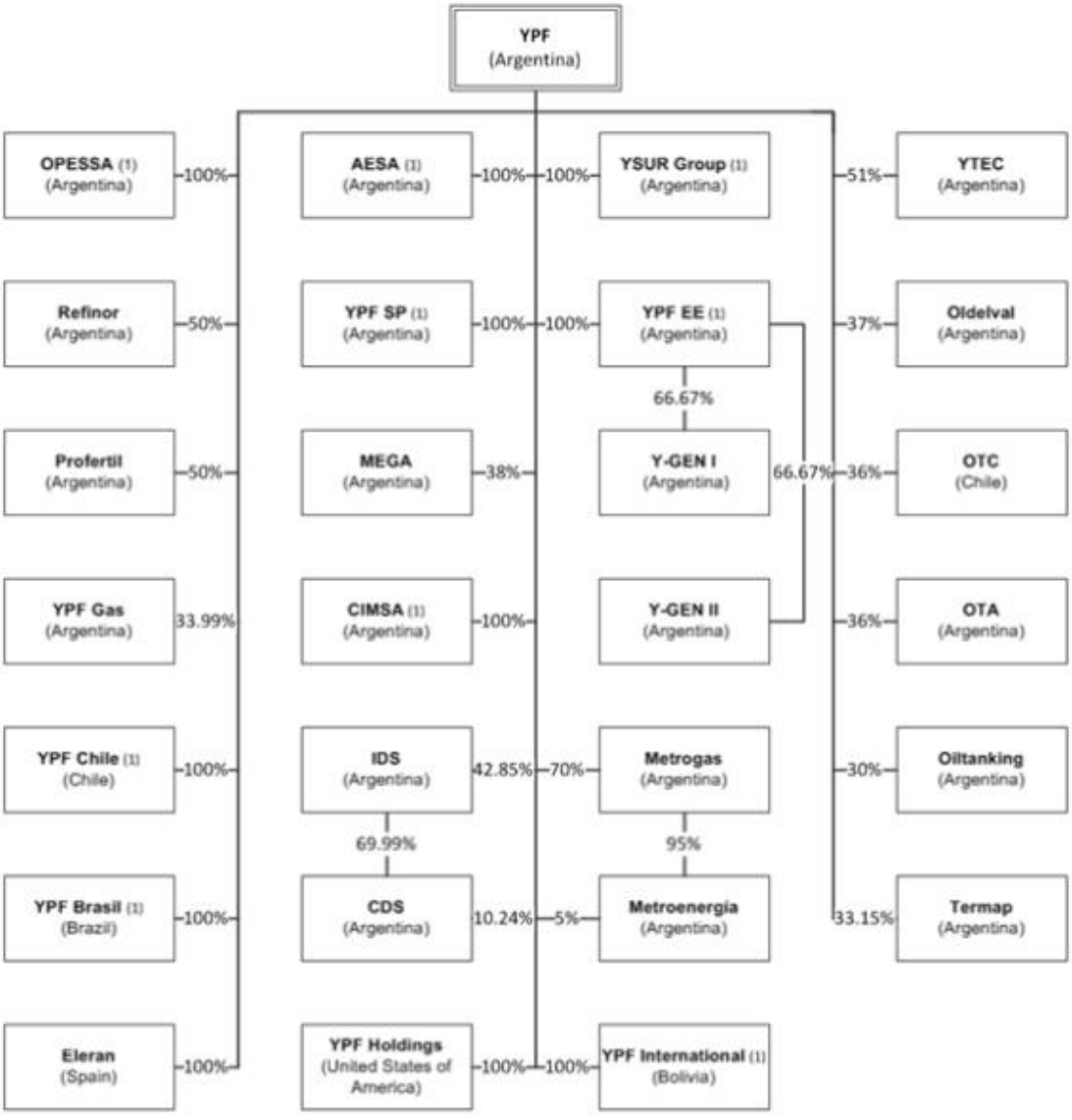
General information

YPF Sociedad Anónima is a *sociedad anónima* (stock corporation) incorporated under the laws in force in the Argentine Republic, with a registered office at Macacha Güemes 515, in the City of Buenos Aires.

YPF and its subsidiaries form the leading energy group in Argentina, which operates a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic Upstream and Downstream segments.

Structure and organization of the economic group

The following table shows the organizational structure, including the main companies of the Group, as of December 31, 2016:



(1) Held directly and indirectly.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP (Cont.)

Organization of the business

As of December 31, 2016, the Group carries out its transactions and operations in accordance with the following structure:

- Upstream;
- Gas and Power;
- Downstream;
- Central administration and others, which covers the remaining activities not included in the previous categories.

Activities covered by each business segment are detailed in Note 5.

Almost all operations, properties and clients are located in Argentina. However, the Group holds equity interests in one exploratory area in Chile. The Group also sells lubricants and derivatives in Brazil and Chile and performs certain construction activities related to the oil and gas industry in Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, through AESA and its subsidiaries.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.a) Basis of preparation

Application of IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2016 are presented in accordance with IFRS, as issued by IASB. The adoption of these standards was determined by the Technical Resolution No. 26 (ordered text) issued by FACPCE and CNV.

Also, some additional issues required by the LGS and/or CNV's regulations have been included. This information is contained in the Notes to these consolidated financial statements, only for purposes of fulfillment of these regulatory requirements.

The amounts and other information corresponding to the years ended on December 31, 2015 and 2014 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements mentioned above and are intended to be read only in relation to these financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors' meeting and authorized to be issued on March 9, 2017.

Current and non-current classification

The presentation in the statement of financial position makes a distinction between current and non-current assets and liabilities, according to the activities operating cycle. Current assets and liabilities include assets and liabilities which are realized or settled within the 12-month period from the end of the fiscal year.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately from each other and from other assets and liabilities, as current and non-current, respectively.

Fiscal year-end

The Company's fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31, each year.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements at a certain date requires the Management to make estimates and assessments affecting the amount of assets and liabilities recorded, contingent assets and liabilities disclosed at such date, as well as income and expenses recorded during the period. Actual future results might differ from the estimates and assessments made at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

The description of any significant estimates and accounting judgments made by Management in applying the accounting policies, as well as the main estimates and areas with greater degree of complexity and which require more critical judgments, are disclosed in Note 2.c).

Consolidation policies

For purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the full consolidation method was used with respect to all subsidiaries, which are those companies in which the Group holds control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or is entitled to the variable results arising from its equity interest in the entity and has the ability to affect those results through its power over the entity. This capacity is, in general but not exclusively, obtained by the ownership, directly or indirectly of more than 50% of the voting shares of a company.

Interest in JO and other agreements which gives the Group a percentage contractually established over the rights of the assets and obligations that emerge from the contract, have been consolidated line by line on the basis of the mentioned participation over the assets, liabilities, income and expenses related to each contract. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of JO are presented in the consolidated financial position and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, in accordance with their respective nature.

Note 9 details the fully consolidated controlled subsidiaries. Note 24 details the main JO, on a pro rata consolidation basis.

In the consolidation process, balances, transactions and profits between consolidated companies and JO have been eliminated.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are based on the most recent available financial statements of the companies in which YPF holds control, taking into consideration, where necessary, significant subsequent events and transactions, information available to the Company's management and transactions between YPF and such subsidiaries, which could have produced changes to their shareholders' equity. The date of the financial statements of such subsidiaries used in the consolidation process may differ from the date of YPF's financial statements due to administrative reasons. The accounting principles and procedures used by subsidiaries have been homogenized, where appropriate, with those used by YPF in order to present the consolidated financial statements based on uniform accounting and presentation policies. The financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated using the procedure set out in Note 2.b.1.

The Group holds 100% of capital of the consolidated companies, with the exception of the holdings in Metrogas and YTEC. The Group takes into account quantitative and qualitative aspects to determine which subsidiaries are considered to have significant non-controlling interests. In accordance with the previously mentioned, there are no material non-controlling interests to be disclosed, as required by IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities".

Financial information of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in hyperinflationary economies

IAS 29 "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies" requires the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to be expressed in terms of the current measurement unit as of the closing date of the reporting fiscal year. For such purpose, in general terms, inflation that has occurred from the date of acquisition or from the revaluation date, as appropriate, is to be computed in non-monetary items. Such standard describes in detail a number of quantitative and qualitative factors to be taken into account in order to determine whether or not an economy is hyperinflationary.

Taking into account the declining inflation trend, the lack of qualitative indicators that may lead to a final conclusion and the inconsistency of the last inflation data published by the Argentine Institute of Statistics and Censuses ("INDEC"), the Management of the Company has concluded that there is insufficient evidence for Argentina to be considered a country with a hyperinflationary economy as of December 2016, under guidelines established in IAS 29. Therefore, the criteria for restatement of information established under that standard in the current year have not been applied.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

However, in recent years, certain macroeconomic variables affecting the business of these companies, such as wages, prices of main raw materials and inputs and services, have undergone variations of some importance. If the restatement of the financial statements into a homogeneous currency becomes applicable, the adjustment should be resumed based on the last date on which these companies adjusted their financial statements to reflect the effects of inflation, as established by applicable legislation. Both circumstances should be taken into account by the users of these consolidated financial statements.

2.b) Significant Accounting Policies

2.b.1) Functional and reporting currency and tax effect on Other comprehensive income

Functional currency

YPF, based on parameters set out in IAS 21 "The effects of change in foreign exchange rates", has defined the U.S. dollar as its functional currency. Consequently, non-monetary cost-based measured assets and liabilities, as well as income or expenses, are remeasured into functional currency by applying the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are deemed to be "foreign currency transactions" and are remeasured into functional currency by applying the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction (or, for practical reasons and when exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly, the average exchange rate for each month). At the end of each year or at the time of cancellation, the balances of monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency are measured at the exchange prevailing at such date and the exchange differences arising from such measurement are recognized as "Financial results, net" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year in which they arise.

Assets, liabilities and results of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are shown in their respective functional currencies. The effects of the conversion into U.S. dollars of the financial information of those companies whose functional currency is other than U.S. dollar are recorded as "Other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Presentation currency

According to CNV Resolution No. 562, the Company must present its financial statements in pesos. Therefore, the financial statements prepared in the Company's functional currency are translated into the presentation currency, as per the following procedures:

- Assets and liabilities of each of the balance sheets presented are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet closing date;
- Items of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated using the exchange rate at the time the transactions were generated (or, for practical reasons, and provided the exchange rate has not changed significantly, using each month's average exchange rate);
- All translation differences resulting from the foregoing are recognized under "Other Comprehensive Income" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Tax effect on Other comprehensive income

Results included in Other Comprehensive Income in connection with translation differences generated by investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures whose functional currency is other than U.S. dollar as well as conversion differences arising from the translation of YPF's financial statements into its presentation currency (pesos), have no effect on the income tax or in the deferred tax since at the time they were generated, the relevant transactions did not make any impact on net income or taxable income.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.b.2) Financial Assets

Classification

In accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial instruments", the Group classifies its financial assets into two categories:

– Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met: (i) the objective of the Group's business model is to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flow, and (ii) the contractual terms only require specific dates for payment of capital and interest.

In addition, and for assets that meet the above conditions, IFRS 9 contemplates the option of designating, at the time of the initial recognition, an asset as measured at its fair value, if doing so would eliminate or significantly reduce the valuation or recognition inconsistency that could arise in the event that the valuation of the assets and liabilities or the recognition of profit or losses resulting therefrom be carried out on different bases. The Group has not designated a financial asset at fair value by using this option.

As of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial assets at amortized cost include certain elements of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

– Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

If either of the two criteria above is not met, the financial asset is classified as an asset measured "at fair value through profit or loss".

As of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include mutual funds and public securities.

Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments and the risks and rewards of ownership have expired or have been transferred.

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These assets accrue interest based on the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at their fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income. They are subsequently valued at fair value. Changes in fair values and results from sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in "Financial results, net" in the statement of comprehensive income.

In general, the Group uses the transaction price to ascertain the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition. In other cases, the Group records a gain or loss on initial recognition only if the fair value of the financial instrument can be supported by other comparable and observable market transactions for the same type of instrument or if it is based in a technical valuation that only inputs observable market information. Unrecognized gains or losses on initial recognition of a financial asset are recognized later on, only to the extent they arise from a change in the factors (including time) that market participants would consider upon setting the price.

Gains/losses on debt instruments measured at amortized cost and not included for hedging purposes are charged to income when the financial assets are derecognized or an impairment loss is recognized and during the amortization process using the effective interest rate method. The Group reclassifies all investments on debt instruments only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost is impaired. Impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and such impairment may be reliably measured.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankrupt or other financial reorganization, and when observable information indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount or the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. For practical purposes, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value, using an observable market price. If, in a subsequent period, the amount the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.b.3) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of their cost and their net realizable value. Cost includes acquisition costs (less trade discount, rebates and other similar items), transformation and other costs which have been incurred when bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

In the case of refined products, costs are allocated in proportion to the selling price of the related products (isomargen method) due to the difficulty for distributing the production costs to each product. Raw materials, packaging and other inventory are valued at their acquisition cost.

The Group assesses the net realizable value of the inventories at the end of each year and recognizes in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income the appropriate valuation adjustment if the inventories are overstated. When the circumstances that previously caused impairment no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in the inventories' net realizable value because of changes in economic circumstances, the amount of a write-down is reversed.

2.b.4) Intangible assets

The Group initially recognizes intangible assets at their acquisition or development cost. This cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of these assets. At the end of each year, such assets are measured at their acquisition or development cost, considering the criteria adopted by the Group in the transition to IFRS, less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The main intangible assets of the Group are as follows:

i. Service concessions arrangements

Includes transportation and storage concessions. These assets are valued at their acquisition cost, considering the criteria adopted by the Group in the transition to IFRS, net of accumulated amortization. They are depreciated using the straight-line method during the course of the concession period.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

The Argentine Hydrocarbons Law allows the executive branch of the Argentine government to award 35-year concessions for the transportation of oil, gas and petroleum products following submission of competitive bids. The term of a transportation concession may be extended for an additional ten-year term. Pursuant to Law No. 26,197, provincial governments have the same powers. Holders of production concessions are entitled to receive a transportation concession for the oil, gas and petroleum products that they produce. The holder of a transportation concession has the right to:

- transport oil, gas and petroleum products;
- build and operate oil, gas and products pipelines, storage facilities, pump stations, compressor plants, roads, railways and other facilities and equipment necessary for the efficient operation of a pipeline system.

In addition, a transportation concession holder is under an obligation to transport hydrocarbons to third parties, without discrimination, in exchange for a tariff. This obligation, however, is applicable to oil or gas producers only to the extent the concession holder has available additional capacity, and is expressly subject to the transportation requirements of the concession holder. Transportation tariffs are subject to approval by the Federal Energy Secretariat for oil and petroleum derivatives pipelines, and by ENARGAS, for gas pipelines. Upon expiration of a transportation concession, oil pipelines and related facilities revert to the Argentine Government, without any payment to the concession holder.

In connection with the foregoing, the Privatization Law granted the Company 35-year transportation concessions for the transportation facilities operated by Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales as of such date. The main pipelines related to said transportation concessions are the following:

- La Plata / Dock Sud
- Puerto Rosales / La Plata
- Monte Cristo / San Lorenzo
- Puesto Hernández / Luján de Cuyo
- Luján de Cuyo / Villa Mercedes

Thus, assets meeting certain requirements set forth by the IFRIC 12, which at Management of the Company's judgment are met in the facilities mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, are recognized as intangible assets.

ii. Exploration rights

The Group recognizes exploration rights as intangible assets, which are valued at their cost, considering the criteria adopted by the Group in the transition to IFRS, net of the related impairment, if applicable.

Investments related to unproved reserves or fields under evaluation are not depreciated. These investments are reviewed for impairment at least once a year or whenever there are indicators that the assets may have become impaired. Any impairment loss or reversal is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Exploration costs (geological and geophysical expenditures, expenditures associated with the maintenance of unproved reserves and other expenditures relating to exploration activities), excluding exploratory well drilling costs, are charged to expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

iii. Other intangible assets

Mainly includes costs relating to computer software development expenditures, as well as assets that represent the rights to use technology and knowledge ("know how") for the manufacture and commercial exploitation of equipment related to oil extraction. These items are valued at their acquisition cost, considering the criteria adopted by the Group in the transition to IFRS, net of the related depreciation and impairment, if applicable.

These assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, which range between 3 and 14 years. The Group reviews annually the mentioned estimated useful life.

The Group has no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.b.5) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates and joint ventures are valued using the equity method.

According to this method, the investment is initially recognized at cost under "Investments in associates and joint ventures" in the statement of financial position, and the book value increases or decreases to recognize the investor's interest in the income of the associate or joint venture after the acquisition date, which is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income under "Result from participation in associates and joint ventures". The investment includes, if applicable, the goodwill identified in the acquisition.

Associates are considered those in which the Group has significant influence, understood as the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control over those policies. Significant influence is presumed in companies in which a company has an interest of 20% or more and less than 50%.

Joint arrangements are contractual agreements through which the Group and the other party or parties have joint control. Under the provisions of IFRS 11, "Joint arrangements", and IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", investments in which two or more parties have joint control (defined as a "joint arrangement") shall be classified as either a joint operation (when the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the joint arrangement) or a joint venture (when the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement). Considering such classification, joint operations shall be proportionally consolidated and joint ventures shall be accounted for under the equity method.

Associates and joint ventures have been valued based upon the latest available financial statements of these companies as of the end of each year, taking into consideration, if applicable, significant subsequent events and transactions, available management information and transactions between the Group and the related company which have produced changes on the latter's shareholders' equity. The dates of the financial statements of such related companies used in the consolidation process may differ from the date of the Company's financial statements due to administrative reasons. The accounting principles and procedures used by associates and joint ventures have been homogenized, where appropriate, with those used by the Group in order to present the consolidated financial statements based on uniform accounting and presentation policies. The financial statements of associates and joint ventures whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated using the procedure set out in Note 2.b.1).

Investments in associates and joint ventures in which the Group has no significant influence or joint control, have been valued at cost.

Investments in companies with negative shareholders' equity are disclosed in the "Other Liabilities" account.

On each closing date or upon the existence of signs of impairment, it is determined whether there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the investment in associates and joint ventures. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of the impairment as the difference between the recoverable value of associates and joint ventures and their book value, and recognizes the difference under "Result from participation in associates and joint ventures" in the statement of comprehensive income. The recorded value of investments in associates and joint ventures does not exceed their recoverable value.

Note 9 details the investments in associates and joint ventures.

As from the effective date of Law No. 25,063, dividends, either in cash or in kind, that the Group receives from investments in other companies and which are in excess of the accumulated income that these companies carry upon distribution shall be subject to a 35% income tax withholding as a sole and final payment. The Group has not recorded any charge for this tax since it has estimated that dividends from earnings recorded by the equity method will not be subject to such tax.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.b.6) Property, plant and equipment

General criteria

Property, plant and equipment are valued at their acquisition cost, plus all the costs directly related to the location of such assets for their intended use, considering the deemed cost criteria adopted by the Group in the transition to IFRS.

Borrowing costs of assets that require a substantial period of time to be ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of these assets.

Major inspections, necessary to restore the service capacity of the related asset are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period until the next overhaul is scheduled.

The costs of renewals, betterments and enhancements that extend the useful life of properties and/or improve their service capacity are capitalized. As property, plant and equipment are retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are derecognized.

Repair, conservation and ordinary maintenance expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

These assets are reviewed for impairment at least once a year or whenever there are indicators that the assets may have become impaired, as detailed in Note 2.b.8.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, other than those related to oil and gas exploration and production activities, are depreciated using the straight-line method, over the years of estimated useful life of the assets, as follows:

	Years of Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and other constructions	50
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	20-25
Infrastructure of natural gas distribution	20-50
Transportation equipment	5-25
Furniture, fixtures and installations	10
Selling equipment	10
Electric power generation facilities	15-20
Other property	10

Land is classified separately from the buildings or facilities that may be located on it and is deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Therefore, it is not depreciated.

The Group reviews annually the estimated useful life of each class of assets.

Oil and gas exploration and production activities

The Group recognizes oil and gas exploration and production transactions using the “successful-efforts” method. The costs incurred in the acquisition of new interests in areas with proved and unproved reserves are capitalized as incurred under Mineral properties, wells and related equipment. Costs related to exploration permits are classified as intangible assets.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Exploration costs, excluding the costs associated to exploratory wells, are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling exploratory wells, including stratigraphic test wells, are capitalized pending determination as to whether the wells have found proved reserves that justify commercial development. If such reserves are not found, the mentioned costs are charged to expense. Occasionally, an exploratory well may be determined to have found oil and gas reserves, but classification of those reserves as proved cannot be made. In those cases, the cost of drilling the exploratory well shall continue to be capitalized if the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well, and the Group is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves as well as the economic and operating viability of the project. If any of the mentioned conditions are not met, the cost of drilling exploratory wells is charged to expense. In addition, the exploratory activity involves, in many cases, the drilling of multiple wells through several years in order to completely evaluate a project. As a consequence, some exploratory wells may be kept in evaluation for long periods, pending the completion of additional wells and exploratory activities needed to evaluate and quantify the reserves related to each project. The detail of the exploratory well costs in evaluation stage is described in Note 8).

Intangible drilling costs applicable to productive wells and to developmental dry holes, as well as tangible equipment costs related to the development of oil and gas reserves, have been capitalized.

The capitalized costs described above are depreciated as follows:

a) The capitalized costs related to productive activities have been depreciated by field on a unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to estimated proved and developed oil and gas reserves.

b) The capitalized costs related to the acquisition of property and the extension of concessions with proved reserves have been depreciated by field on a unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to the estimated proved oil and gas reserves.

Revisions in estimates of crude oil and gas proved reserves are considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation. Revisions in estimates of reserves are performed at least once a year. Additionally, estimates of reserves are audited by external independent petroleum engineers on a three-year rotation plan.

Costs related to hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations

Costs related to hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations are capitalized at their discounted value along with the related assets, and are depreciated using the unit-of-production method. As compensation, a liability is recognized for this concept at the estimated value of the discounted payable amounts. Revisions of the payable amounts are performed upon consideration of the current costs incurred in abandonment obligations on a field-by-field basis or other external available information if abandonment obligations were not performed. Due to the number of wells in operation and/or not abandoned and likewise the complexity with respect to different geographic areas where the wells are located, current costs incurred in plugging activities are used for estimating the plugging activities costs of the wells pending abandonment. Current costs incurred are the best source of information in order to make the best estimate of asset retirement obligations. Future changes in the costs above mentioned, the useful life of the wells and their estimate of abandonment, as well as changes in regulations related to abandonment, which are not possible to be predicted at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, could affect the value of the abandonment obligations and, consequently, the related asset, affecting the results of future operations.

Environmental property, plant and equipment

The Group capitalizes the costs incurred in limiting, neutralizing or preventing environmental pollution only in those cases in which at least one of the following conditions is met: (a) the expenditure improves the safety or efficiency of an operating plant (or other productive assets); (b) the expenditure prevents or limits environmental pollution at operating facilities; or (c) the expenditure is incurred to prepare assets for sale and does not raise the assets' carrying value above their estimated recoverable value.

The environmental related property, plant and equipment and the corresponding accumulated depreciation are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements together with the other elements that are part of the corresponding property, plant and equipment which are classified according to their accounting nature.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.b.7) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group makes a distinction between:

i. Provisions

Represent legal or assumed obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to give rise to an outflow of resources and which amount and timing are uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the liability or obligation giving rise to an indemnity or payment arises, to the extent that its amount can be reliably estimated and that the obligation to settle is probable or certain. Provisions include both obligations whose occurrence does not depend on future events (such as provisions for environmental liabilities and provision for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations), as well as those obligations that are probable and can be reasonably estimated whose realization depends on the occurrence of a future events that are out of the control of the Group (such as provisions for contingencies). The amount recorded as provision corresponds to the best estimate of expenditures required to settle the obligation, taking into consideration the relevant risks and uncertainties. See Note 14.

ii. Contingent liabilities

Represent possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or present obligations arising from past events, the amount of which cannot be estimated reliably or whose settlement is not likely to give rise to an outflow of resources embodying future economic benefits. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but rather are disclosed to the extent they are significant, as required by IAS 37, “Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets”. See Note 28.

Provisions are measured at their current value of cash flows estimated to satisfy the obligation, applying a pre-tax rate that reflects the market valuations of the time value of money and the specific risks of the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

When a contract qualifies as onerous, the related unavoidable liabilities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as provisions, net of the expected benefits.

Except for provisions for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations, where the timing of settlement is estimated on the basis of the work plan of the Group, and considering the estimated production of each field (and therefore its abandonment) and provisions for pension plans, in relation to other noncurrent provisions, it is not possible to reasonably estimate a specific schedule of settlement of the provisions considering the characteristics of the concepts included.

In relation to certain provisions and contingent liabilities, the Group, in accordance with the established exemption contemplated in IAS 37, has decided not to set forth certain critical information that could seriously impair it in the claims made by third parties.

2.b.8) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

For the purpose of evaluating the impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the Group compares their carrying value with their recoverable amount at the end of each year, or more frequently, if there are indicators that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable.

In order to assess impairment, assets are grouped into CGU, whereas the assets do not generate cash flows that are independent of those generated by other assets or CGU, considering regulatory, economic, operational and commercial conditions. Considering the above mentioned, the Group’s assets were grouped into eleven CGU.

i. Upstream Segment

The assets included in this segment have been grouped into six CGU. One CGU groups the assets of YPF fields with basically crude oil reserves, and five CGU group the assets of YPF and YSUR fields with basically natural gas reserves, according to Argentina’s basins.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

- CGU Oil – YPF;
- CGU Gas – Neuquina Basin– YPF;
- CGU Gas – Noroeste Basin – YPF;
- CGU Gas – Austral Basin – YPF;
- CGU Gas – Neuquina Basin – YSUR;
- CGU Gas – Austral Basin – YSUR.

CGU Oil – YPF Holdings existing as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was deconsolidated in fiscal year 2016.

ii. Gas and Power Segment

The assets of this segment have been grouped into three CGU: CGU Gas and Power YPF, which mainly includes the commercialization and regasification of natural gas; CGU Metrogas, which includes assets related to natural gas distribution activities; and CGU YPF EE, which includes the assets related to the generation and commercialization of electric energy.

iii. Downstream Segment

The assets of this segment have been grouped in the CGU Downstream YPF, which mainly comprises the assets involved in crude oil refining (or supplementing that activity), the petrochemical industry and the marketing of such products.

iv. Central Administration and Others

It includes the AESA CGU, which basically comprises the assets used for construction purposes related to the activities of the subsidiary.

This aggregation is the best reflection of how the Group currently makes its management decisions for the generation of separate cash flows of the assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a rate that reflects the weighted average capital cost employed for the Group.

If the recoverable amount of a CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Any impairment loss is allocated to the assets comprising the CGU on a pro-rata basis based on their carrying amount. Consequently, the basis for future depreciation or amortization will take into account the reduction in the value of the asset as a result of any accumulated impairment losses.

Upon the occurrence of new events or changes in existing circumstances which prove that an impairment loss previously recognized could have disappeared or decreased, a new estimate of the recoverable amount of the corresponding asset is calculated to determine whether a reversal of the impairment losses recognized in previous periods needs to be made.

In the event of a reversal, the carrying amount of the asset (or the CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined in case no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset (or the CGU) in the past.

2.b.9) Methodology used in the estimation of recoverable amounts

The methodology used to estimate the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets consists of using the higher of: i) the calculation of the use value, based on expected future cash flows from the use of such assets, discounted at a rate that reflects the weighted average cost of the allocated principal amount, and if available, ii) the price that would be received in a regular transaction between market participants to sell the asset as of the date of these consolidated financial statements, less the disposal costs of such assets.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

In the assessment of the value in use, cash flow forecasts based on the best estimate of income and expense available for each CGU using sector inputs, past results and future expectations of business evolution and market development are utilized. The most sensitive aspects included in the cash flows used in all the CGU are the purchase and sale prices of hydrocarbons (including applicable gas distribution fees), outstanding regulations, estimates of cost increases, personnel costs and investments.

The cash flows from Upstream assets are generally projected for a period that covers the economically productive useful lives of the oil and gas fields and is limited by the contractual expiration of the concession permits, agreements or exploitation contracts. The estimated cash flows are based on production levels, commodity prices and estimates of the future investments that will be necessary in relation to undeveloped oil and gas reserves, production costs, field decline rates, market supply and demand, contractual conditions and other factors. The unproved reserves are weighted with risk factors, on the basis of the type of each one of the Upstream assets.

Downstream and Gas and Power cash flows are estimated on the basis of projected sales trends, contribution margins by unit, fixed costs and investment flows, in line with the expectations regarding the specific strategic plans of each business. However, cash inflows and outflows relating to planned restructurings or productivity enhancements are not considered. The projections' evaluation horizon is 10 years, considering annual rent for the last period, based on the long useful life of these CGU assets.

The reference prices considered are based on a combination of market prices available in those markets where the Group operates, also taking into consideration specific circumstances that could affect different products the Group commercializes and management's estimations and judgments.

2.b.10) Employee benefit plans and share-based payments

i. Retirement plan

Effective March 1, 1995, the Group has established a defined contribution retirement plan that provides benefits for each employee who elects to join the plan. Each plan member will pay an amount between 3% and 10% of his monthly compensation, and the Group will pay an amount equal to that contributed by each member.

The plan members will receive from the Group the contributed funds before retirement only in the case of voluntary termination under certain circumstances or dismissal without cause and, additionally, in case of death or incapacity. The Group has the right to discontinue this plan at any time, without incurring termination costs.

ii. Performance Bonus Programs

These programs cover certain of the Group's personnel. These bonuses are based on compliance with corporate business unit objectives and performance. They are calculated considering the annual compensation of each employee, certain key factors related to the fulfillment of these objectives and the performance of each employee, and are paid in cash.

iii. Share-based benefit plan

From the year 2013, YPF has decided to implement a share-based benefit plan. This plan, organized in annual programs, covers certain executive and management positions and key personnel or personnel with critical technical knowledge. The above mentioned plan is aimed at aligning the performance of these personnel with the objectives of the strategic plan of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

This plan consists in giving participation, through shares of the Company, to each selected employee with the condition of remaining in it for the previously defined period (up to three years from the grant date, hereinafter "service period"), being this the only condition necessary to access the agreed final retribution.

For accounting purposes, YPF recognizes the effects of the plans in accordance with the guidelines of IFRS 2, "Share-based Payment". In this order, the total cost of the plans granted is measured at the grant date, using the fair value or market price of the Company's share in the United States market. The above mentioned cost is accrued in the Company's net income for the year, over the vesting period, with the corresponding increase in Shareholders' equity in the "Share-based Benefit Plans" account.

2.b.11) Revenue recognition

General criteria

Revenue is recognized on sales of crude oil, refined products and natural gas, in each case, when title and risks are transferred to the customer following the conditions described below:

- The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The Group does not retain neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition related to Government incentive programs

Incentives for the additional injection of natural gas and for the production of crude oil granted by the Planning and Strategic Coordination Commission of the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investment by Resolutions No. 1/2013 and No. 14/2015, respectively (see Note 30), fall within the scope of the IAS 20 "Accounting for Government grants and disclosure of government assistance", as they constitute economic compensation for the companies committed to increasing their respective production. Incentives have been included in "Revenues" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Likewise, these regulations also apply to the temporary economic assistance by Metrogas (see Note 30), as enacted by the Argentine Ministry of Energy and Mining (*Ministerio de Energía y Minería ("MINEM")*) under Resolution No. 312-E/1016 and by the former Argentine Energy Secretariat under Resolution No. 263/2015, as its purpose is to fund the expenses and investments related to the normal operation of the natural gas distribution service through networks, while preserving the chain of payment to natural gas producers until the Tariff Review is concluded. The incentives have been included in the item "Other operating results, net" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In addition, Argentine tax authorities provide a tax incentive for investment in capital goods, computers and telecommunications for domestic manufacturers through a fiscal bond, provided that manufacturers have industrial establishments located in Argentina, a requirement that is satisfied by the controlled company AESA. The Group recognizes such incentive when the formal requirements established by Decrees No. 379/2001, 1551/2001, its amendments and regulations are satisfied, to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that the grants will be received. The bond received may be computed as a tax credit for the payment of national taxes (i.e., income tax, tax on minimum presumed income, value added tax and domestic taxes) and may also be transferred to third parties. The incentives have been included in the item "Other operating results, net" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Recognition of this income is made at its fair value when there is a reasonable certainty that incentives will be received and that regulatory requirements related therewith have been fulfilled.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Recognition of revenues and costs associated with construction contracts method

Revenues and costs related to construction activities performed by AESA are accounted for in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year using the percentage of completion method, considering the final contribution margin estimated for each project at the date of issuance of the financial statements, which arises from technical studies on sales and total estimated costs for each of them, as well as their physical progress.

The adjustments in contract values, changes in estimated costs and anticipated losses on contracts in progress are reflected in earnings in the year when they become evident.

The table below details information related to the construction contracts as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

		Contracts in progress		
	Revenues for the year	Costs incurred plus accumulated recognized profits	Advances received	Retentions
2016	778	1,236	—	—
2015	455	577	—	—
2014	419	418	—	—

2.b.12) Leases

The Group's leases are classified as operating or financial leases, taking into account the economic substance of the contracts.

The Group as a lessee:

- Operating leases

A lease is classified as an operating lease when the lessor does not transfer substantially to the lessee the entire risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset.

Costs related to operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis in "Rental of real estate and equipment" and "Operation services and other service contracts" of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year in which they arise.

- Financial Leases

Leases are classified as financial when the lessor transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits inherent in the leased property.

The Group has no financial leases as they are defined by IFRS.

The Group has not entered into any significant leases with third parties.

2.b.13) Net income per share

Net income per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to YPF's shareholders by the weighted average of shares of YPF outstanding during the year net of repurchased shares as mentioned in Note 25.

Diluted net income per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the fiscal year by the weighted average of shares outstanding, and when dilutive, adjusted for the effect of all potentially dilutive shares, including share options, on an as if they had been converted.

In computing diluted net income per share, income available to ordinary shareholders, used in the basic earnings per share calculation, is adjusted by those results that would result of the potential conversion into ordinary stock. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is adjusted to include the number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential ordinary shares had been issued. Diluted net income per share is based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price over the entire term of the instrument from the standpoint of the security holder. The calculation of diluted net income per share excludes potential ordinary shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

As of the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, there are no YPF instruments outstanding that imply the existence of potential ordinary shares (also taking into account the Company's intent to cancel the share-based benefit plans through their repurchase in the market). Thus the basic net income per share matches the diluted net income per share. See Note 26.

2.b.14) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value less the transaction costs incurred. Since the Group does not have financial liabilities whose characteristics require the recognition at their fair value, according to IFRS, after their initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the financing received (net of transaction costs) and the repayment value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the life of the related debt instrument, using the effective interest rate method.

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the related obligations are settled or expire.

At the closing of these consolidated financial statements, the Group's financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable, other liabilities and loans.

2.b.15) Taxes, withholdings and royalties

Income tax and tax on minimum presumed income

The Group recognizes income tax applying the liability method, which considers the effect of temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities and the tax loss carry forwards and other tax credits, which may be used to offset future taxable income, at the current statutory rate of 35%.

Additionally, upon the determination of taxable profit, the Group calculates tax on minimum presumed income applying the current 1% tax rate to taxable assets as of the end of each year. This tax complements income tax. The Group's tax liability will coincide with the higher of the determination of tax on minimum presumed income and the Group's tax liability related to income tax, calculated applying the current 35% income tax rate to taxable income for the year. However, if the tax on minimum presumed income exceeds income tax during one tax year, such excess may be computed as prepayment of any income tax excess over the tax on minimum presumed income that may be generated in the next ten years.

Under Law No. 25,063, dividends distributed, either in cash or in kind, in excess of accumulated taxable income as of the end of the year immediately preceding the dividend payment or distribution date, shall be subject to a 35% income tax withholding as a sole and final payment, except for those distributed to shareholders resident in countries benefited from treaties for the avoidance of double taxation, which will be subject to a minor tax rate.

Additionally, on September 20, 2013, Law No. 26,893 was enacted, establishing changes to the Income Tax Law, and determining, among other things, an obligation respecting such tax as a single and final payment of 10% on dividends paid in cash or in kind (except in shares) to foreign beneficiaries and individuals residing in Argentina, in addition to the 35% retention mentioned above. The dispositions of this Law came in force on September 23, 2013, the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. On July 22, 2016, Law No. 27,260 was enacted and, among other things, removed the aforementioned requirement.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Personal assets tax – Substitute responsible

Individuals and foreign entities, as well as their undistributed estates, regardless of whether they are domiciled or located in Argentina or abroad, are subject to personal assets tax of 0.25% of the value of any shares or ADSs issued by Argentine entities, held at December 31 of each year. The tax is levied on the Argentine issuers of such shares or ADSs, such as YPF, which must pay this tax in substitution of the relevant shareholders, and is based on the equity value (following the equity method), or the book value of the shares derived from the latest financial statements at December 31 of each year. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Group is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable shareholders, using the method the Group considers appropriate.

Royalties and withholding systems for hydrocarbon exports

A 12% (or 15%, if applicable) royalty is payable on the value at the wellhead of crude oil production and the commercialized natural gas volumes. In addition, and pursuant to the extension of the original terms of exploitation concessions, the Group has agreed to pay an extraordinary production royalty and in some cases a royalty of 10% is payable over the production of unconventional hydrocarbons (see Note 30).

Royalty expense and extraordinary production royalties are accounted for as a production cost.

2.b.16) Shareholders' equity accounts

Shareholders' equity accounts have been valued in accordance with accounting principles in effect as of the transition date. The accounting transactions that affect shareholders' equity accounts were accounted for in accordance with the decisions taken by the Shareholders' meetings, and legal standards or regulations.

Subscribed capital stock and adjustments to contributions

Consists of the shareholders' contributions represented by shares and includes the outstanding shares at face value net of treasury shares mentioned in the following paragraph "Treasury shares and adjustment to treasury shares". The subscribed capital account has remained at its historical value and the adjustment required previous Argentine GAAP to state this account in constant Argentine pesos is disclosed in the "Adjustments to contributions" account.

The adjustment to contributions cannot be distributed in cash or in kind, but is allowed its capitalization by issuing shares. Also, this item may be used to compensate for accumulated losses.

Treasury shares and adjustments to treasury shares

Corresponds to the reclassification of the nominal value and the corresponding adjustment in constant peso (Adjustment to Contributions) of shares issued and repurchased by YPF in market transactions, as is required by the CNVs regulations in force.

Share-based benefit plans

Corresponds to the balance related to the share-based benefit plans as mentioned in Note 2.b.10.iii).

Acquisition cost of repurchased shares

Corresponds to the cost incurred in the acquisition of the shares that YPF holds as treasury shares. Additionally, see Note 25.

Considering CNV regulations RG 562, the distribution of retained earnings is restricted by the balance of this account.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Share trading premium

Corresponds to the difference between accrued amount in relation to the share-based benefit plans and acquisition cost of the shares settled during the year in relation with the mentioned plans.

Considering the debit balance of the premium, distribution of retained earnings is restricted by the balance of this premium.

Issuance premiums

Corresponds to the difference between the amount of subscription of the capital increase and the corresponding face value of the shares issued.

Legal reserve

In accordance with the provisions of LGS, YPF has to appropriate to the legal reserve no less than 5% of the algebraic sum of net income, prior year adjustments, transfers from other comprehensive income to retained earnings and accumulated losses from previous years, until such reserve reaches 20% of the subscribed capital plus adjustment to contributions. As of December 31, 2016, the legal reserve has been fully integrated, amounting to 2,007.

Reserve for future dividends

Corresponds to the allocation made by the YPF's Shareholders' meeting, whereby a specific amount is transferred to the reserve for future dividends.

Reserve for investments and reserve for purchase of treasury shares

Corresponds to the allocation made by the YPF's Shareholders' meeting, whereby a specific amount is being assigned to be used in future investments and in the purchase of YPF's shares to meet the obligations arising from share-based benefit plan described in Note 2.b.10.iii).

Initial IFRS adjustment reserve

Corresponds to the initial adjustment in the transition to IFRS application, which was approved by the Shareholders' meeting of April 30, 2013, in accordance with the General Resolution No. 609 of the CNV.

Such reserve cannot be used in distributions in cash or in kind to the shareholders or owners of YPF and may only be reversed for capitalization or absorption of an eventual negative balance on the "Retained earnings" account according the aforementioned Resolution.

Other comprehensive income

Includes income and expenses recognized directly in equity accounts and the transfer of such items from equity accounts to the income statement of the year or to retained earnings, as defined by IFRS.

Retained earnings

Includes accumulated gains or losses without a specific appropriation that being positive can be distributed upon the decision of the Shareholders' meeting, while not subject to legal restrictions. Additionally, it includes the net income of previous years that was not distributed, the amounts transferred from other comprehensive income and adjustments to income of previous years produced by the application of new accounting standards.

Additionally, pursuant to the regulations of the CNV, when the net balance of other comprehensive income account is positive, it shall not be distributed or capitalized nor used to compensate accumulated losses, and when the net balance of these results at the end of a year is negative, a restriction on the distribution of retained earnings for the same amount will be imposed.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Non-controlling interest

Corresponds to the interest in the net assets acquired and net income of Metrogas (30%) and YTEC (49%), representing the rights on shares that are not owned by YPF.

2.b.17) Derivative financial instruments and hedge transactions

Derivative financial instruments are recogn ized at fair value. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group manages exposures to several risks using different financial instruments. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. During this fiscal year, the Group has used U.S. dollar future exchange rate agreements, which were fully settled as of the closing date hereof.

The Group's policy is to apply hedge accounting to hedging relationships where it is both permissible and practical under IFRS 9, and its application reduces volatility. Transactions that may be effective hedges in economic terms may not always qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group has not applied hedge accounting to its derivative financial instruments. Gains or losses from these derivative financial instruments are classified as "Financial results, net", in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair values of derivative financial instruments that are traded in active markets are computed by reference to market prices. The fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each fiscal year. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group only used derivative instruments traded on active markets.

2.b.18) Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

A provision for bad debt is created where there is objective evidence that the Group may not be able to collect all receivables within the original payment terms. Indicators of bad debts include significant financial distress of the debtor, the debtor potentially filing a petition for reorganization or bankrupt, or any event of default or past due account.

In the case of larger non-homogenous receivables, the impairment provision is calculated on an individual basis. When assessed individually, the Group records a provision for impairment which amounts to the difference between the value of the discounted expected future cash flows of the receivable and its carrying amount, taking into account existing collateral, if any. This provision takes into consideration the financial condition of the debtor, the resources, payment track-record and, if applicable, the value of collateral.

The Group does not hold significant homogeneous credits.

The carrying amount of the assets is reduced through the use of the provision account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within "Selling expenses". Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are also credited against "Selling expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.b.19) Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquidity investments with original maturities of three months or less. They do not include bank overdrafts.

2.b.20) Dividends distribution

Dividends payable by the Group are recognized as liabilities in the period in which they are approved.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.b.21) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method when YPF takes effective control over the acquired company.

The Group recognizes in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest and goodwill, if any, in accordance with IFRS 3.

The acquisition cost is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at fair value at its acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity. The Group will measure the non-controlling interest in the acquired entity at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group shall remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquired entity at its acquisition date fair value and recognize a gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

The goodwill cost is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed net by the Group. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the assets identifiable and liabilities assumed, the difference is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.b.22) Total or partial disposal of foreign operation whose functional currency is other than the U.S. Dollar

On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the translation differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the equity holders of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss of that fiscal year.

In the case of a partial disposal that does not result in the Group losing control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated translation differences are reclassified to non-controlling interest and are not recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Translation differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.b.23) Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the top authority decision-maker, who is the person responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments. Operating segments are described in Note 5.

2.b.24) New standards issued

As required by IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors", we detail below a brief summary of the standards or interpretations issued by the IASB, whose application is mandatory as of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements, as well as of those whose application has not been mandatory as of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements and have, therefore, not been adopted by the Group.

Standards or interpretations issued by the IASB, which application is mandatory as of the closing date of these consolidated financial statements, therefore have been adopted by the Group, if applicable.

- **IFRS 11 – Accounting for acquisitions of equity interests in joint operations**

In May 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", which is applicable to those fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and authorized their implementation in advance.

The amendments to IFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint venture in which the activities constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations".

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

A joint operator is also required to disclose the information of interest requested by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

Entities must prospectively apply the changes to acquisitions of interests in joint operations that occur from the commencement of the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- **IFRS 14 – Deferral accounts of regulated activities**

In January 2014, the IASB approved IFRS 14, which is applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and authorized its early enforcement. The scope of this Standard is limited to first-time entities adopting the IFRS, which recognized the balances of the deferred income accounts regulated in their financial statements in accordance with their previous accounting standards. The first financial statements submitted by the Group under IFRS were dated as of December 31, 2012 and the standard was issued in January 2014; therefore the Group did not apply this standard to its financial statements.

- **IAS 16 and 38 – Depreciation and amortization methods**

Modifications to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" forbid entities from using an income-based depreciation method for property, plant and equipment items, while the amendments to IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" introduce the legal presumptions that income is not an adequate principle for the amortization of an intangible asset.

The amendments are prospectively applied to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and may be implemented in advance.

- **IAS 27 – Separate financial statements**

The amendments are focused on the individual financial statements and allow the use of the equity method in these financial statements.

The amendments are retrospectively applied to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and may also be implemented in advance.

- **IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative**

Amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and may also be implemented in advance. Implementation of the amendments does not need to be disclosed.

Some highlights in the amendments are as follows:

- An entity should not reduce the comprehensibility of its financial statements by hiding material information with irrelevant information or by aggregating material elements that have a different nature or function.
- The entity does not need not disclose any specific information required by IFRS if the resulting information is not material.
- In the section of other comprehensive income statements and other comprehensive income, the amendments require separate disclosures for the following elements:
  - the proportion of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that will not be reclassified after the statement of income; and
  - The proportion of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method that is reclassified after the statement of income.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Likewise, amendments to IAS 1 are related to the following issues:

- Materiality
- Disaggregation and subtotals
- Notes
- Disclosure of accounting policies
- Other comprehensive income derived from investments accounted for using the equity method

- **IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 – Exception to consolidation of investment entities**

In December 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28, and such amendments are applicable to the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and may also be implemented in advance.

The amendments clarify, among others, that the exception to the preparation of consolidated financial statements is available to a controlling entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all its subsidiaries at fair value in accordance with IFRS 10. Amendments to IAS 28 clarify that the exception to apply the equity method is applicable to an investor in an associate or joint venture if that investor is controlled by an investment entity that measures all its subsidiaries at fair value.

The amendments also explain that the requirement of an investment entity to consolidate a controlled company that provides services related to previous investment activities applies only to controlled entities that are not investment entities.

- **Annual Improvements to IFRS – 2012 – 2014 Cycle**

In September 2014, the IASB issued annual improvements 2012 – 2014 that are applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and may be implemented in advance.

Below is a summary of the main amended rules and the relevant amended subject:

Standard	Amended Subject	Detail
IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"	Changes in methods of disposal of the assets.	The amendment introduces a specific direction when the entity reclassifies an asset (or group of assets) held for sale or held for distribution to the owners. The amendment clarifies that such a change is considered a continuation of the original plan of the provision and that, therefore, an entity must not apply paragraphs 27 to 29 of IFRS 5 in relation to changes in a sales plan in such circumstances.
IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (with amendments resulting from amendments to IFRS 1)	Service Contracts. Applicability of amendments to IFRS 7 to disclosures of offsets in condensed interim financial statements.	The amendment provides additional direction to clarify whether a service contract corresponds to continued participation in the transfer of an asset for the purpose of the disclosure of the asset. In addition, the amendment clarifies that disclosures of offsets are not specifically required for all interim periods. However, disclosures to meet the requirements of IAS 34 "Interim Financial Information" may be included in condensed interim financial statements.
IAS 19 "Employee benefits"	Discount rate: regional market issues.	The amendment clarifies that the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations should be determined by reference to market yields on high-quality corporate bonds at the end of the reporting period. The basis for the conclusions to the amendment also clarifies that the depth of the market of high-quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level consistent with the currency in which the benefits are to be paid. For currencies for which there is no deep market of such high-quality securities, market returns (at the end of the reporting period) of government bonds denominated in that currency are to be used.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

The adoption of the foregoing standards and interpretations or modifications did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Standards or interpretations issued by the IASB, which application is not mandatory as of the date of closing of these consolidated financial statements, therefore have not been adopted by the Group.

- **IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture**

In September 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 10 and IAS 28 to clarify that in transactions involving a controlled company, the extent of the gain or loss to be recognized in the financial statements depends on whether the sold or contributed controlled company is considered a business in accordance with IFRS 3.

On August 10, 2015, the IASB issued a proposal to postpone the effective date of these changes indefinitely depending on the outcome of its research project on accounting by the equity method, which was approved on December 17, 2015.

- **IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments**

In July 2014, the IASB introduced a change in lieu of IAS 39. The standard includes the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting requirements of financial instruments. It is applicable to those annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and may be implemented in advance.

- **IFRS 15 – Income from ordinary activities arising from contracts entered into with customers**

IFRS 15 is in effect for periods to be reported as from January 1, 2018, or afterwards, and may also be implemented in advance. Entities may decide whether to retrospectively apply the model or to use a modified transitional approach, to which the standard will be retrospectively applied only with regard to those contracts that are not completed by the initial date of application (e.g., January 1, 2018 for an entity with a fiscal year ended December 31).

IFRS 15 establishes an extensive and detailed model to be used by entities at the time of accounting for income from contracts entered into with their customers. It will replace the following Income Standards and Interpretations after the effective date:

- IAS 18 Revenue;
- IAS 11 Construction contracts;
- IFRIC 13 Customer loyalty programs;
- IFRIC 15 Agreements for the construction of real estate;
- IFRIC 18 Transfers of assets from customers; and
- SIC 31: Revenue – Barter transactions involving advertising services.

As stated in the heading of the new income standard, IFRS 15 will only cover income from contracts entered into with clients. Under IFRS 15, a customer of an entity is a party that has executed a contract with such entity for the provision of goods and services that are the product of ordinary business activities in exchange for consideration. Unlike the scope of the IAS 18, the recognition and measurement of income from interest and dividends on the debt and investments in shareholders' equity are not contemplated under the scope of IFRS 15. Conversely, they are contemplated under the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (or IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", if such IFRS is adopted in advance).

As mentioned above, the new income standard relies upon a detailed model to explain income from contracts entered into with customers. Its fundamental principle is that an entity should recognize income to represent the transfer of goods or services promised to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

The new income recognition standard adds a five-step approach to income recognition and measurement:

1. Identify the contract entered into with the customer.
2. Identify the separable obligations of the contract.
3. Determine the transaction price.
4. Allocate the transaction price between the obligations of the contract.
5. Recognize the income when the entity meets the obligations.

The new revenue standard has introduced many more prescriptive indications:

- If the contract (or combination of contracts) contains or does not contain more than one of the promised goods or services and, if so, when and how the goods or services should be delivered or provided.
- If the transaction price distributed to each performance obligation should be recognized as income over time or at a specific time. Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes income when the obligation is satisfied, that is, when the control of the goods and services underlying a particular obligation is transferred to the customer. Unlike IAS 18, the new model does not include separate guidelines for the "sale of goods" and the "provision of services"; instead, it requires entities to assess whether income should be recognized over time or at a specific time, regardless of whether such income includes "the sale of goods" or "the provision of services".
- When the transaction price includes an element of estimation of variable payments, the way in which it will affect the amount and the time for the recognition of the income. The concept of variable payment estimation is broad. A transaction price is considered as a variable for discounts, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonds, penalties and contingency agreements. The new model introduces a material condition for variable consideration to be recognized as income: only until it is very unlikely that a significant change in the amount of accumulated income will occur when the uncertainties inherent in the variable payment estimate have been resolved.
- When the execution costs of an agreement and the performance costs thereof may be recognized as an asset.

The Group is still in the process of evaluating the full impact of the IFRS 15 application on its financial statements, although no significant changes are expected in the income recognition criteria described in Note 2.b.11). It is not yet possible to provide a reasonable financial estimate of the effects of the entry into force of this standard until such analyses are completed.

The Group does not intend either to apply the standard in advance or to use the retroactive approach after the adoption thereof.

- **IFRS 16 – Leases**

IFRS 16 is in effect for reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2019 and its implementation in advance is permitted for entities that use IFRS 15 "Revenue from ordinary activities from contracts entered into with customers" prior to the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

IFRS 16 sets out the principles required for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The purpose thereof is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those transactions. The changes incorporated by such standard mainly impact the accounting of tenants. It will replace the following Standards and Interpretations after the effective date thereof:

- IAS 17 “Leases”;

- IFRIC 4 “Determination whether an agreement contains a lease”;

- SIC 15 “Operating leases-incentives”; and

- SIC 27 “Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease”.

This standard applies to all leases, including leases of rights-of-use assets in a sublease, with the exception of specific leases covered by other standards:

- Leases to explore or use minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-renewable resources;

- Leases of biological assets within the scope of IAS 41 “Agriculture” kept by a lessee;

- Contracts included in the scope of application of IFRIC 12 “Service Concession Agreements”;

- Intellectual property licenses granted by a lessor within the scope of IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers”; and

- Rights enjoyed by a lessee under license agreements that are within the scope of IAS 38 “Intangible assets” for items such as movies, videos, games, manuscripts, patents and copyrights.

The new leasing rule has introduced many other prescriptive indications:

- Measurement of the asset by right of use

The cost of the right to use the assets includes the following items:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (as described below);

(b) any rent paid to the lessor prior to the commencement date or on the same date, after discounting any incentive received for the lease;

(c) the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place where the underlying asset is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless such costs are incurred at the time of making of the inventories. The lessee could incur certain obligations as a result of such costs either on the date of commencement of the term of the lease, or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a specified period.

Subsequently, the valuation of the right to use the assets will be based on the cost model or the revaluation model under IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” (recognizing therefore the amortization and impairment in the profit and loss account and, if applicable the revaluation model, revaluations in equity). However, the IFRS 16 requires that the right to use a leased property investment be valued at its fair value under the provisions set forth in IAS 40 “Investment properties” for the investment property it holds.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

- Lease liability

A lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid on that date. Lease payments will be discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease, if that rate could be easily determined. If that rate cannot be easily determined, the lessee will use the incremental rate for the lessee's loans.

Lease liabilities must include the following items:

(a) fixed payments (including essentially fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;

(b) variable payments, which depend on an index or a rate, initially measured by using the index or rate (e.g., payments related to the consumer price index, prices related to a benchmark interest rate such as LIBOR, or payments that vary to reflect changes in market rental prices) on the effective date of the contract;

(c) amounts that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees;

(d) the exercise price of a call option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease period reflects that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate it (i.e., because there is a reasonable certainty thereon).

Subsequently, the lessee will be increasing the liability for the lease to reflect the accrued interest (and recognized in the profit and loss account), deduct the installments that are being paid from such liability and recalculate the book value to reflect any review, amendment to the lease or review of the so-called "in-substance" installments.

- Revision of the lease liability

The lessee must review the lease liability in the following cases:

(a) when there is a change in the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee;

(b) when there is a change in future rental payments to reflect the variation of an index or an interest rate used to determine such rental payments (including, for example, a market rent review);

(c) when there is a change in the term of duration of the lease as a result of a change in the non-cancellable period of the lease (for example, if the lessee does not exercise an option previously included in the determination of the lease period); or

(d) when there is a change in the evaluation of the call option of the underlying asset.

- Lessor's accounting

IFRS 16 requires the lessor to classify the lease as operational or financial. A finance lease is a lease in which substantially all the risks and benefits derived from ownership of the asset are transferred. A lease will be classified as operating if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits derived from the ownership of an underlying asset.

The classification of the lease is made on the effective date of the agreement and is evaluated again only if there is an amendment to the lease. Changes in estimates (e.g., changes in the economic life or in the residual value of the underlying asset) or changes in circumstances (e.g., non-compliance by the lessee) will not result in a new classification of the lease for accounting purposes.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

- Sale and Leaseback Transactions

This type of transaction is dealt with from the point of view of the lessee-seller as lessor-buyer. The fundamental aspect of dealing with such transactions depends on whether the transfer of the relevant asset meets the criteria of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers", to be recognized as a sale.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the full impact of the IFRS 16 application on its financial statements and does not intend to apply such standard in advance.

- **Amendments to IAS 7 – Information disclosure initiative**

In January 2016, the IASB amended IAS 7 and such amendments are to be applied to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, which may be implemented in advance.

The Disclosure Initiative was amended for the purpose of disclosing information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the changes in liabilities (and certain assets) that have occurred during a period, derived from financing activities.

The explanation for the changes must differentiate those "changes from cash flows deriving from financing" from those "changes other than cash".

Also, when explaining changes other than cash, the following sources of changes should be differentiated, to the extent necessary to meet the purpose: (i) changes resulting from the acquisition or loss of control of subsidiaries and other businesses; (ii) the effect of foreign exchange rate changes; (iii) changes in fair value; and (iv) other changes (by separately identifying any variance deemed relevant).

The IASB defines liabilities arising from financing activities as liabilities "for which cash flows were or will be classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows deriving from financing activities". It also emphasizes that new disclosure requirements also relate to changes in financial assets (for example, assets covering liabilities arising from financing activities) if they meet the same definition.

One way to meet the new disclosure requirement is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities.

Finally, the amendments set forth that changes in liabilities arising from financing activities must be disclosed separately from changes in other assets and liabilities.

The Group does not anticipate that the application of the amendments to the standard will have a significant effect on its financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 12 – Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses**

In January 2016, the IASB amended IAS 12 and such amendments are to be applied to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and may be implemented in advance.

The amendment to IAS 12 provides that when an entity assesses whether the taxable profit against which a deductible temporary difference may be available, it will consider whether the tax legislation restricts the sources of taxable income against which it may make deductions at the time of the reversal of that temporary deductible difference. If the tax law does not impose those restrictions, an entity will evaluate a deductible temporary difference in combination with all others. However, if the tax law restricts the use of losses to be deducted against income of a specific type, a deductible temporary difference will be evaluated in combination only with the appropriate rate.

The Group does not anticipate that the application of the amendments to the standard will have a significant effect on its financial statements.

- **Amendments to IFRS 2 – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions**

In June 2016, the IASB amended IFRS 2, and such amendments are to be applied for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and may be implemented in advance.

IFRS 2 has been amended to reflect the following:

- For share-based payment transactions that are settled in cash, the goods or services purchased and the liability which they incur will be measured at the fair value of the liability, subject to the requirements of this standard. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the liability is remeasured at the end of each reporting period, as well as on the settlement date, recognizing any change in fair value in the results for the period.
- The conditions for the irrevocability of concession and conditions other than the irrevocability of the concession, other than market conditions, will not be taken into account when estimating the fair value of the share-based payment that is settled in cash on the date of measurement. Instead, they will be taken into account by adjusting the number of incentives included in the measurement of liabilities arising from the transaction. Accordingly, an amount will be recognized for the goods or services received during the period up to the irrevocability of the concession. This amount will be based on the best available estimate of the number of incentives that are expected to be irrevocable.
- If the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction to be settled in cash are modified to become a share-based payment transaction that is settled by equity securities, such transaction will be accounted for as of the date of the modification. Specifically, (a) a share-based payment transaction that is settled by equity securities is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity securities granted on the date of the modification. The share-based payment transaction settled by equity securities is recognized in equity on the date of the change, in proportion to the goods or services that have been received; (b) the liability for the share-based payment transaction settled in cash on the date of the amendment will be written off in the accounts on the same date; and (c) any difference between the carrying amount of the written off liability and the amount of equity recognized on the date of the change will be recognized immediately in the income statement for such period.

The Group does not anticipate that the application of the amendments to the standard will have a significant effect on its financial statements

- **IFRIC 22 – Transactions in Foreign Currency and Advance Payments**

In December 2016, the IASB approved the interpretation of IFRIC 22 “Transactions in foreign currency and advance payments”, which is applicable for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and may be implemented in advance. The scope of this interpretation applies to a foreign currency transaction (or any part thereof) where an entity recognizes a non-financial asset or non-financial liability arising from the payment or collection of an early consideration before the entity recognizes the asset, expense or related income (or any part thereof that may be appropriate). This interpretation does not apply when an entity measures the related asset, expense or income at the time of the initial recognition: (a) at fair value; or (b) the fair value of the consideration paid or received as of a date other than that of the initial recognition of the non-monetary asset, or non-monetary liability, arising from the anticipated consideration (e.g., measurement of the goodwill by applying the IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”).

The Group does not anticipate that the application of the interpretation of the standard will have a significant effect on its financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

- **Annual improvements to IFRS – 2014 – 2016 Cycle**

In December 2016, the IASB issued the annual improvements 2014 – 2016, which are applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, which may be implemented in advance.

Standard	Amended Subject	Detail
IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"	Elimination of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters of IFRS.	The amendment introduces the deletion of paragraphs that consider the limited exemption of comparative disclosure from IFRS 7 for first-time adopters of IFRS, disclosures of transfers of financial assets and paragraph 39AA considered the annual best improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle.
IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"	Clarification of the scope of the Standard.	The amendment introduces a change in the scope of the standard, considering that the requirements of the standard apply to the equity interests of an entity listed in paragraph 5 that are classified (or included in a group for disposal that is classified) as held for sale or discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations".
IAS 28 "Investments in associates and joint ventures"	Measurement at fair value of an associate or joint venture.	The amendment introduces changes in relation to the exemption and the procedures to be applied to the equity method, clarifies that an entity will apply this exemption or the method separately to each associate or joint venture, in the case of exemption in the initial recognition of the associate or joint venture, and with respect to the method on a date that is the later of: a) when the associate or joint venture that is an investment entity is initially recognized; b) when the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; or c) when the associate or joint venture that is an investment entity becomes a parent company.

The Group does not anticipate that the application of the amendments to the standard will have a significant effect on its financial statements.

2.c) Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The items in the financial statements and areas which require the highest degree of judgment and estimates in the preparation of these financial statements are:

Crude oil and natural gas reserves

Estimating crude oil and gas reserves is an integral part of the Group's decision-making process. The volume of crude oil and gas reserves is used to calculate depreciation using the unit of production ratio and to assess the impairment of the capitalized costs related to the Upstream assets (see Notes 2.b.8 and 2.b.9 and the last paragraph of this Note).

The Group prepares its estimates of crude oil and gas reserves in accordance with the rules and regulations established for the crude oil and natural gas industry by Rule 4-10 (a) of Regulation S-X of the SEC.

Provision for litigation and other contingencies

The final costs arising from litigation and other contingencies, and the perspective given to each issue by the Management of the Company may vary from their estimates due to different interpretations of laws, contracts, opinions and final assessments of the amount of the claims. Changes in the facts or circumstances related to these types of contingencies can have, as a consequence, a significant effect on the amount of the provisions for litigation and other contingencies recorded or the perspective given by the Management of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Provision for environmental costs and obligations for the abandonment of hydrocarbon wells

Given the nature of its operations, the Group is subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things, impose liability on companies for the cost of pollution clean-up and environmental damages resulting from operations. YPF management believes that the Group's operations are in substantial compliance with laws and regulations of Argentina and the countries where the Group operates, relating to the protection of the environment as such laws have historically been interpreted and enforced.

The Group periodically conducts new studies to increase its knowledge of the environmental situation in certain geographic areas where it operates in order to establish the status, cause and remedy of a given environmental issue and, depending on its years of existence, analyze the Argentine Government's possible responsibility for any environmental liabilities existing prior to December 31, 1990. The Group cannot estimate what additional costs, if any, will be required until such studies are completed and evaluated; however, provisional remedial or other measures may be required.

In addition to the hydrocarbon wells abandonment legal obligation, the Group has accrued environmental remediation which evaluations and/or remediation works are probable and can be reasonably estimated, based on the Group's existing remediation program. Legislative changes, on individual costs and/or technologies may cause a re-evaluation of the estimates. The Group cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulation will be enacted in the future or how future laws or regulations will be administered. In the long-term, these potential changes and ongoing studies could materially affect the Group's future results of operations.

The main guidelines on the provision for the obligations for the abandonment of hydrocarbon wells are set forth in detail in Note 2.b.6).

Income tax and deferred income tax

The proper assessment of income tax expenses depends on several factors, including interpretations related to tax treatment for transactions and/or events that are not expressly provided for by current tax law, as well as estimates of the timing and realization of deferred income taxes. The actual collection and payment of income tax expenses may differ from these estimates due to, among others, changes in applicable tax regulations and/or their interpretations, as well as unanticipated future transactions impacting the Group's tax balances.

Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The method used to estimate the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is described in detail in Notes 2.b.8 and 2.b.9.

The impairment analysis is performed on the year-end date or whenever there is evidence of impairment of the recoverable value. As a result of negotiations between Argentine producers and refiners in the second half of 2016, there has been a gradual 6% reduction in the prices of sales of Medanito and Escalante crude oil on the local market (2% monthly as of August 2016). Moreover, in January 2017, the producers and refiners reached a new agreement for the transition to international prices, in which a path of prices was established for the sale of oil in the domestic market, for the purpose of achieving parity with the international market during 2017. This readjustment of prices in the domestic market and other signs that would point to a convergence with international prices in the near future, coupled with a decline in the prices expected in the medium term compared to the estimates as of December 31, 2015, have been considered evidence of impairment of the value of the assets of the CGU Oil—YPF.

Accordingly, the following local market price assumptions have been taken into account for different varieties of crude oil in order to set such expectations: (i) for 2017, it derives from the prices agreed upon between producers and refiners mentioned above which result in prices of US$/bbl 57.5 for Medanito crude oil and US$/bbl 49.1 for Escalante crude oil; (ii) for 2018, 2019 and 2020, the local market prices have been estimated based on the international price estimates based on available analyst consensus; and (iii) subsequently, estimated prices rise based on predicted inflation in the United States.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

For fiscal year 2016, the discount rate used has been 8.67% after taxes (the discount rate used for fiscal year 2015 was 10.33% after taxes).

Based on the aforementioned methodology, the CGU Oil—YPF recorded an impairment charge for property, plant and equipment in the Upstream segment of 34,943 and 2,361 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, mainly due to the expected decrease in the oil price, together with the evolution of cost behavior in terms of macroeconomic variables and the operational behavior of the Company's assets. Originally as of September 30, 2016, an impairment charge of 36,188 had been recorded for this concept and in the fourth quarter of 2016 there was a recovery of 1,245 generated, among others, by a reduction of operational costs estimated in a timely manner and a slight improvement in the projection of international prices, all of which is partially offset by the effect of the variation of reserves with respect to the end of the previous quarter.

The recoverable value of the CGU Oil—YPF, after taxes, amounts to 71,495 and 76,829 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In addition, as of December 31, 2015, the Group had recorded a charge for impairment of property, plant and equipment, with respect to the CGU-Oil—YPF Holdings, which grouped the assets of the crude oil production fields in the United States which amounted to 94, due to a reduction in international crude oil prices. The fair value of the CGU Oil—YPF Holdings amounted to 179. The Group also recorded an impairment charge of intangible assets of 80 related to rights in exploratory areas whose recoverable value was zero. During the current year, this CGU was deconsolidated.

It is difficult to predict with reasonable certainty the expected value of charges or recoveries in the provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment given the numerous factors affecting the asset and cash flows base used in the recoverability analysis. These factors include, but are not limited to, future prices, operating costs and traded savings, exchange rates, investments and traded savings, production and its impact on depletion and base cost, revisions or additions of reserves, and taxation. Consequently, the use value of the assets, calculated on the basis of expected future cash flows, may be significantly affected by other factors insofar as they change.

2.d) Comparative Information

Balance items as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 presented in these financial statements for comparison purposes arise from the consolidated financial statements then ended.

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

- As part of the acquisition by Pampa Energía S.A. ("PEPASA") of the total shares of Petrobras Participaciones S.L., which holds 67.2% of the capital and voting rights of Petrobras Energía S.A. ("PESA"), YPF and PEPASA entered into an agreement subject to certain conditions precedent under which, once the acquisition by PEPASA of shareholding control of PESA has been completed, PESA will transfer to YPF shares in the operating concessions of two areas located in the Neuquén basin with production and high potential for gas development (of the tight and shale type), to be operated by YPF, in the percentages detailed below: (i) 33.33% participation in the Río Neuquén area, located in the Province of Neuquén and in the Province of Río Negro; and (ii) 80% participation in the Aguada de la Arena area, located in the Province of Neuquén. In order to implement this agreement, PEPASA and YPF signed a Framework Agreement for the Financing and Acquisition of Units and a Loan Agreement under which YPF, on July 25, 2016, granted PEPASA a guaranteed loan for the Indirect acquisition of the aforementioned areas in the amount of US$ 140 million, equivalent to the acquisition price of the aforementioned units, which does not differ from the fair value of the participation in said areas. Once PESA's board of directors has approved the assignment, the loan may be applied during the year 2018 to the payment of the acquisition of YPF's shares in concession titles and UT with: (i) PESA and an affiliate of Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. for the Río Neuquén area, and (ii) Petrouruguay S.A. for the Aguada de la Arena area.

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Cont.)

On October 14, 2016, the assignment of the equity interests in the operating concessions between YPF and PEPASA was consummated, as follows: (i) an equity interest of 33.33% in the Río Neuquén area for the sum of US$ 72 million; and (ii) an equity interest of 80% in the Aguada de la Arena area, for the sum of US$ 68 million.

Additionally, see Note 34.

Fiscal year ended on December 31, 2015

– On May 7 2015, Repsol Butano S.A. transferred to YPF shares representing 33.997 % of YPF Gas's capital stock and Repsol Trading S.A. transferred to YPF 17.79% of OTC's capital stock. The amount of the transaction was 161.

Fiscal year ended on December 31, 2014

– On February 12, 2014, YPF and its subsidiary YPF Europe BV (incorporated in January 2014) accepted an offer made by Apache Overseas Inc. and Apache International Finance II S.à r.l. (collectively, "Apache Group") for the acquisition of 100% of Apache's interest in controlled companies which are the owners of assets located in the Argentine Republic, and the acquisition of certain intercompany loans owed by the acquired companies to the Apache Group companies. The price agreed upon by the parties was US$ 786 million, which was canceled through by an initial deposit of US$ 50 million held on February 12, 2014, and the remaining balance was paid on March 13, 2014, the date from which YPF has taken control of the mentioned companies (the "acquisition date").

As a result of the previously described transaction, YPF acquired the following corporate shares: (i) 100% of the capital stock of Apache Canada Argentina Investment S.à r.l. and 100% of the capital stock of Apache Canada Argentina Holdings S.à r.l.; (ii) 100% of the capital stock of Apache Argentina Corporation, through which it will control 65.28% of Apache Petrolera Argentina S.A., and (iii) 34.72% of Apache Petrolera Argentina S.A. Since YPF has acquired 100% of the interest, there is no non-controlling interest recorded.

The fair value of the main identified assets and liabilities of the companies acquired (100% interest values and after consolidation adjustments), which have been incorporated in the Company's balance sheet as of the date of acquisition is disclosed below:

	Fair value at acquisition date
Cash and cash equivalents	95
Assets held for sale	1,538
Inventories	55
Trade receivables	520
Other receivables and other assets	213
Intangible assets – Exploration rights	1,246
Property, plant and equipment	5,469
Provisions	781
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,241
Loans	110
Accounts payables	639
Social security and other taxes payables	134
Income tax liability	24

Below is detailed the information related with revenues, costs and expenses of the acquired companies required by IFRS:

	Since the acquisition date up to December 31, 2014	Since the beginning of the year up to December 31, 2014
Revenues	3,370	4,099
Cost	(2,960)	(3,601)
Gross profit	410	498
Other operating expenses	(232)	(282)
Operating income	178	216
Financial result, net	(78)	(95)
Income tax	560	681
Net income	660	802

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Cont.)

Additionally, YPF and Apache Energía Argentina S.R.L. has entered into a transfer of assets agreement with Pluspetrol S.A. whereby it will transfer, in exchange for US$ 217 million, an interest that belongs to Apache Energía Argentina S.R.L. (a subsidiary of Apache Canada Argentina Holdings S.à.r.l.), in three concessions and four JO agreements, as well as an interest of YPF in a JO agreement. The aforementioned interests correspond to assets located in the Province of Neuquén, with the objective of jointly exploring and developing the Vaca Muerta formation. The mentioned transaction has been approved by the regulatory authority during November 2014.

During October, 2014, the registered names of certain companies have changed as follows: Apache Energía Argentina S.R.L. to YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L.; Apache Natural Resources Petrolera Argentina S.R.L. to YSUR Recursos Naturales S.R.L.; Apache Petrolera Argentina S.A. to YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A.; Apache Argentina Corporation to YSUR Argentina Corporation; Apache Canada Argentina Investment S.à.r.l. to YSUR Argentina Investment S.à.r.l.; and Apache Canada Argentina Holdings S.à.r.l. to YSUR Argentina Holdings S.à.r.l.

In addition, the companies YSUR Argentina Holdings S.à r.l., YSUR Argentina Investment S.à r.l. and YSUR Argentina Corporation were domiciled in Argentina and registered with the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*) on September 26, 2016, under the names of YSUR Participaciones S.A.U., YSUR Inversora S.A.U., and YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U., respectively.

Finally, as of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the companies of the YSUR Group are in the process of merging with YPF. See Note 32 to the individual financial statements.

- On January 31, 2014, YPF acquired Petrobras Argentina S.A.'s 38.45% interest in the JO agreement Puesto Hernández signed between both companies for the exploitation of the Puesto Hernández area (the "Area"). The Area is an exploitation concession located in the Provinces of Neuquén and Mendoza. YPF is the holder of the concession until 2027, which is operated under the aforementioned JO agreement which expired on June 30, 2016 and will be terminated early. Now YPF owns a 100% interest in the Area, and has become the operator. Puesto Hernández currently produces approximately 10,000 barrels per day of light crude oil (Medanito quality). The transaction was completed for the amount of US$ 40.7 million. By becoming the operator of the Area, YPF will be able to accelerate its investment plans to optimize the Area's production potential until 2027. The amount paid was mainly classified as property, plant and equipment.

- On February 7, 2014, YPF acquired Potasio Rio Colorado S.A.'s 50% interest in the JO agreement, Segment 5 Loma La Lata – Sierra Barrosa (known as the "Lajas" formation) signed by YPF and Potasio Rio Colorado S.A. for the exploitation of the Lajas formation concession area (the "Area"). The Area is an exploitation concession, located in the Province of Neuquén. YPF is the holder of the concession which expires in 2027. Exploitation of the Area was conducted under the aforementioned JO agreement. The terms of the JO agreement provided that it would expire upon the earlier of the expiration of the concession or the early termination of any agreement or contract that granted the right to continue exploiting the Area. As a result of the termination of the JO agreement YPF will own a 100% interest in the Area. The consideration for the transaction was US$ 25 million. The amount paid was mainly classified as property, plant and equipment.

- YPF and Sinopec Argentina Exploration and Production, Inc., Sucursal Argentina ("SINOPEC"), are part in a Joint Operating Agreement in the "La Ventana" area, located in the Cuyo basin in the Province of Mendoza, whose original expiration date was December 31, 2016. YPF is the exclusive owner of such exploitation concession whose expiration date was November 14, 2017, and through executive order of the Province of Mendoza No. 1,465/2011 the original expiration date was extended for 10 years, to November 14, 2027, the new concession expiration date. On September 1, 2014 ("effective date") YPF and SINOPEC extended the JOA's expiration date in relation with the Concession for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in the "La Ventana" area, until December 31, 2026. The extension of the Concession and the JOA involve the continuity of the participation of the parties in the rights and commitments that emerge from the Concession and that, as of the effective date, YPF's percentage of participation increased by an additional 10%, reaching 70%. The consideration for the transaction was US$ 44 million, an amount that SINOPEC will pay to YPF for the extension of the Concession. Additionally, the transaction generated an income of 369, which has been charged to "Other operating results, net", in the statement of comprehensive income.

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS (Cont.)

- On December 5, 2014, an agreement has been signed between the Province of Neuquén, Gas y Petróleo del Neuquén S.A., YPF and YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. in which the restructuring of the Joint Operating Agreement has been arranged related to "La Amarga Chica" and "Bajada de Añelo" non-conventional hydrocarbons exploitation concession in which YPF and YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. will hold the following interests: (i) La Amarga Chica, YPF 100% (ii) Bajada de Añelo: YPF 85% and YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. 15%. As compensation for the aforementioned restructuring (a), YPF has made a US$ 41 million payment to the Neuquén Province, US$ 12 million for and on behalf of YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. and (b) YPF and YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. granted in favor of the Province of Neuquén, who thereby contributed to Gas y Petróleo de Neuquén S.A, the totality of YPF and YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L.'s interests in the following areas: (i) Puesto Cortadera; (ii) Loma Negra NI; (iii) Cutral Co Sur; (iv) Neuquén del Medio; (v) Collon Cura Bloque I; and (vi) Bajo Baguales. These transfers became effective on January 1, 2015.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities involve various types of financial risks: market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk). The Group maintains an organizational structure and systems that allow the identification, measurement and control of the risks to which it is exposed.

Market Risk

The market risk to which the Group is exposed is the possibility that the valuation of the Group's financial assets or financial liabilities as well as certain expected cash flows may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, exchange rates or certain other price variables.

The following is a description of these risks as well as a detail of the extent to which the Group is exposed and a sensitivity analysis of possible changes in each of the relevant market variables.

Exchange Rate Risk

The value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different from the Company's functional currency is subject to variations resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. Since YPF's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, the currency that generates the greatest exposure is the Argentine peso (the Argentine legal currency).

The Group does not use derivatives as a hedge against exchange rate fluctuations. While during fiscal year 2015 the Group started to operate with U.S. dollars future exchange rate agreements (until their complete termination in fiscal year 2016), for IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: disclosures" no exchange rate risk arises from financial instruments denominated in the Company's functional currency.

Otherwise, according to the Company's functional currency, and considering the currency exchange process, the fluctuations in the exchange rate related to the financial assets and liabilities' value in pesos does not have any effect in the Other comprehensive income in Shareholders' equity.

The following table provides a breakdown of the effect a variation of 10% in the prevailing exchange rates on the Group's net income, taking into consideration the exposure of financial assets and liabilities denominated in pesos as of December 31, 2016:

	Appreciation (+) / depreciation (-) of exchange rate of peso against U.S. dollar	Income(loss) for fiscal year ended December 31, 2016
Impact on net income before income tax corresponding to financial assets and liabilities	+10%	3,021
	-10%	(3,021)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to risks related to interest rates to different extents, according to the different types of maturities and currencies in which a loan was borrowed or cash was invested.

The Group's short-term financial loans as of December 31, 2016 include negotiable obligations, pre-financing of exports and imports' financing arrangements, local bank credit lines and financial loans with local and international financial institutions. Long-term financial loans include negotiable obligations and financial loans with local and international financial institutions. Approximately 70% (107,976) of the total of the financial loans of the Group is denominated in U.S. dollars, 3% (4,718) is in Swiss francs and the remainder is mainly in Argentine pesos, as of December 31, 2016. These loans are generally used for working capital and investments.

Financial assets mainly include, in addition to trade receivable which have low exposure to interest rate risk, bank deposits, fixed-interest deposits and investments in mutual funds such as "money market" or short-term fixed interest rate instruments.

Historically, the strategy for hedging interest rates is based on the fragmentation of financial counterparts, the diversification of the types of loans taken and, essentially, the maturities of such loans, taking into consideration the different levels of interest along the yield curve in pesos or U.S. dollars, and the amount of the loans based on future expectations and the timing of the future investment outlays to be financed.

The Group does not usually use derivative financial instruments to hedge the risks associated with interest rates.

Changes in interest rates may affect the interest income or expenses derived from financial assets and liabilities tied to a variable interest rate. Additionally, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that accrue interests based on fixed interest rates may also be affected.

The table below provides information about the financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 that accrues interest considering the applicable rate:

	Financial Assets[1]	Financial Liabilities[2]
Fixed interest rate	27	107,656
Variable interest rate	—	46,689
Total	27	154,345

(1) It only includes temporary investments. Does not include trade receivables which mostly do not accrue interest.
(2) Includes only financial loans. Does not include accounts payable which mostly do not accrue interest.

The portion of loans which accrues variable interest rate is mainly exposed to the fluctuations in LIBOR and BADLAR. Approximately 34,774 accrues variable interest of BADLAR plus a maximum spread of 6% and 9,711 accrues variable interest of LIBOR plus a spread between 2.6% and 7.5%.

The table below shows the estimated impact on consolidated comprehensive income that an increase or decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rate would have.

	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in the interest rates (basis points)	Income(loss) for fiscal year ended December 31, 2016
Impact on net income after income tax	+100	(245)
	-100	245

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

Other Price Risks

The Group was not significantly exposed to commodity price risks, as a result, among other reasons, of the existing regulatory, economic and government policies, in force determined that local prices charged for gasoline, diesel and other fuels were not affected in the short-term by fluctuations in the price of such products in international and regional markets. Additionally, the Group was impacted by certain regulations that affected the determination of export prices received by the Group, such as those mentioned in Note 30, which consequently limits the effects of short-term price volatility in the international market.

However, during the course of fiscal year 2016 and in January 2017, the producers and refiners entered into an agreement in which a range of prices was established for the sale of oil on the domestic market, with a minimum Medanito oil reference price of US$55/Bbl and Escalante oil reference price of US$47/Bbl, for the purpose of achieving parity with international markets during fiscal year 2017, subject to compliance with certain variables.

Given this transition process and also in that export duties on external prices were not extended in January 2017, it is possible that the price risk exposure will vary in the future. Should the change in market conditions become relevant, the Group will analyze its management strategy to handle this risk.

In addition, the Group is exposed to the own price risk for investments in financial instruments (public securities, mutual funds and exchange rate agreements used in this fiscal year), which were classified in the statement of financial position as “at fair value through profit or loss”. The Group continuously monitors the change in these investments for significant movements.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Group acquired Argentine National Bonds in U.S. dollars subject to an annual interest rate of 6.875%, maturing in 2021 for a nominal value of US$ 195 million.

As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounts to 18,093.

The following table shows the effect that a 10% variation in the prices of investments in financial instruments would have on the Group’s results as of December 31, 2016:

	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in the prices of investments in financial	Profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2016
Impact on net result before income tax	+10%	1,809
	-10%	(1,809)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is associated with the possibility of a mismatch between the need of funds to meet short, medium or long term obligations.

As mentioned in previous paragraphs, the Group intends to align the maturity profile of its financial debt to be related to its ability to generate enough cash flows for its payment, as well as to finance the projected expenditures for each year. As of December 31, 2016 the availability of liquidity reached 18,557, considering cash of 7,922, other liquid financial assets of 2,835 and available credit lines with banks of 7,800. Additionally, YPF has the ability to issue debt under the negotiable obligations global program originally approved by the Shareholders meeting in 2008 expanded in September 2012, in April 2013, in February 2015 and in April 2016 (see Note 16).

After the process which concluded with the change of shareholders mentioned in Note 25, the Group is still focused on structuring more efficiently the maturity of its debt, in order to facilitate daily operations and to allow the proper financing of planned investments.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

To this end, the Group operates derivative financial instruments (U.S. dollars future exchange rate agreements) as a way of managing liquidity risk, which were fully settled as of December 31, 2016.

The following table sets forth the maturity dates of the Group's financial liabilities as of December 2016:

	December 31, 2016						
	Maturity date						
	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	3 - 4 year	4 - 5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Loans	26,777	28,103	10,919	19,481	18,470	50,595	154,345
Other liabilities	4,390	336	—	—	—	—	4,726
Accounts payable (1)	41,113	1,989	—	—	—	185	43,287
	72,280	30,428	10,919	19,481	18,470	50,780	202,358

(1) The amounts disclosed are the contractual, undiscounted cash flows associated to the financial liabilities given that they do not differ significantly from their face values

Most of the Group's loans contain usual covenants for contracts of this nature. Additionally, approximately 63% of the outstanding loans as of December 31, 2016 are subject to financial covenants related to the leverage ratio and debt service coverage ratio.

A portion of the loans provides that certain changes in control with respect to the Company may constitute an event of default. In addition, part of the loans also contains cross default or cross acceleration provisions (the "Acceleration Clauses") which may result in their advanced enforceability if the debt containing provisions related to change of control becomes in default.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of a third party not complying with its contractual obligations, thus negatively affecting results of operations of the Group.

Credit risk in the Group is measured and controlled on an individual customer basis. The Group has its own systems to conduct a permanent evaluation of credit performance of all of its debtors, and the determination of risk limits with respect to third parties, in line with best practices using for such end internal customer records and external data sources.

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Group to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables. The Group invests excess cash primarily in high liquid investments with financial institutions with a strong credit rating both in Argentina and abroad. In the normal course of business and based on ongoing credit evaluations to its customers, the Group provides credit to its customers and certain related parties. Likewise, the Group accounts for doubtful trade losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, based on specific information regarding its clients.

The provisions for doubtful accounts are measured by the following criteria:

– The aging of the receivable;

– The analysis of the customer's capacity to return the credit granted, also taking into consideration special situations such as the existence of a voluntary reorganization petition, bankruptcy and arrears, and guarantees, among others.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group as of December 31, 2016 based on the type of its financial instruments and without excluding the amounts covered by guarantees and other arrangements mentioned below, is set forth below:

	Maximum exposure as of December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	10,757
Other financial assets	58,378

Considering the maximum exposure to the risk of the Other financial assets based on the concentration variable of the counterparties, credit with the National Government and direct agencies accounts for approximately 32% (13,601), while the Group's remaining debtors are diversified.

Following is the breakdown of the financial assets past due as of December 31, 2016.

	Current trade receivable	Other current receivables
Less than three months past due	28	907
Between three and six months past due	444	697
More than six months past due	3,129	262
	3,601	1,866

At such date, the provision for doubtful trade receivables amounted to 1,084 and the provisions for other doubtful receivables amounted to 35. These provisions are the Group's best estimate of the losses incurred in relation with accounts receivables.

Guarantee Policy

As collateral of the credit limits granted to customers, the Group has several types of guarantees received from them. In the service stations and distributors market, where generally long-term relationships with customers are established, mortgages prevail. For foreign customers, joint and several bonds from their parent companies prevail. In the industrial and transport market, bank guarantees prevail. With a lower presence, the Group has also obtained other guarantees such as credit insurances, surety bonds, guarantee customer – supplier, and car pledges, among others.

The Group has effective guarantees granted by third parties for a total amount of 9,300, 6,277 and 3,676 as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Group executed guarantees received for an amount of 1. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group executed guarantees received for an amount of 2 and 1, respectively.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The different segments in which the Group is organized have in consideration the different activities from which the Group obtains income and incurs expenses. The mentioned organizational structure is based on the way in which the highest authority in the decision-making process analyzes the main financial and operating magnitudes while making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment also considering the Group's business strategy.

Upstream

The Upstream segment carries out all activities related to the oil and natural gas exploration, development and production.

It obtains its revenues from (i) the sale of produced oil to the Downstream segment and, marginally, from its sale to third parties; (ii) the sale of produced gas to the Gas and Power segment; and (iii) the receipt of incentives from the Stimulus Plan for the Excessive Injection of Natural Gas.

Gas and Power

On March 15, 2016, the Gas and Power Executive Vice-presidency was created, and during the current fiscal year, the complete scope of management of this new business unit was determined.

The Gas and Power segment obtains its income from the development of activities related to: (i) the natural gas commercialization to third parties and the Downstream segment, (ii) the commercial and technical operation of LNG regasification terminals in Bahía Blanca and Escobar, by hiring two regasification vessels, (iii) the natural gas distribution, and (iv) the generation of conventional and renewable electricity,

In addition to the proceeds derived from the sale of natural gas to third parties and the intersegment, which is then recognized as a "purchase" to the Upstream segment, Gas and Power accrues a fee in its favor with the Upstream segment to carry out such commercialization.

Downstream

The Downstream segment develops activities related to: (i) oil refining and petrochemical production, (ii) commercialization of refined and petrochemical products obtained from such processes, (iii) logistics related to the transportation of oil and gas to refineries and the transportation and distribution of refined and petrochemical products to be marketed in the different sales channels.

It obtains its income from the marketing mentioned in item (ii) above, which is developed through the Retail, Industry, Agro, LPG, Chemicals and Lubricants and Specialties businesses.

It incurs in all expenses related to the aforementioned activities, including the oil purchase from the Upstream segment and third parties and the natural gas to be consumed in the refinery and petrochemical industrial complexes from the Gas and Power segment.

Central Administration and Others

It covers other activities, not falling into the aforementioned categories, mainly including corporate administrative expenses and assets and construction activities.

Sales between business segments were made at internal transfer prices established by the Group, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Operating income and assets for each segment have been determined after consolidation adjustments.

As required by IFRS 8, comparative information has been given retroactive effect by the creation of the new segment.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

	Upstream	Gas and Power	Downstream	Central Administration and Others	Consolidation Adjustments[1]	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2016						
Revenues from sales	18,745	26,514	162,538	2,303	—	210,100
Revenues from intersegment sales	95,398	3,212	925	7,447	(106,982)	—
Revenues	114,143	29,726	163,463	9,750	(106,982)	210,100
Operating income (loss)	(26,845)	2,008	3,093	(1,615)	(887)	(24,246)
Income (loss) from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	(1)	302	287	—	—	588
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	38,125	290	5,507	830	—	44,752
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets[3]	34,943	—	—	—	—	34,943
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	51,396	2,134	9,839	1,679	—	65,048
Assets	236,173	25,866	125,536	34,739	(1,175)	421,139
For the year ended December 31, 2015						
Revenues from sales	16,044	14,003	124,959	1,130	—	156,136
Revenues from intersegment sales	64,243	2,184	807	6,182	(73,416)	—
Revenues	80,287	16,187	125,766	7,312	(73,416)	156,136
Operating income (loss)	7,535	1,498	6,948	(2,331)	2,938	16,588
Income (loss) from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	—	267	51	—	—	318
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	23,075	255	2,913	442	—	26,685
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets[3]	2,535	—	—	—	—	2,535
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	48,598	469	8,874	1,939	—	59,880
Assets	223,035	13,659	100,146	26,708	(95)	363,453
For the year ended December 31, 2014						
Revenues from sales	8,853	12,810	119,444	835	—	141,942
Revenues from intersegment sales	61,844	1,859	817	5,212	(69,732)	—
Revenues	70,697	14,669	120,261	6,047	(69,732)	141,942
Operating income (loss)	12,353	310	10,668	(3,343)	(246)	19,742
Income (loss) from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	(10)	387	181	—	—	558
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17,180	243	2,202	311	—	19,936
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment [2]	41,371	308	8,084	1,408	—	51,171
Assets	126,228	9,610	58,899	16,356	(2,539)	208,554

(1) Corresponds to the elimination of income among segments of the YPF Group.
(2) Investments in property, plant and equipment net of increases corresponding to YSUR Group at acquisition date, JO Puesto Hernández, Las Lajas and Bajada Añelo – Amarga Chica, and La Ventana agreement at acquisition date of the additional interest. See Note 3.
(3) See Notes 2.c) and 8.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

The distribution of revenues by geographic area, according to the markets for which they are intended, for the years ended on December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and property, plant and equipment by geographic area as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Revenues			Property, plant and equipment		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Argentina	193,707	143,851	126,539	307,350	269,914	156,415
Mercosur and associated countries	7,964	6,302	8,298	664	553	38
Rest of the world	6,142	4,175	4,753	—	438	477
Europe	2,287	1,808	2,352	—	—	—
Total	210,100	156,136	141,942	308,014	270,905	156,930

Intangible assets are mainly geographically located in Argentina.

As of December 31, 2016, no foreign client represents 10% or more of the Group's revenue from its ordinary activities.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The following tables show the financial assets and liabilities by category of financial instrument and a reconciliation to the corresponding line item in the statements of financial position, as appropriate. Since the line items "Trade receivables", "Other receivables", "Accounts payable" and "Other liabilities" contain both financial instruments and non-financial assets and liabilities (such as tax receivables, and receivables and payables in kind, among other) reconciliation is presented in the columns headed "Non-financial assets" and "Non-financial Liabilities".

	2016				
Financial Assets	Financial Assets at amortized cost	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal Financial Assets	Non-financial Assets	Total
Other receivables[1]	8,277	—	8,277	9,145	17,422
Trade receivables[2]	34,816	—	34,816	—	34,816
Investment in financial assets	—	15,285	15,285	—	15,285
Cash and cash equivalents	7,949	2,808	10,757	—	10,757
	51,042	18,093	69,135	9,145	78,280

	2015				
Financial Assets	Financial Assets at amortized cost	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal Financial Assets	Non-financial Assets	Total
Other receivables[1]	6,392	—	6,392	15,574	21,966
Trade receivables[2]	23,428	—	23,428	—	23,428
Investment in financial assets	—	804	804	—	804
Cash and cash equivalents	14,613	774	15,387	—	15,387
	44,433	1,578	46,011	15,574	61,585

	2014				
Financial Assets	Financial Assets at amortized cost	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal Financial Assets	Non-financial Assets	Total
Other receivables[1]	3,096	—	3,096	5,875	8,971
Trade receivables[2]	13,063	—	13,063	—	13,063
Cash and cash equivalents	8,223	1,535	9,758	—	9,758
	24,382	1,535	25,917	5,875	31,792

(1) Does not include the provision for other doubtful receivables.
(2) Does not include the provision for doubtful trade receivables.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Cont.)

	2016				
Financial Liabilities	Financial Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Loans	154,345	—	154,345	—	154,345
Other liabilities	4,726	—	4,726	—	4,726
Accounts payable	43,287	—	43,287	495	43,782
	202,358	—	202,358	495	202,853

	2015				
Financial Liabilities	Financial Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Loans	105,751	—	105,751	—	105,751
Other liabilities	752	—	752	1	753
Accounts payable	39,376	—	39,376	475	39,851
	145,879	—	145,879	476	146,355

	2014				
Financial Liabilities	Financial Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Provisions	718	—	718	28,245	28,963
Loans	49,305	—	49,305	—	49,305
Other liabilities	1,216	—	1,216	2	1,218
Accounts payable	29,336	—	29,336	418	29,754
	80,575	—	80,575	28,665	109,240

Gains and losses on financial instruments are allocated to the following categories:

	2016		
	Financial and non-financial Assets / Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial Assets / Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Interest income	1,472	—	1,472
Interest loss	(18,109)	—	(18,109)
Financial accretion	(3,159)	—	(3,159)
Exchange differences, net	11,611	—	11,611
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	1,826	1,826
Gains on derivative financial instruments	—	213	213
	(8,185)	2,039	(6,146)

	2015		
	Financial and non-financial Assets / Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial Assets / Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Interest income	1,638	—	1,638
Interest loss	(8,618)	—	(8,618)

Financial accretion	(1,987)	—	(1,987)
Exchange differences, net	20,214	—	20,214
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	446	446
Gains on derivative financial instruments	—	464	464
	11,247	910	12,157

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Cont.)

	2014		
	Financial and non-financial Assets / Liabilities at amortized cost	Financial Assets / Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Interest income	1,029	—	1,029
Interest loss	(5,456)	—	(5,456)
Financial accretion	(1,880)	—	(1,880)
Exchange differences, net	7,782	—	7,782
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	297	297
	1,475	297	1,772

Fair value measurements

IFRS 9 defines the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a financial liability settled, between knowledgeable, independent parties in an arm's length transaction. All financial instruments recognized at fair value are allocated to one of the valuation hierarchy levels of IFRS 7. This valuation hierarchy provides for three levels.

In the case of Level 1, valuation is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities that the Group can refer to at the end of the period. A market is deemed active if transactions take place with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity for price information to be available on an ongoing basis. Since a quoted price in an active market is the most reliable indicator of fair value, this should always be used if available. Financial instruments assigned by the Group to this level comprise investments in listed mutual funds and public securities.

In the case of Level 2, fair value is determined by using valuation methods based on inputs directly or indirectly observable in the market. If the financial instrument concerned has a fixed contract period, the inputs used for valuation must be observable for the whole of this period. The Group has not valued financial instruments under this category.

In the case of Level 3, the Group uses valuation techniques not based on inputs observable in the market. This is only permissible insofar as no market data are available. The inputs used reflect the Group's assumptions regarding the factors which market players would consider in their pricing. The Group uses the best available information for this, including internal company data. The Group has not valued financial instruments under this category.

YPF's Finance Division has a team in place in charge of estimating valuation of financial instruments required to be reported in the financial statements, including the fair value of Level-3 instruments. The team directly reports to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). The CFO and the valuation team discuss the valuation methods and results upon the acquisition of a financial instrument and, if necessary, on a quarterly basis, in line with the Group's quarterly reports.

The tables below show the Group's financial assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and their allocation to their fair value levels.

	2016			
Financial Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	53	—	—	53
- Public securities	15,232[1]	—	—	15,232
	15,285	—	—	15,285
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Mutual funds	2,808	—	—	2,808
	2,808	—	—	2,808
	18,093	—	—	18,093

(1) As of December 31, 2016, 7,737 has been classified as noncurrent and 7,495 has been classified as current.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Cont.)

	2015			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	340	—	—	340
- Other financial assets	464	—	—	464
	804	—	—	804
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Mutual funds	774	—	—	774
	774	—	—	774
	1,578	—	—	1,578

	2014			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Mutual funds	1,535	—	—	1,535
	1,535	—	—	1,535

The Group has no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's policy is to acknowledge transfers among the several categories of valuation hierarchies when occurred, or when there are changes in the prevailing circumstances requiring such transfer. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, there were no transfers between the different hierarchies used to determine the fair value of the Group's financial instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of loans, considering unadjusted listed prices (Level 1) for Negotiable Obligations and interest rates offered to the Group (Level 3) for the other financial loans remaining, amounted to 157,133, 106,336 and 53,108 as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The fair value of the following financial assets and financial liabilities do not differ significantly from their book value:

- Other receivables
- Trade receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Accounts payable
- Other liabilities

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2016	2015	2014
Net book value Intangible assets	8,114	7,359	4,393
Provision for impairment of intangible assets	—	(80)	—
	8,114	7,279	4,393

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Cont.)

Changes in the Group's intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Service concession	Exploration rights	Other intangibles	Total
Cost	3,917	801	1,879	6,597
Accumulated amortization	2,551	8	1,592	4,151
Balances as of December 31, 2013	1,366	793	287	2,446
Cost				
Increases	572	3,033	129	3,734[1]
Translation effect	1,212	399	594	2,205
Decreases and reclassifications	6	(2,258)	5	(2,247)[1][2]
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	135	179	155	469
Translation effect	789	2	523	1,314
Decreases and reclassifications	—	(39)	1	(38)
Cost	5,707	1,975	2,607	10,289
Accumulated amortization	3,475	150	2,271	5,896
Balances as of December 31, 2014	2,232	1,825	336	4,393
Cost				
Increases	653	270	190	1,113
Translation effect	3,218	928	1,443	5,589
Decreases and reclassifications	(51)	(183)	20	(214)
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	180	—	143	323
Translation effect	1,904	5	1,296	3,205
Decreases and reclassifications	(6)	—	—	(6)
Cost	9,527	2,990	4,260	16,777
Accumulated amortization	5,553	155	3,710	9,418
Balances as of December 31, 2015	3,974	2,835	550	7,359
Cost				
Increases	642	75	171	888
Translation effect	2,127	612	936	3,675
Decreases and reclassifications	(547)	(584)	127	(1,004)
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	437	—	280	717
Translation effect	1,245	—	848	2,093
Decreases and reclassifications	—	(6)	—	(6)
Cost	11,749	3,093	5,494	20,336
Accumulated amortization	7,235	149	4,838	12,222
Balances as of December 31, 2016	4,514	2,944	656	8,114

(1) Includes 2,784 of acquisitions corresponding to YSUR Group in Argentina at the time of the acquisition date and 1,538 of disposal of assets for the transfer of areas to Pluspetrol S.A, respectively. See Note 3.
(2) Includes 682 reclassified to mineral property, wells and related equipment of property, plant and equipment.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2016	2015	2014
Net book value of property, plant and equipment	345,679	274,122	157,243
Provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment	(1,380)	(762)	(313)
Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment	(36,285)	(2,455)	—
	308,014	270,905	156,930

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

Changes in Group's property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Land and buildings	Mineral property, wells and related equipment	Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	Transportation equipment	Materials and equipment in warehouse	Drilling and work in progress	Exploratory drilling in progress	Furniture, fixtures and installations	Selling equipment	Infrastructure for natural gas distribution
Cost	6,965	179,877	29,267	1,466	5,576	19,840	927	2,267	4,084	2,618
Accumulated depreciation	2,804	133,672	17,611	1,022	—	—	—	1,990	3,034	1,055
Balances as of December 31, 2013	4,161	46,205	11,656	444	5,576	19,840	927	277	1,050	1,563
Cost										
Increases	13	9,248	13	119	8,013	38,531	2,264	82	—	—
Translation effect	1,996	56,540	9,171	431	1,571	6,275	231	690	1,284	—
Decreases and reclassifications	110	19,711	3,630	144	(6,919)	(19,595)	(1,641)	275	152	104
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	161	17,057	1,751	152	—	—	—	235	239	67
Translation effect	814	41,789	5,487	302	—	—	—	596	942	—
Decreases and reclassifications	—	(348)	(7)	(21)	—	—	—	(4)	.	(6
Cost	9,084	265,376	42,081	2,160	8,241	45,051	1,781	3,314	5,520	2,722
Accumulated depreciation	3,779	192,170	24,842	1,455	—	—	—	2,817	4,215	1,116
Balances as of December 31, 2014	5,305	73,206 (1)	17,239	705	8,241	45,051	1,781	497	1,305	1,606
Cost										
Increases	23	(1,140)	7	5	7,823	50,139	2,767	36	1	—
Translation effect	4,630	155,844	23,707	1,155	4,432	24,005	992	1,865	3,640	—
Decreases and reclassifications	212	37,986(8)	3,634	330	(7,018)	(42,392)	(1,893)	388	1,617	209
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	211	22,884	2,289	218	—	—	—	323	345	68
Translation effect	1,934	110,301	14,019	773	—	—	—	1,559	2,361	—
Decreases and reclassifications	(4)	(433) (8)	(12)	(54)	—	—	—	—	—	(3
Cost	13,949	458,066	69,429	3,650	13,478	76,803	3,647	5,603	10,778	2,931
Accumulated depreciation	5,920	324,922	41,138	2,392	—	—	—	4,699	6,921	1,181
Balances as of December 31, 2015	8,029	133,144(1)	28,291	1,258	13,478	76,803	3,647	904	3,857	1,750
Cost										
Increases	140	3,831	1	3	6,968	52,610	1,392	25	—	—
Translation effect	2,975	104,086	16,601	802	2,494	14,602	626	1,260	2,430	—
Decreases and reclassifications	1,365	59,645	26,529	1,096	(8,701)	(91,342)	(3,687)	1,201	1,138	260
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	360	40,729	4,312	414	—	—	—	668	642	75
Translation effect	1,257	73,288	9,288	516	—	—	—	1,052	1,558	—
Decreases and reclassifications	(40)	(6,937)	(3)	(37)	—	—	—	(18)	(2)	45
Cost	18,429	625,628	112,560	5,551	14,239	52,673	1,978	8,089	14,346	3,191
Accumulated depreciation	7,497	432,002	54,735	3,285	—	—	—	6,401	9,119	1,301
Balances as of December 31, 2016	10,932	193,626 (1)	57,825	2,266	14,239	52,673	1,978(2)	1,688	5,227	1,890

(1) Includes 9,147, 8,435 and 6,343 of mineral property as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2016, there are 37 exploratory wells in progress. During year ended on such date, 29 wells were drilled, 36 wells were charged to exploratory ex proved properties which are included in the account Mineral property, wells and related equipment.
(3) Includes 858, 210 and 866 of increases corresponding to Puesto Hernandez, Las Lajas, and Bajada Añelo–Amarga Chica JO, respectively, and 39 corresponding to t additional interest acquisition date.
(4) Includes 6 and 32 of net book value charged to property, plant and equipment provisions for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
(5) Includes 5,469 of increases corresponding to YSUR Group in Argentina on the acquisition date. See Note 3.
(6) Includes 2,243, (1,281) and (268) corresponding to hydrocarbon wells abandonment costs for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
(7) Includes (325) of derecognition of areas transferred by YPF and YSUR mentioned in Note 3.
(8) Includes (2,671) residual value for the El Orejano area; (226) corresponding to the decrease in participation in the Magallanes area; and (8) corresponding to the dec Cortadera area.
(9) Includes reductions for the deconsolidation of subsidiaries of 500, net.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

The Group capitalizes the financial cost as a part of the cost of the assets. For the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the rate of capitalization has been 13.03%, 12.01% and 12.29%, respectively, and the amount capitalized amounted to 1,234, 1,003 and 574, respectively, for the years mentioned above.

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment for the years ended December, 31 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at beginning of year	762	313	166
Increase charged to expenses	428	243	133
Decreases charged to income	—	—	(4)
Amounts incurred due to utilization	(2)	(6)	(32)
Translation differences	192	212	50
Amount at end of year	1,380	762	313

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment for 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at beginning of year	2,455	—	—
Increase charged to expenses	36,188[1]	2,455	—
Decrease charged to income	(1,245)[1]	—	—
Depreciation	(2,877)[2]	—	—
Translation differences	1,869	—	—
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(105)	—	—
Amount at end of year	36,285	2,455	—

(1) See Note 2.c).
(2) Included in "Depreciation of property, plant and equipment" in Note 21.

Set forth below is the cost evolution for the exploratory wells in evaluation stage as of the years ended on December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at beginning of year	1,777	993	710
Additions pending the determination of proved reserves	1,112	1,219	921
Decreases charged to exploration expenses	(700)	(479)	(336)
Decrease of assets assignment	(15)	(89)	(336)
Reclassifications to mineral property, wells and related equipment with proved reserves	(1,004)	(466)	(188)
Translation difference	305	599	222
Amount at end of year	1,475	1,777	993

The following table shows the capitalized cost for exploratory wells for a period greater than a year and the number of projects related as of December 31, 2016.

	Amount	Number of projects	Number of Wells
Between 1 and 5 years	551	4	4

9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Group does not participate in subsidiaries with a significant non-controlling interest. Furthermore, no investments in associates or joint ventures are deemed individually material.

The following table shows the value of the investments in associates and joint ventures at an aggregate level, considering that none of the individual companies is material, as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount of investments in associates	1,478	1,248	757
Amount of investments in joint ventures	4,022	3,135	2,430
Provision for impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	(12)	(12)	(12)
	5,488	4,371	3,175
Disclosed in investments in associates and joint ventures	5,488	4,372	3,177
Disclosed in Other liabilities	—	1	2

9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The main movements during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, which affected the value of the aforementioned investments, correspond to:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at the beginning of year	4,371	3,175	1,998
Acquisitions and contributions	448	163	448
Income on investments in associates and joint ventures	588	318	558
Conversion differences	601	999	470
Distributed dividends	(520)	(280)	(299)
Other movements	—	(4)	—
Amount at the end of year	5,488	4,371	3,175

The following table shows the principal amounts of the results of the investments in associates and joint ventures of the Group, calculated according to the equity value therein, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The Group has adjusted, if applicable, the values reported by these companies to adapt them to the accounting criteria used by the Group for the calculation of the proportional equity value in the aforementioned dates:

	Associates			Joint ventures		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	225	321	234	363	(3)	324
Other comprehensive income	35	50	18	566	949	452
Comprehensive income for the year	260	371	252	929	946	776

– On May 13, 2016, the companies Y-GEN I and Y-GEN II were created, for the purpose of submitting a bid to the tender No. 21/2016 launched by the MINEM, for the new generation of energy and thermal power, which, if adjudicated, they would enter into with Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico S.A. ("CAMMESA") a contract of sale of offered energy for a term of between 5 and 10 years, as offered, and with a price denominated in U.S. dollars. The created companies submitted their bids for the construction of new thermal power plants in Loma Campana (Añelo, Province of Neuquén) and in Central El Bracho (Province of Tucumán), which were finally awarded.

  In both companies, 66.67% of the shareholding is owned by the subsidiary YPF EE ("Managing Shareholder") and the remaining 33.33% is owned by Guayama PR Holdings ("Non-Managing Shareholder") of the General Electric Group. According to the shareholders' agreement, the shareholders must contribute the necessary funds as capital contributions during the current financial year and the next two fiscal years (as of December 31, 2016, the shareholders have contributed 448). There is also a service agreement between both companies and YPF EE, under which YPF EE has the responsibility as Managing Shareholder to, among other things, perform certain administration tasks of the companies.

  The Group has followed the guidelines set forth in IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" and has concluded that it exercises joint control over Y-GEN I and Y-GEN II. As a result, it has applied IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" which defines these companies as joint ventures, and has measured them in accordance with the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 "Investments in associates and joint ventures".

  Some of the main assumptions under evaluation were as follows: (i) Contractually, both shareholders exercise joint control over each of the companies, so any decisions on their relevant activities are taken jointly, requiring their unanimous vote to do so and there is no power of one party (shareholder) over the other in relation to the investment, regardless of the different percentages of ownership thereof; (ii) there is no power as defined in IFRS 10 of one party to the detriment of another, either in relation to the voting rights in the nomination of directors or even personnel (whether key or not), in the management of the entity to benefit itself or to unilaterally modify the variable return on investment, or ultimately to unilaterally address any of the decisions associated with the relevant activities.

  Finally, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the aforementioned companies had not performed any relevant transactions, other than the execution of the agreements that were the subject matter of their creation.

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9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows information of the subsidiaries:

	Information of the issuer							
	Description of the Securities						Last Financial S	
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capita stock	
Subsidiaries:[9]								
YPF International S.A.[7]	Common	Bs. 100	66,897	Investment	Street La Plata 19, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, República de Bolivia	12-31-16	1	
YPF Holdings Inc.[7]	Common	US$0.01	810,614	Investment and finance	10333 Richmond Avenue I, Suite 1050, TX, U.S.A.	12-31-16	10,52	
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	Common	$ 1	163,701,747	Commercial management of YPF's gas stations	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	16	
A-Evangelista S.A.	Common	$ 1	307,095,088	Engineering and construction services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	30	
YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.	Common	$ 1	50,000	Wells perforation and/or reparation services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	—	
Metrogas S.A.	Common	$ 1	398,419,700	Providing the public service of natural gas distribution	Gregorio Aráoz de Lamadrid 1360, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	12-31-16	56	
YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.	Common	$ 1	30,006,540	Exploration, development, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, and generation, transportation and marketing of electric power	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	3	
YPF Chile S.A.[7]	Common	— —	50,968,649	Lubricants and aviation fuels trading and hydrocarbons research and exploration	Villarica 322; Módulo B1, Qilicura, Santiago	12-31-16	72	
YPF Tecnología S.A.	Common	$ 1	234,291,000	Investigation, development, production and marketing of technologies, knowledge, goods and services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	45	
YPF Europe B.V.[7]	Common	US$0.01	15,660,437,309	Investment and finance	Prins Bernardplein 200, 1097 JB, Amsterdam, Holanda	12-31-16	—	
YSUR Inversora S.A.U.[7]	Common	$ 1	2,656,573,000	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	2,65	
YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U.[7]	Common	$ 1	230,281,000	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	23	
YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A. [7]	Common	$ 1	634,284,566	Exploration, extraction, exploitation, storage, transportation, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, as well as other operations related thereto	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	63	
Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.	Common	$ 1	17,043,060	Exploration, exploitation, processing, management, storage and transport of all	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	1	

	types of minerals; assembly, construction and operation of facilities and structures and processing of products related to mining

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9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows the investments in associates and joint ventures:

	12-31-2016											
	Description of the Securities					Information of the issuer						
								Last Financial Statements Available				
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book value[3]	Cost[2]	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital stock	Net profit (loss)	Eq
Joint ventures:											
Compañía Mega S.A.[7] [6]	Common	$ 1	244,246,140	1,208	—	Separation, fractionation and transportation of natural gas liquids	San Martín 344, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	643	735	1
Profertil S.A.[7]	Common	$ 1	391,291,320	1,897	—	Production and marketing of fertilizers	Alicia Moreau de Justo 740, P. 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	783	600	1
Refinería del Norte S.A.	Common	$ 1	45,803,655	468	—	Refining	Maipú 1, P. 2º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	92	25	
				3,573	—						
Associates:											
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	Common	$ 10	4,072,749	174[1]	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	110	125	
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	Common	$ 10	476,034	94	—	Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P. 11º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	14	36	
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	Common	$ 10	351,167	184	—	Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Terminal Marítima Puerto Rosales – Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.	12-31-16	12	181	
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	$ 1	15,579,578	33	—	Gas transportation by pipeline	San Martín 323, P.13°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-15	156	54	
Central Dock Sud S.A.	Common	$ 0.01	11,869,095,145	175	136	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	1,231	177	1
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.											

	Common	$	1	355,270,303	569	445	Investment and finance	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	829	126	1
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.												
	Preferred	$	1	12,135,167	37	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	34	20	
YPF Gas S.A												
	Common	$	1	175,997,158	172	—	Gas fractionation, bottling, distribution and transport for industrial and/or residential use	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	176	(25)	
Other companies:												
Other [4]	—	—			489	139	—	—	—	—	—	
					1,927	720						
					5,500	720						

(1) Holding shareholder's equity, net of intercompany profits (losses).
(2) Cost net of cash dividends and stock redemption.
(3) Holding in shareholders' equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF accounting principles.
(4) Includes Gasoducto del Pacífico (Cayman) Ltd., A&C Pipeline Holding Company, Poligás Luján S.A.C.I.,Oleoducto Transandino (Chile) S.A., Bizoy S.A., Civeny S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica III S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica IV S.R.L.
(5) Additionally, the Company has a 29.99% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
(6) As stipulated by shareholders' agreement, joint control is held in this company by shareholders.
(7) The U.S. dollar has been defined as the functional currency of this company.
(8) No value is disclosed as the carrying value is less than 1.
(9) Additionally consolidates Compañía Minera de Argentina S.A., YPF Services USA Corp, YPF Perú S.A.C., YPF Brasil Comercio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda, Wokl S.A.S., Miwen S.A., Eleran Inversiones 2011 S.A.U., YSUR Participaciones S.A.U., Lestery S.A., Energía Andina S.A and EOG Resources Netherlands B.V

10. INVENTORIES

	2016	2015	2014
Refined products	13,390	10,709	7,720
Crude oil and natural gas	6,551	7,155	4,187
Products in process	411	169	99
Construction works in progress for third parties	12	85	271
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	1,456	1,140	724
	21,820(1)	19,258(1)	13,001(1)

(1) As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the cost of inventories does not exceed their realization net value.

11. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016		2015		2014	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade	—	1,733	—	928	—	664
Tax credit, export rebates and production incentives	291	4,648	304	8,058	130	1,066
Loans to third parties and balances with related parties (1)	2,495(3)	1,703	297	2,366	231	53
Collateral deposits	17	214	318	895	528	435
Prepaid expenses	159	702	198	682	39	451
Advances and loans to employees	12	335	8	285	7	299
Advances to suppliers and custom agents (2)	—	1,691	—	3,147	—	2,224
Receivables with partners in JO	816	1,361	1,118	1,881	612	764
Insurance receivables (4)	—	—	—	808	—	1,068
Miscellaneous	134	1,111	271	402	151	249
	3,924	13,498	2,514	19,452	1,698	7,273
Provision for other doubtful receivables	(15)	(42)	(13)	(39)	(7)	(103)
	3,909	13,456	2,501	19,413	1,691	7,170

(1) See Note 31 for information about related parties.
(2) Includes among others, advances to customs agents for the payment of taxes and import rights related to the imports of fuels and goods.
(3) Includes the loan granted to Pampa Energía S.A. See Note 3.
(4) See Note 28.a).

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2016		2015		2014	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Accounts receivable and related parties (1)	87	34,729	469	22,959	26	13,037
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	(1,084)	—	(848)	(7)	(866)
	87	33,645	469	22,111	19	12,171

(1) See Note 31 for information about related parties.

Changes in the provision for doubtful trade receivables

	2016		2015		2014	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Amount at beginning of year	—	848	7	866	6	652
Increases charged to expenses	—	197	—	313	—	210
Decreases charged to income	—	(28)	—	(412)	—	(41)

Amounts incurred due to utilization	—	—	(7)	(17)	—	(4)
Translation differences	—	67	—	98	1	49
Amount at end of year	—	1,084	—	848	7	866

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015	2014
Cash	7,922	13,920	6,731
Short-term investments	27	693	1,492
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [1]	2,808	774	1,535
	10,757	15,387	9,758

(1) See Note 6.

14. PROVISIONS

Changes in the Group's provisions for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Provision for pending lawsuits and contingencies		Provision for environmental liabilities		Provision for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations		Provision for p
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Amount as of December 31, 2013	5,020	159	764	926	13,220	289	168
Increases charged to expenses	3,367	24	1,066	—	1,366	3	11
Decreases charged to income	(465)	(82)	—	—	—	—	(27)
Increase from subsidiaries acquisition	20	—	21	2	724	14	—
Increase from JO interest acquisition	—	—	—	—	339	153	—
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	(5)	(1,126)	—	(621)	(61)	(136)	(14)
Exchange and translation differences, net	930	23	175	81	2,772	48	67
Reclassifications and other movements	(1,853)	1,853	(757)	757	(273)[1]	5[1]	(11)
Amount as of December 31, 2014	7,014	851	1,269	1,145	18,087	376	194
Increases charged to expenses	2,062	95	986	—	1.694	—	23
Decreases charged to income	(434)	(141)	—	—	(314)	—	—
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	—	(374)	—	(1,030)	—	(283)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	2,383	10	464	186	10,109	159	102
Change of interest in JO charged to expenses	—	—	—	—	—	(504)	—
Reclassifications and other movements	(650)	(292)	(1,099)	1,099	(2,196)[1]	681[1]	(71)
Amount as of December 31, 2015	10,375	149	1,620	1,400	27,380	429	248
Increases charged to expenses	1,579	335	962	32	3,023	—	97
Decreases charged to income	(158)	(258)	—	—	(10)	(77)	(1)
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	9	(239)	—	(869)	(48)	(584)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	1,221	7	159	52	6,245	94	26
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(2,213)	(11)	(1,351)	(607)	(515)	—	(357)
Reclassifications and other movements	(1,608)[2]	586	(860)	860	1,548[1]	695[1]	(13)
Amount as of December 31, 2016	9,205	569	530	868	37,623	557	—

(1) Includes 2,243, (1,281) and (268) from abandonment of hydrocarbon well obligation costs which have counterpart in assets for th
2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively; (226) from the derecognition for changes in interest in the Magallanes area with counterpart ir
2015; and (8) of the derecognition of the Puesto Cortadera area with counterpart in assets as of December 31, 2015.

(2) Includes (950) corresponding to resolutions for contractual claims that were reclassified to Other liabilities and (75) correspondin
reclassified to Taxes payable.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

The Group is party to a number of labor, commercial, civil, tax, criminal, environmental, customs and administrative proceedings that, either alone or in combination with other proceedings, could, if resolved in whole or in part adversely against it, result in the imposition of material costs, fines, judgments or other losses. While the Group believes that such risks have been provisioned appropriately based on the opinions and advice of our legal advisors and in accordance with applicable accounting standards, certain loss contingencies are subject to change as new information develops and results of the presented evidence is obtained, among others. It is possible that losses resulting from such risks, if proceedings are decided in whole or in part adversely to the Group, could significantly exceed the recorded provisions.

Additionally, due to its operations, the Group is subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things, impose liability on companies for the cost of pollution clean-up and environmental damages resulting from operations. Management believes that the Group's operations are in substantial compliance with laws and regulations currently in force relating to the protection of the environment as such laws have historically been interpreted and enforced.

However, the Group is periodically conducting new studies to increase its knowledge concerning the environmental situation in certain geographic areas where the Group operates in Argentina, in order to establish their status, causes and necessary remediation and, based on the aging of the environmental issue, to analyze the possible responsibility of the Argentine Government, in accordance with the contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government for which YPF has the right of indemnity for liabilities existing as of December 31, 1990. Until these studies are completed and evaluated, the Company cannot estimate what additional costs, if any, will be required. However, it is possible that other work, including provisional remedial measures, may be required.

14.a) Provision for litigation and contingencies

As of December 31, 2016, the Group has accrued pending lawsuits, claims and contingencies which are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The most significant pending lawsuits and contingencies accrued are described in the following paragraphs.

14.a.1) Liabilities and contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government before 1990

The YPF Privatization Law provided for the assumption by the Argentine Government of certain liabilities of the predecessor as of December 31, 1990. In certain lawsuits related to events or acts that took place before December 31, 1990, YPF has been required to advance the payments established in certain judicial decisions. YPF has the right to be reimbursed for these payments by the Argentine Government pursuant to the above-mentioned indemnity.

14.a.2) Claims arising from restrictions in the natural gas market

- *"Deliver or Pay" Claims ("DOP")*

Pursuant to Resolution No. 265/2004 of the Secretariat of Energy, the Argentine Government created a program of useful curtailment of natural gas exports and their associated transportation services. Such program was initially implemented by means of Regulation No. 27/2004 of the Under-Secretariat of Fuels, which was subsequently substituted by the Program of Rationalization of Gas Exports and Use of Transportation Capacity (the "Program") approved by Resolution No. 659/2004 of the Secretariat of Energy. Additionally, Resolution No. 752/2005 provided that industrial users and thermal generators (which according to this resolution will have to request volumes of gas directly from the producers) could also acquire the natural gas from the cutbacks on natural gas exports through the "Permanent Additional Injection" mechanism created by this resolution. Through the Program and/or the Permanent Additional Injection, the Argentine Government requires natural gas exporting producers to deliver additional volumes to the domestic market in order to satisfy natural gas demand of certain consumers in the Argentine market ("Additional Injection Requirements"). Such additional volumes are not contractually committed by YPF, which is thus forced to affect natural gas exports, which execution has been conditioned. The mechanisms established by the Resolutions No. 659/2004 and 752/2005 have been adapted by Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 599/2007, which modifies the conditions for the imposition of the requirements, depending on whether the producers have signed the proposed agreement, ratified by such resolution, between the Secretariat of Energy and the producers.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

Also, Resolution No. 1410/2010 of the ENARGAS approved the procedure which sets new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the natural gas industry, imposing new and more severe regulations to the producers' availability of natural gas (*Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas*). Additionally, the Argentine Government, through instructions made using different procedures, has ordered limitations on natural gas exports (in conjunction with the Program and the Permanent Additional Injection, named the "Export Administration"). On January 5, 2012, the Official Gazette published Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 172, which temporarily extends the rules and criteria established by Resolution No. 599/07, until new legislation replaces the resolution previously mentioned. This resolution was appealed on February 17, 2012 by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Secretariat of Energy.

As a result of the resolutions mentioned before, in several occasions since 2004, YPF has been forced to suspend, either totally or partially, its natural gas deliveries to some of its export clients, with whom YPF has undertaken firm commitments to deliver natural gas.

YPF has challenged the Program, the Permanent Additional Injection and the Additional Injection Requirements, established by Secretariat of Energy Resolutions No. 599/2007 and 172/2011 and ENARGAS Resolution No. 1410/2010, as arbitrary and illegitimate, and has invoked vis-à-vis the relevant clients that the Export Administration constitute a fortuitous case or force majeure event (act of authority) that releases YPF from any liability and/or penalty for the failure to deliver the contractual volumes. These clients have rejected the force majeure argument invoked by YPF, and some of them have demanded the payment of indemnifications and/or penalties for the failure to comply with firm supply commitments, and/or reserved their rights to future claims in such respect (the "Claims"). On December 9, 2015, the ENARGAS rejected YPF's challenge to Resolution No. 1410/2010.

Costs from contractual penalties arising from the failure to deliver natural gas up until December 31, 2016, have been provisioned to the extent that such costs are probable and can be reasonably estimated.

- *AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. ("AESU") and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. ("TGM")*

On June 25, 2008, AESU claimed damages in a total amount of US$ 28.1 million for natural gas "deliver or pay" penalties for cutbacks accumulated from September 16, 2007 until June 25, 2008, and also claimed an additional amount of US$ 2.7 million for natural gas "deliver or pay" penalties for cutbacks accumulated from January 18, 2006 until December 1, 2006. YPF has rejected both claims. On September 15, 2008, AESU notified YPF of the interruption of the fulfillment of its commitments alleging delay and breach of YPF obligations. YPF has rejected the arguments of this notification. On December 4, 2008, YPF notified AESU that, having ceased the force majeure conditions pursuant to the contract in force, it would suspend its delivery commitments, due to repeated breaches of AESU obligations. AESU has rejected this notification. On December 30, 2008, AESU rejected YPF's right to suspend its natural gas deliveries. On March 20, 2009 AESU formally notified YPF of the termination of the contract. On April 6, 2009, YPF promoted an arbitration process at the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC") against AESU, Companhía do Gas do Estado do Río Grande do Sul ("SULGAS") and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. ("TGM"). On the same date, YPF was notified by the ICC of an arbitration process initiated by AESU and SULGAS against YPF in which they claim, among other matters considered inadmissible by YPF, consequential loss, AESU's plant dismantling costs and the payment of "deliver or pay" penalties mentioned above, all of which totaled approximately US$ 1,052 million.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

Additionally, YPF was notified of the arbitration process brought by TGM at the ICC, claiming from YPF the payment of approximately US$ 10 million plus interest up to the date of effective payment, in connection with the payment of invoices related to the Transportation Gas Contract entered into in September 1998 between YPF and TGM, associated with the aforementioned exportation of natural gas contract signed with AESU. On April 8, 2009 YPF requested that this claim be rejected and counterclaimed for the termination of the natural gas transportation contract based on its termination rights upon the termination by AESU and SULGAS of the related natural gas export contract. In turn, YPF initiated an arbitration process at the ICC against TGM, among others. YPF received the reply to the complaint from TGM, which requested the full rejection of YPF's claims and filed a counterclaim against YPF asking the Arbitration Tribunal to require YPF to compensate TGM for all present and future damages suffered by TGM due to the termination of the Transportation Gas Contract and the Memorandum of Agreement dated on October 2, 1998, through which YPF undertook to pay irrevocable non-capital contributions to TGM in return for the Uruguayana Project pipeline expansion, and to require AESU and SULGAS (in the case the Arbitration Tribunal finds that the termination of the Gas Contract occurred due to the failure of AESU or SULGAS) to indemnify all damages caused by such termination to TGM jointly and severally. Additionally, on July 10, 2009, TGM increased the amount of its claim to US$ 17 million and claimed an additional amount of approximately US$ 366 million for loss of profits, both considered inappropriate by YPF, and thus, rejected in its answer to such additional claim.

On April 6, 2011, the Arbitration Tribunal appointed in the "YPF vs. AESU" arbitration decided to sustain YPF's motion, and determined the consolidation of all the related arbitrations ("AESU vs. YPF", "TGM vs. YPF" and "YPF vs. AESU") in the "YPF vs. AESU" arbitration. Consequently, AESU and TGM desisted from and abandoned their respective arbitrations, and all the matters claimed in the three proceedings are to be resolved in the "YPF vs. AESU" arbitration. On April 19 and 24, 2012, AESU and SULGAS presented new evidence claiming their admission in the arbitration process. YPF and TGM made their observations about the evidence on April 27, 2012. On May 1, 2012, the Arbitration Tribunal denied the admission of such evidence and ruled that the evidence would be accepted if the Tribunal considered it necessary.

On May 24, 2013 YPF was notified of the partial award decreed by a majority in the ICC Arbitration "YPF vs. AESU and TGM" whereby YPF was deemed responsible for the termination in 2009 of natural gas export and transportation contracts signed with AESU and TGM. Such award only decides on the responsibility of the parties, leaving the determination of the damages that could exist subject to the subsequent proceedings before the same Tribunal. Moreover, the Tribunal rejected the admissibility of "deliver or pay" claims asserted by SULGAS and AESU for the years 2007 and 2008 for a value of US$ 28 million and for the year 2006 for US$ 2.4 million. On May 31, 2013 YPF filed with the Arbitration Tribunal a writ of nullity, in addition to making several presentations in order to safeguard its rights. Against the rejection of the writ of nullity, on August 5, 2013 YPF filed an appeal with the Argentinian Court in Commercial matters. On October 24, 2013, the Argentinian Court in Commercial matters declared its incompetency and submitted the file to the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal. On December 16, 2013, the acting prosecutor issued an opinion supporting the jurisdiction of the court.

Besides, on October 17, 2013 the Arbitration Tribunal decided to resume the arbitration and set a procedural schedule for the damages stage, which was developed in 2014 and 2015 during which the reports of the experts proposed by the parties occurred.

On December 27, 2013, the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal hearing Administrative Litigation matters was moved to grant the reconsideration motion from denial on appeal, then sustaining the appeal for procedural violations and declaring that the grant thereof shall have stay effects in connection with the arbitration process. In addition, the court was moved to grant, until the appeal for procedural violations is finally admitted, a restrictive injunction to prevent the development of the arbitration process while a decision on the reconsideration motion from denial on appeal and on the appeal for procedural violations filed by YPF is pending.

On January 10, 2014, YPF was served with the complaint for damages filed by AESU with the Arbitration Tribunal claiming a total amount of US$ 815.5 million and also with the complaint for damages filed by TGM with the Arbitration Tribunal claiming a total amount of US$ 362.6 million. On April 25, 2014, YPF filed a reply to the complaint for damages with the Arbitration Tribunal rejecting the alleged sums claimed by TGM and AESU based on the fact that the said amounts are disproportionate due to errors in the technical valuations attached. On July 8, 2014, TGM filed an answer to the reply with the Arbitration Tribunal, which was in turn responded to by YPF on September 23, 2014 by filing a second answer thereto.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

On October 7, 2014, the Federal Court of Appeals hearing Administrative Litigation matters, besides its jurisdiction in the application of the writ of nullity, ordered the suspension of the court calendar related to the second stage of its arbitration process until a final court decision was rendered on the writ of nullity filed by YPF against the arbitral award on adjudication of liability. On October 8, 2014, the Arbitration Tribunal was served with notice of the decision rendered by the said Federal Court of Appeals and on October 31, 2014, the Arbitration Tribunal determined to suspend the arbitration process until February 2, 2015. On November 5, 2014, YPF was notified of the extraordinary appeal filed by TGM against the resolution of suspension of the court schedule issued by the mentioned Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal. YPF answered such appeal on November 19, 2014, and on December 30, 2014, the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal dismissed the extraordinary appeal filed by TGM. On April 24, 2015, the Arbitration Tribunal resumed the proceedings and invited the parties to consult with each other regarding the continuation of the arbitration and to provide joint or individual report on next steps. YPF notified the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal of the decision on April 27, 2015 given that its order to suspend the arbitration proceedings was in effect. On July 2, 2015, the Arbitration Tribunal ordered hearings for the second stage of arbitration to take place on November 16 and 17, 2015. Although the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal ordered the suspension of the second stage of the arbitration, the hearings proceeded without the presence of TGM and YPF. On December 4, 2015, YPF presented a document to the Arbitration Tribunal claiming the nullity of the mediation. On December 23, 2015, the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal granted the nullity request and vacated the partial arbitral award. On the same date, YPF notified the Arbitration Tribunal of the decision and requested the termination of the arbitration proceeding. On February 3, 2016, TGM filed an extraordinary appeal against the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal ruling to the National Supreme Court of Justice ("CSJN"). On February 2, 2016, AESU and SULGAS filed a nullity request against the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal ruling, and on February 23, 2016, the Tribunal rejected the request in limine. AESU and SULGAS filed a motion before the CSJN contesting this rejection, which was communicated to YPF on March 31, 2016. On the same date, the Court of Appeals rejected the motion to appeal before the CSJN filed by TGM on February 2, 2016.

In turn, AESU filed a motion to the Uruguayan courts demanding the nullity of the Arbitration Tribunal's decision ordering the suspension of the arbitration proceedings and a restrictive injunction to prevent YPF from interrupting the development of the arbitration. AESU tried to notify YPF of the various decisions rendered by the Uruguayan courts through letters rogatory, and YPF has objected to such notification and also before the Argentine courts involved therein on the grounds of formal defects in such intended notification and also arguing that Uruguayan courts have no competence to deal with matters of this kind. On July 16, 2015, the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal 3 rejected one of the judicial petitions, through which AESU tried to serve the nullity petition of the Arbitration Tribunal that declared the suspension of the arbitration. On September 4, 2015, AESU requested an appeal. On December 23, 2015, the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal rejected the appeal and confirmed the resolution of the lower court.

On April 26, 2016, Division IV of the Court denied the motion filed by AESU and SULGAS (which was communicated to YPF on March 31, 2016) and passed a new resolution declaring the nullity and ineffectiveness of all proceedings filed by the parties until then and by the Arbitration Tribunal regarding the second stage of the arbitration, on the basis that they lacked legal grounds. In turn, the resolution reiterates the legal order arising from Section 34, subsection 5, paragraph b, of the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code of Procedures ("CPCCN"), advising the Arbitration Tribunal that it may not issue any resolution regarding the second stage of the arbitration, including a final award of damages, and also advising AESU, SULGAS and TGM that any of their respective acts to that end or any act of the Arbitration Tribunal that might involve them, in violation of the above referred judgment, will be evaluated by the court in the exercise of its powers granted by the CPCCN as process manager (pursuant to section 45 and related sections). In addition, this Division was ordered to notify the Arbitration Tribunal and the International Arbitration Secretary's Office for the ICC, advising them that the Arbitration Tribunal is not in a position to issue an award in accordance with applicable law.

This resolution was communicated by YPF to the Arbitration Tribunal, the parties and the ICC. On the same date but following this notification, YPF was given notice of the arbitration damages award issued by a majority of the Arbitration Tribunal, whereby the Company was ordered to pay damages of US$ 185 million to AESU for the early termination of the gas export contract in 2009 and on account of the "delivery or pay" penalty, and of US$ 319 million to TGM on account of the amount of its principal invoices, irrevocable contributions and damages for the early termination of the transportation contract.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

On May 2, 2016, YPF filed a writ of nullity with the ICC and the Arbitration Tribunal contesting the arbitration award. On the same date, it also filed a writ of nullity and, in the event the writ of nullity were not accepted, a complaint, before Division IV of the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal.

On May 4, 2016, the Arbitration Tribunal passed a resolution indicating that it would refrain from issuing a decision regarding the writ of nullity filed by YPF. Considering this resolution a dismissal of the writ of nullity, on May 5, 2016, YPF filed before Division IV of the Federal Contentious Administrative Tribunal a motion for reconsideration against the decision rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal to deny the writ of nullity filed by the Company.

On September 8, 2016, the CSJN remanded the case to the Tribunal without addressing the complaint proceedings filed by TGM, AESU and SULGAS, mindful of the existence of two extraordinary remedies brought by these parties against the resolution dated April 26, 2016 that declared the nullity and ineffectiveness of the actions performed in arbitration. YPF was notified of these remedies on September 12, 2016 and September 22, 2016 and responded to them on September 26, 2016 and September 30, 2016. The case has been filed with the CSJN and has been transferred to the Office of the National Attorney General.

On May 5, 2016, AESU filed in the jurisdiction of New York, Southern District an action for the acknowledgment and enforcement of the Partial Liability Award issued in 2013. As of the date hereof, YPF has neither been given notice nor has it received a final award of damages.

Likewise, as a result of the legal and commercial complexities of the dispute between YPF, AESU and SULGAS, as well as the existence of litigation rights in different jurisdictions around the world (including the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of Uruguay and the United States of America), on December 30, 2016, these companies executed an agreement under which YPF undertook to pay a total of US$ 60 million for which, without admitting facts or rights, they waived all claims that as of the date they had or could reciprocally have, with the exception, in the case of YPF, of the nullity remedies filed against the arbitral awards that remain in effect. The payment was made on January 10, 2017.

Finally, in relation to the proceedings still in force with TGM, taking into account the information available to date, the estimated time remaining until the end of the proceedings, the outcomes of the additional evidence presented in the continuation of the dispute and the provisions of the arbitral award, the Company has accrued its best estimate with respect to the amount of these claims.

- *Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. ("TGN")*

On April 8, 2009, YPF filed a complaint against TGN with ENARGAS, seeking the termination of the natural gas transportation contract with TGN in connection with the natural gas export contract entered into with AESU and other parties. The termination of the contract with that company is based on: (a) the impossibility of YPF to receive the service and of TGN to render the transportation service, due to (i) the termination of the natural gas contract with SULGAS and AESU and (ii) the legal impossibility of assigning the transportation contract to other shippers because of the regulations in effect, (b) the legal impossibility of TGN to render the transportation service on a firm basis because of certain changes in law in effect since 2004, and (c) the "Teoría de la Imprevisión" available under Argentine law, when extraordinary events render a party's obligations excessively burdensome. As of the date of these financial statements, this complaint has not been resolved.

On March 12, 2010, YPF was notified of a complaint filed by TGN demanding compliance with the contract and payment of unpaid invoices from February 20, 2007 until December 15, 2010 for a total of US$ 64 million.

Additionally, TGN notified YPF of the rescission of its transportation contract as a consequence of YPF's alleged failure to pay its transportation invoices. YPF has responded to these claims, rejecting them based on the legal impossibility of TGN to render the transportation service and in the termination of the transportation contract determined by YPF and formalized with a complaint initiated before ENARGAS.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

On the trial for the collection of bills, on September 2011, YPF was notified of the resolution of the Court of Appeals rejecting YPF's claims and declaring that ENARGAS is not the appropriate forum to decide on the matter and giving jurisdiction to the Civil and Commercial Federal courts to decide on the claim for the payment of unpaid invoices mentioned above.

On September 21, 2016, evidence was submitted and the case was opened.

On April 3, 2013, YPF was notified of the complaint for damages brought by TGN, whereby TGN demanded the amount of US$ 142 million from YPF, plus interest and legal fees for the termination of the transportation contract, and notified YPF that the Company had 30 days to file a response. On May 31, 2013, YPF responded to the claim, requesting the dismissal thereof. On April 3, 2014, the evidence production period commenced for a 40-day lapse, and the court notified the parties that they shall submit a copy of evidence offered by them to create an exhibit binder. To date the evidence offered by the parties is being produced.

Taking into account the information available to date, the estimated time remaining until the completion of the process and the results of additional evidence presented in the continuation of the litigation, YPF has provisioned its best estimate with respect to the value of these claims.

- *Nación Fideicomisos S.A. ("NAFISA")*

NAFISA initiated a claim against YPF in relation to payments of applicable fees to Fideicomiso Gas I and Fideicomiso Gas II, respectively, for natural gas transportation services to Uruguaiana corresponding to the transportation invoices claimed by TGN. A mediation hearing finished without resulting in an agreement, concluding the pre-trial stage. Additionally, on January 12, 2012 and following a mediation process which ended without any agreement, NAFISA filed a complaint against YPF, under article 66 of Law No. 24,076, before ENARGAS, claiming the payment of certain transportation charges in an approximate amount of 339. On February 8, 2012, YPF answered the claim raising ENARGAS' lack of jurisdiction, referring to the connection with the "TGN vs. YPF" trial, the consolidation in the "TGN vs. YPF" trial and rejecting the claim based on the theory of legal impossibility of TGN to provide the transportation services. On the same date, a similar order of consolidation was also submitted in the "TGN vs. YPF" trial. On April 12, 2012, ENARGAS resolved in favor of NAFISA. On May 12, 2012, YPF filed an appeal against such resolution to the National Court of Appeals in the Federal Contentious Administrative. On November 11, 2013, the court dismissed the direct appeal filed by YPF. In turn, on November 19, 2013, YPF submitted an ordinary appeal before the CSJN and on November 27, an extraordinary appeal was lodged, also before the CSJN. The ordinary appeal was granted and YPF timely filed the grounds of such appeal. On September 29, 2015, the CSJN upheld YPF's appeal and reversed the resolution issued by the Federal Contentious Administrative Court – Division IV – on the grounds that ENARGAS lacks legal capacity to participate in these proceedings as the parties are not subject to the Gas Law.

YPF has provisioned its best estimate with respect to the claim mentioned above.

14.a.3) Claims within the jurisdiction of the National Antitrust Protection Board (*Comisión Nacional de la Defensa a la Competencia*, or "CNDC")

The Users and Consumers Association claimed (originally against Repsol YPF S.A. before extending its claim to YPF) the reimbursement of the overprice allegedly charged to bottled LPG consumers between 1993 and 1997 and 1997 to 2001. In the response to the claim, YPF requested the application of the statute of limitations since at the date of the extension of the claim, the two-year limit had already elapsed.

On December 28, 2015, the lower court rendered judgment admitting the claim seeking compensation for the term between 1993 and 1997 filed by the Users and Consumers Association against YPF and ordered the Company to transfer the amount of 98 plus interest (to be estimated by the expert witness in the settlement period) to the Secretariat of Energy, to be allocated to the trust fund created by Law No. 26,020.

The judgment dismissed the claim for the items corresponding to the period between 1997 and 2001, considering the dominant position of YPF in the domestic bulk LPG market had not been sufficiently proved. The Company appealed the decision of the lower court.

Finally, the judgment dismissed the complaint against Repsol S.A. as Repsol YPF S.A. had no equity interest in YPF, nor any other kind of relation with YPF from 1993 to 1997, the period in which the plaintiffs claim YPF abused its dominant position.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

The Company appealed the judgment, which was admitted with staying effect. The Users and Consumers Association also appealed the judgment and both parties filed their respective appellate briefs, which were contested. On April 4, 2016, the case was advanced to the Court of Appeals.

The updated judgment amount as of the closing date of these financial statements amounts to about 626 plus court costs.

14.a.4) Environmental claims:

- *La Plata*

In relation with the operation of the refinery that YPF has in La Plata, there are certain claims for compensation of individual damages purportedly caused by the operation of the La Plata refinery and the environmental remediation of the channels adjacent to the mentioned refinery. During 2006, YPF submitted a presentation before the Environmental Secretariat of the Province of Buenos Aires which put forward for consideration the performance of a study for the characterization of environmental associated risks. As previously mentioned, YPF has the right to indemnity for events and claims prior to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993. Besides, there are certain claims that could result in the requirement to make additional investments connected with the operations of La Plata refinery.

On January 25, 2011, YPF entered into an agreement with the environmental agency of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires (*Organismo Provincial para el Desarrollo Sostenible*, or "OPDS"), within the scope of the Remediation, Liability and Environmental Risk Control Program, created by Resolution No. 88/2010 of the OPDS. Pursuant to the agreement, the parties agreed to jointly perform an eight-year work program in the channels adjacent to the La Plata refinery, including characterization and risk assessment studies of the sediments. The agreement provides that, in the case that a required remediation action is identified as a result of the risk assessment studies, the different alternatives and available techniques will be considered, as well as the steps needed for the implementation. Dating studies will also be performed pursuant to the agreement, in order to determine responsibilities of the Argentine Government in accordance with its obligation to hold YPF harmless in accordance with the article 9 of Law No. 24,145 of the Privatization of YPF.

In addition to the above, there are other similar claims made by neighbors of the same locale, alleging environmental and other associated damages.

The estimate of the claims for damages discussed above and the cost of the remediation actions, if required, are recorded in those situations where the loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated.

- *Quilmes*

Citizens who allege to be residents of Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, have filed a lawsuit in which they have requested remediation of environmental damages and also the payment as compensation for alleged personal damages of 47, plus interest. They base their claim mainly on a fuel leak in the pipeline running from La Plata to Dock Sud, currently operated by YPF, which occurred in 1988 as a result of an unlawful act that caused the rupture of the polyduct, when YPF was a state-owned company. Fuel would have emerged and become perceptible on November 2002, which resulted in remediation works that are being performed by the Company in the affected area, supervised by the environmental authority of the Province of Buenos Aires. The Argentine Government has denied any responsibility to indemnify YPF for this matter, and the Company has sued the Argentine Government to obtain a declaration of invalidity of such decision. The suit is still pending.

On March 4, 2010, YPF answered the complaint and requested the citation of the Argentine Government.

On December 18, 2014, the Argentine Government was cited, by notification of the demand and its extensions, by letter to the Ministry of Federal Planning (*Ministerio de Planificación Federal*). On April 27, 2015, the Ministry of Federal Planning filed a written submission opposing the exception to the statute of limitations and lack of capacity to be sued and responded to the subsidiary claim.

14. PROVISIONS (Cont.)

In addition to the above, YPF has been notified of a similar environmental claim made by residents of the same locale, claiming approximately 209, plus interest, in damages.

Considering the information available as of the date hereof, the estimated time remaining until the completion of the litigation proceedings and the results of additional evidence presented in the litigation proceedings, the Company has provisioned its best estimate with respect to the value of the claims.

- *Other environmental claims*

In addition to claims discussed above, the Company has other legal claims against it based on similar arguments. In addition, non-judicial claims have been initiated against YPF based on similar arguments. In all these cases, considering the information available to date, the estimated time remaining until the end of the proceedings, and the results of the additional evidence presented during the continuation of the litigation, the Company has provisioned its best estimate for the objective value of the claims.

14.a.5) Tax claims

The Group has received a number of complaints from the Federal Administration of Public Income (*Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos*, or "AFIP") and the provincial and municipal tax authorities that are not individually significant, and for which the corresponding provision has been granted, based on the best estimate according to the information available as of the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

14.a.6) Other pending litigation

During the normal course of its business dealings, the Group has been sued in numerous legal proceedings in labor, civil and commercial courts. The management of the Company, in consultation with its outside counsel, has established a provision considering the best estimate for these purposes, based on the information available as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, including legal fees and expenses.

14.b) Provision for environmental expenses and obligations for the abandonment of hydrocarbon wells

Based on the Group's current remediation plan, the Group has accrued environmental remediation costs where assessments and/or remedies are probable and can reasonably be estimated.

As discussed above, legislative changes, on individual costs and/or technologies may cause a re-evaluation of these estimates. The Group cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulation will be enacted in the future or how future laws or regulations will be administered. In the long-term, these potential changes and ongoing studies could materially affect future results of operations.

15. INCOME TAX

The calculation of the income tax expense accrued for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Current income tax	(734)	517	(7,323)
Deferred income tax	2,159	(25,154)	(5,900)
	1,425	(24,637)	(13,223)

The reconciliation between the charge to income for income tax for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the one that would result from applying the prevailing tax rate on net income before income tax arising from the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for each year is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Net income before income tax	(29,804)	29,063	22,072
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	10,431	(10,172)	(7,725)
Effect of the valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured in functional currency	(19,543)	(31,200)	(10,064)
Exchange differences	12,237	19,164	5,872
Effect of the valuation of inventories	(1,819)	(2,412)	(1,156)
Income on investments in associates and joint ventures	206	111	195
Miscellaneous	(87)	(128)(1)	(345)
Income tax expense	1,425	(24,637)	(13,223)

(1) Includes 301 of tax loss carryforwards originated during previous years.

Breakdown of deferred tax as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets			
Provisions and other non-deductible liabilities	3,607	3,093	2,479
Tax losses carryforward and other tax credits	3,837	3,236	222
Miscellaneous	82	83	17
Total deferred tax assets	7,526	6,412	2,718
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	(45,579)	(45,393)	(19,250)
Miscellaneous	(3,848)	(4,877)	(2,172)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(49,427)	(50,270)	(21,422)
Total deferred tax, net	(41,901)	(43,858)	(18,704)(1)

(1) Includes (1,241) arising from the business combination detailed in Note 3.

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Group estimated a tax loss carryforward of 2,250. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carryforwards to the extent their setoff through future taxable profits is probable. Tax loss carryforwards in Argentina expire within 5 years.

In order to fully realize the deferred income tax asset, the Group will need to generate taxable income. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future over the years in which the deferred income tax are deductible, Management believes that as of December 31, 2016 it is probable that the Group will realize all of the deferred income tax assets.

As of December 31, 2016, Group's tax loss carryforwards at the statutory tax rate were as follows:

Date of generation	Date of expiration	Jurisdiction	Amount
2012	2017	Argentina	76

2013	2018	Argentina	76
2014	2019	Argentina	136
2015	2020	Argentina	2,919
2016	2021	Argentina	630
			3,837

15. INCOME TAX (Cont.)

The following deferred tax assets have not been recorded since they do not meet the registration criteria under IFRS:

- As of December 31, 2016, the Group has not recorded 1,138, which corresponds to tax loss carryforwards from subsidiaries, 1,090 of which mature from 2017 onwards and 48 of which have indeterminate maturity.
- As of December 31, 2015, the Group has not recorded 4,373, 2,041 of which corresponds to non-recoverable taxable temporary differences and 2,332 of which corresponds to tax loss carryforwards from subsidiaries.
- As of December 31, 2014, the Group did not record 3,511, 1,953 of which corresponds to non-recoverable taxable temporary differences and 1,558 of which corresponds to tax loss carryforwards from subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group has classified as deferred tax assets for 564, 954 and 244, respectively, and as deferred tax liability 42,465, 44,812 and 18,948, respectively, all of which arise from the net deferred tax balances of each of the separate companies included in these consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31 2016, 2015 and 2014, the causes that generate allocations to other comprehensive income, did not create temporary differences for income tax.

16. LOANS

	Interest rate [1]	Maturity	2016		2015		2014	
			Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Argentine pesos:								
Negotiable obligations	22.30% - 34.61%	2017-2024	29,194	4,400	19,280	2,050	10,858	2,329
Loans	23.53% - 30.49%	2017-2020	2,416[3]	1,459[3]	1,224	792	847	637
Account overdraft	24.00% - 28.00%	2017	—	4,037[5]	—	4,737[5]	—	2,466
			31,610	9,896	20,504	7,579	11,705	5,432
Currencies other than the Argentine peso:								
Negotiable obligations[2][4][6]	1.29% - 10.00%	2017-2028	86,116	4,360	52,651	9,981	22,472	1,257
Export pre-financing	2.00% - 7.68%	2017-2018	1,908	6,491	1,039	3,680	—	2,428
Imports financing	4.65% - 6.68%	2017	—	2,439	—	4,736	—	2,848
Loans[6]	3.50% - 8.34%	2017-2025	7,934	3,591	3,740	1,841	1,853	1,310
			95,958	16,881	57,430	20,238	24,325	7,843
			127,568	26,777	77,934	27,817	36,030	13,275

(1) Annual interest rate in force as of December 31, 2016.
(2) Disclosed net of 672, 1,349 and 252 corresponding to YPF's own negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions, as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
(3) Includes loans granted by Banco Nación Argentina. As of December 31, 2016, it includes 2,105; 105 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 4 percentage points and 2,000 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 3.5 percentage points. As of December 31, 2015, it includes 460, 210 of which accrues interest at a fixed rate of 15% until December 2015 and then at a variable BADLAR rate plus a margin of 4 percentage points and 250 of which accrues interest at a variable BADLAR rate plus a spread of 4 percentage points with a maximum lending rate of the general portfolio of Banco Nación Argentina. See Note 31.
(4) Includes 3,253, 9,970 and 7,129 as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, of nominal value of negotiable obligations that will be canceled in pesos at the applicable exchange rate in accordance with the terms of the series issued.
(5) Includes 1,440 and 1,926 corresponding to overdrafts granted by Banco Nación Argentina as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. See Note 31.
(6) Includes 4,960, 2,575 and 1,136 corresponding to financial loans and negotiable obligations secured by cash flows as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

The breakdown of the Group's borrowings as of the year ended on December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at beginning of the year	105,751	49,305	31,890
Proceed form loans	101,322	55,158	23,949
Payments of loans	(73,286)	(24,090)	(13,320)
Decease of loans for "El Orejano" agreement [2]	—	(2,373)	—
Payments of interest	(16,330)	(6,780)	(5,059)
Accrued interest[1]	16,623	8,342	5,447
Exchange differences and translation, net	20,265	26,189	6,398
Amount at the end of the year	154,345	105,751	49,305

(1) Includes capitalized financial costs. See Note 8
(2) See Note 29.b)

On April 29, 2016, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of YPF approved an increase in the amount of the Global Medium Term Notes ("MTN") Program of the Company of US$ 2,000 million, totaling a maximum nominal amount at any time outstanding of the Program of US$ 10,000 million or its equivalent in other currencies.

16. LOANS (Cont.)

Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of the Group are as follows:

								2016		
Month	Year	Principal value	Ref.	Class	Interest rate[3]		Principal Maturity	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurr
YPF										
-	1998	US$ 15	(1)(6)	—	Fixed	10.00%	2028	63	4	
September	2012	$ 1,200	(2)(4)(6)	Class VIII	—	—	—	—	—	
October and December	2012	US$ 552	(2)(4)(5)(6)(8)	Class X	—	—	2017	—	—	
November and December	2012	$ 2,110	(2)(4)(6)(8)	Class XI	BADLAR plus 4.25%	27.50%	2017	—	260	1,(
December and March	2012/3	$ 2,828	(2)(4)(6)(8)	Class XIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	26.61%	2018	1,414	1,439	2,8
April	2013	$ 2,250	(2)(4)(6)(8)	Class XVII	BADLAR plus 2.25%	26.09%	2020	2,250	101	2,2
April	2013	US$ 59	(2)(5)(6)	Class XVIII	—	—	—	—	—	
April	2013	US$ 89	(2)(5)(6)	Class XIX	Fixed	1.29%	2017	—	1,413	1,1
June	2013	$ 1,265	(2)(4)(6)	Class XX	BADLAR plus 2.25%	24.16%	2020	1,265	12	1,2
July	2013	US$ 92	(2)(5)(6)	Class XXII	Fixed	3.50%	2020	576	197	(
October	2013	US$ 150	(2)(6)	Class XXIV	Libor plus 7.50%	8.41%	2018	419	570	8
October	2013	$ 300	(2)(6)	Class XXV	—	—	—	—	—	
December, February and December	2013/5	US$ 862	(2)	Class XXVI	Fixed	8.88%	2018	13,410	40	11,(
April, February and October	2014/5/6	US$ 1,522	(2)	Class XXVIII	Fixed	8.75%	2024	24,111	509	17,2
March	2014	$ 500	(2)(6)(8)	Class XXIX	BADLAR	22.30%	2020	500	8	5
March	2014	$ 379	(2)(6)	Class XXX	—	—	—	—	—	
June	2014	$ 201	(2)(6)	Class XXXI	—	—	—	—	—	
June	2014	$ 465	(2)(6)	Class XXXII	—	—	2016	—	—	
June	2014	US$ 66	(2)(5)(6)	Class XXXIII	Fixed	2.00%	2017	—	350	2
September	2014	$ 1,000	(2)(6)(8)	Class XXXIV	BADLAR plus 0.1%	28.18%	2024	1,000	76	1,(
September	2014	$ 750	(2)(4)(6)	Class XXXV	BADLAR plus 3.5%	31.58%	2019	750	64	7
February	2015	$ 950	(2)(6)(8)	Class XXXVI	BADLAR plus 4.74%	33.51%	2020	950	126	9
February	2015	$ 250	(2)(6)(7)	Class XXXVII	BADLAR plus 3.49%	26.89%	2017	—	260	2
April	2015	$ 935	(2)(4)(6)	Class XXXVIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	32.24%	2020	935	69	9
April	2015	US$ 1,500	(2)	Class XXXIX	Fixed	8.50%	2025	23,617	853	19,3
July	2015	$ 500	(2)(6)	Class XL	BADLAR plus 3.49%	27.95%	2017	—	529	5
September	2015	$ 1,900	(2)(8)	Class XLI	BADLAR	28.08%	2020	1,900	145	1,9
September	2015	$ 1,697	(2)(4)	Class XLII	BADLAR plus 4%	32.08%	2020	1,697	148	1,(
October	2015	$ 2,000	(2)(8)	Class XLIII	BADLAR	26.98%	2023	2,000	106	2,(
December	2015	$ 1,400	(2)	Class XLIV	BADLAR plus 4.75%	26.93%	2018	1,400	23	1,4
March	2016	$ 150	(2)	Class XLV	BADLAR plus 4%	26.42%	2017	—	153	
March	2016	$ 1,350	(2)(4)	Class XLVI	BADLAR plus 6%	34.61%	2021	1,350	152	
March	2016	US$ 1,000	(2)	Class XLVII	Fixed	8.50%	2021	15,840	367	
April	2016	US$ 46	(2)(5)	Class XLVIII	Fixed	8.25%	2020	726	12	
Abril	2016	$ 535	(2)	Class XLIX	BADLAR plus 6%	30.43%	2020	535	33	
July	2016	$ 11,248	(2)(9)	Class L	BADLAR plus 4%	26.33%	2020	11,248	696	
September	2016	CHF 300	(2)	Class LI	Fixed	3.75%	2019	4,673	45	
Metrogas										
January	2013	US$ 177		Series A-L	Fixed	8.88%	2018	2,461	—	1,9
January	2013	US$ 18		Series A-U	Fixed	8.88%	2018	220	—	
Gas Argentino										

March	2013	US$	57	Series A-L	—	—	—	—	—	-
March	2013	US$	1	Series A-U	—	—	—	—	—	-
								115,310	8,760	71,9

(1) Corresponds to the 1997 M.T.N. Program for US$ 1,000 million.
(2) Corresponds to the 2008 M.T.N. Program for US$ 10,000 million.
(3) Interest rate as of December 31, 2016.
(4) The ANSES and/or the "Fondo Argentino de Hidrocarburos" have participated in the primary subscription of these negotiable obligations, which may at the discreti subsequently traded on the securities market where these negotiable obligations are authorized to be traded.
(5) The payment currency of these Negotiable Obligations is the Argentine Peso at the Exchange rate applicable under the terms of the series issued.
(6) As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Group has fully complied with the use of proceeds disclosed in the pricing supplements.
(7) Until the expiration of twelve months since the date of issuance and liquidation at a fixed nominal annual rate of 25.75%; and from such date and until the maturity BADLAR variable nominal annual interest rate plus 3.49%.
(8) Negotiable obligations classified as productive investments computable as such for the purposes of section 35.8.1, paragraph K of the General Regulations applicabl Argentine Insurance Supervisory Bureau .
(9) The payment currency of this issue is the U.S. dollar at the exchange rate applicable in accordance with the conditions of the relevant issued series.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2016		2015		2014	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Investments in associates and joint ventures with negative equity[1]	—	—	—	1	—	2
Extension of concessions	336	508	340	412	332	884
Maxus Entities' agreements[2]	—	2,932	—	—	—	—
Liabilities for contractual claims	—	950	—	—	—	—
	336	4,390	340	413	332	886

(1) See Note 9.
(2) See Note 27.

18. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	2016		2015		2014	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade and related parties [1]	2,145[2]	40,667	204	38,704	66	28,522
Guarantee deposits	13	482	8	467	—	418
Payables with partners of JO	—	9	—	78	—	—
Miscellaneous	29	437	73	317	168	580
	2,187	41,595	285	39,566	234	29,520

(1) For more information about related parties, see Note 30.
(2) Includes debt with Petrobras Energía Argentina S.A. See Note 3.

19. REVENUES

	2016	2015	2014
Sales [1]	216,644	159,387	147,020
Production incentive program [2]	—	1,988	—
Revenues from construction contracts	778	455	419
Turnover tax	(7,322)	(5,694)	(5,497)
	210,100	156,136	141,942

(1) Includes 16,757, 12,345 and 7,762 for the year ended on December 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, associated with revenues related to the natural gas additional injection stimulus program created by Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Planning and Strategic Coordination Commission of the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investment. See Note 31.
(2) See Note 31.

20. COSTS

	2016	2015	2014
Inventories at beginning of year	19,258	13,001	9,881
Purchases for the year	48,760	33,886	35,951
Production costs[1]	127,075	85,550	68,840
Translation effect	4,031	6,358	2,821
Inventories at end of year	(21,820)	(19,258)	(13,001)
	177,304	119,537	104,492

(1) See Note 21.

21. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Group presents the statement of comprehensive income by classifying expenses according to their function as part of the "Costs", "Administrative expenses", "Selling expenses" and "Exploration expenses" lines. The following additional information is disclosed as required, on the nature of the expenses and their relation to the function within the Group for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	10,228	2,642	1,615	288	14,773
Fees and compensation for services	1,037	1,686[2]	436	53	3,212
Other personnel expenses	2,773	347	140	39	3,299
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	1,861	382	3,399	—	5,642
Royalties, easements and canons	17,114	—	25	39	17,178
Insurance	1,037	41	89	—	1,167
Rental of real estate and equipment	5,097	32	505	2	5,636
Survey expenses	—	—	—	501	501
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	43,077	714	961	—	44,752
Amortization of intangible assets	499	186	32	—	717
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	5,732	33	76	18	5,859
Operation services and other service contracts	10,494	242	713	125	11,574
Preservation, repair and maintenance	16,710	343	338	32	17,423
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	2,050	2,050
Transportation, products and charges	6,952	9	4,964	—	11,925
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	169	—	169
Publicity and advertising expenses	—	344	855	—	1,199
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	4,464	125	895	8	5,492
	127,075	7,126	15,212	3,155	152,568

(1) Includes approximately 1,317 corresponding to export withholdings.
(2) Includes 126 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 29, 2016, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2015 of 140 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2016, the approximate sum of 127.
(3) The expense recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 400.

	2015				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	7,566	2,065	1,207	224	11,062
Fees and compensation for services	775	1,378[2]	280	24	2,457
Other personnel expenses	2,303	277	121	42	2,743
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	1,144	259	2,885	—	4,288
Royalties, easements and canons	11,932	—	17	28	11,977
Insurance	831	38	56	—	925
Rental of real estate and equipment	3,360	33	394	2	3,789
Survey expenses	—	—	—	504	504
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	25,706	382	597	—	26,685
Amortization of intangible assets	185	117	21	—	323
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	3,801	27	88	5	3,921
Operation services and other service contracts	6,261	237	546	—	7,044
Preservation, repair and maintenance	14,231	248	322	24	14,825
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	1,425	1,425
Transportation, products and charges	4,796	25	3,756	—	8,577
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	(99)	—	(99)

Publicity and advertising expenses	—	395	292	—	687
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	2,659	105	616	195	3,575
	85,550	5,586	11,099	2,473	104,708

(1) Includes approximately 1,220 corresponding to export withholdings.
(2) Includes 140 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 30, 2015, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2014 for 123 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2015 the approximate sum of 146.
(3) The expense recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 270.

21. EXPENSES BY NATURE (Cont.)

	2014				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	5,341	1,602	911	177	8,031
Fees and compensation for services	554	1,150[2]	226	10	1,940
Other personnel expenses	1,622	226	94	44	1,986
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	2,260	92	3,308	—	5,660
Royalties, easements and canons	9,503	—	18	23	9,544
Insurance	705	22	65	—	792
Rental of real estate and equipment	2,630	24	296	—	2,950
Survey expenses	—	—	—	251	251
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	19,201	282	453	—	19,936
Amortization of intangible assets	140	134	16	179	469
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	3,415	38	61	8	3,522
Operation services and other service contracts	5,297	178	432	1	5,908
Preservation, repair and maintenance	11,322	200	271	19	11,812
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	1,265	1,265
Transportation, products and charges	3,874	6	3,001	—	6,881
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	169	—	169
Publicity and advertising expenses	—	451	259	—	710
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	2,976	125	534	57	3,692
	68,840	4,530	10,114	2,034	85,518

(1) Includes approximately 1,775 corresponding to export withholdings.
(2) Includes 121 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 30, 2014, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of YPF resolved to approve as fees on account of such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2014, the approximate sum of 123.
(3) The expense recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 215.

22. OTHER OPERATING RESULTS, NET

	2016	2015	2014
Lawsuits	(1,253)	(1,188)	(2,034)
Results from deconsolidation of subsidiaries [1]	1,528	—	—
Temporary economic assistance [2]	759	711	—
Income from extension of concession agreements with partners of JO	1,407	—	428
Construction incentive [3]	422	621	233
Insurance [4]	—	371	—
Miscellaneous	531	1,167	343
	3,394	1,682	(1,030)

(1) See Note 27.b).
(2) Corresponds to the temporary economic assistance received by Metrogas. See Note 31.
(3) Corresponds to the incentive for Argentine manufacturers of capital goods received by AESA. See Note 31.
(4) See Note 28.a).

23. FINANCIAL RESULTS, NET

	2016	2015	2014
Financial income			
Interest income	1,472	1,638	1,029
Exchange differences	15,287	25,625	10,272

Total financial income	16,759	27,263	11,301
Financial loss			
Interest loss	(18,109)	(8,618)	(5,456)
Financial accretion	(3,159)	(1,987)	(1,880)
Exchange differences	(3,676)	(5,411)	(2,490)
Total financial costs	(24,944)	(16,016)	(9,826)
Other financial results			
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,826	446	297
Gains on derivative financial instruments	213	464	—
Total other financial results	2,039	910	297
Other financial results, net	(6,146)	12,157	1,772

24. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

The Group participates in JO and other agreements which give to the Group a contractually established percentage over the rights of the assets and obligations that emerge from the contracts. Interest in such JO have been consolidated line by line on the basis of the mentioned interest over the assets, liabilities, income and expenses related to each contract. Interest in JO have been calculated based upon the latest available financial statements as of the end of each year, taking into consideration significant subsequent events and transactions as well as management information available.

The exploration and production JO and other agreements in which YPF participates allocate the hydrocarbon production to each partner based on the ownership interest, consequently such hydrocarbons are commercialized directly by the partners recognizing each of them the corresponding economic effects.

The assets and liabilities as of December 31 2016, 2015 and 2014, and expenses for the three fiscal years ended on December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 of the JO and other agreements are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Noncurrent assets	63,145	47,322	22,439
Current assets	2,602	944	1,295
Total assets	65,747	48,266	23,734
Noncurrent liabilities	5,946	4,593	3,129
Current liabilities	6,293	6,391	4,641
Total liabilities	12,239	10,984	7,770

	2016	2015	2014
Production Cost	21,624	12,959	9,047
Exploration expenses	849	395	672

As of December 31, 2016, the main exploration and production JO in which the Group participates are the following:

Name	Location	Participation	Operator
Acambuco	Salta	22.50%	Pan American Energy LLC
Aguada Pichana	Neuquén	27.27%	Total Austral S.A.
Aguaragüe	Salta	53.00%	Tecpetrol S.A.
CAM-2/A SUR	Tierra del Fuego	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Campamento Central / Cañadón Perdido	Chubut	50.00%	YPF
Consorcio CNQ 7/A	La Pampa and Mendoza	50.00%	Pluspetrol Energy S.A.
El Tordillo	Chubut	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga	Chubut	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
Lindero Atravesado	Neuquén	37.50%	Pan American Energy LLC
Llancanelo	Mendoza	61.00%	YPF
Magallanes	Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and Plataforma Continental Nacional	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Loma Campana	Neuquén and Mendoza	50.00%	YPF
Ramos	Salta	42.00%	Pluspetrol Energy S.A.
Rincón del Mangrullo	Neuquén	50.00%	YPF
San Roque	Neuquén	34.11%	Total Austral S.A.
Tierra del Fuego	Tierra del Fuego	100.00%	Petrolera L.F. Company S.R.L.
Yacimiento La Ventana – Río Tunuyán	Mendoza	70.00%	YPF
Zampal Oeste	Mendoza	70.00%	YPF
Narambuena	Neuquén	50.00%	YPF
La Amarga Chica	Neuquén	50.00%	YPF
El Orejano	Neuquén	50.00%	YPF
Aguada de la Arena	Neuquén	80.00%	YPF

25. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's subscribed capital as of December 31, 2016, is 3,923 and is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares (A, B, C and D), with a par value of Argentine pesos 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing.

As of December 31 2016, there are 3,764 Class A outstanding shares. As long as any Class A share remains outstanding, the affirmative vote of Argentine Government is required for: 1) mergers, 2) acquisitions of more than 50% of YPF shares in an agreed or hostile bid, 3) transfers of all the YPF's production and exploration rights, 4) the voluntary dissolution of YPF or 5) change of corporate and/or tax address outside the Argentine Republic. Items 3) and 4) will also require prior approval by the Argentine Congress.

Until the enactment of Law No. 26,741 detailed in the next paragraphs, Repsol S.A. ("Repsol") had a participation in the Company, directly and indirectly, of approximately 57.43% shareholding while Petersen Energía S.A.U. and its affiliates exercised significant influence through a 25.46% shareholding of YPF's capital stock.

Law No. 26,741 enacted on May 4, 2012, changed YPF's shareholding structure. The mentioned Law declared as national public interest and subject to expropriation the Class D Shares of YPF owned by Repsol, its controlled or controlling entities, representing the 51% of YPF's equity. According to Law 26,741, achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of hydrocarbons as well as in the exploitation, industrialization, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons, is thereby declared of national public interest and a priority for Argentina, with the goal of guaranteeing socially equitable economic development, the creation of jobs, the increase of the competitiveness of various economic sectors and the equitable and sustainable growth of the provinces and regions. The shares subject to expropriation were distributed as follows: 51% for the Argentine federal government and 49% for certain Argentine Provinces.

According to reports by Repsol to the BCBA dated May 7, 2014, Repsol sold to Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and 11.86% of the capital stock of YPF, represented by 46,648,538 ordinary shares Class D, ceasing to be a shareholder of the company after such transaction.

On April 29, 2016, the General and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, which approved the financial statements of YPF for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 and, in addition, adopted the following resolution in relation to the distribution of profits: a) to allocate the sum of 50 to a reserve fund for the purchase of own shares, in accordance with what is mentioned in the "Bonus and Incentive Plans" section of the Annual Report, for the purpose of granting the Board of Directors the possibility of acquiring its own shares at the time they deem appropriate, and to fulfill, during the execution of the plans, the commitments made and to be made by them in the future; b) to allocate the sum of 3,640 to create a reserve fund for investments under the terms of section 70, third paragraph of the LGS; and c) to allocate the sum of 889 to create a reserve fund for the payment of dividends, authorizing the Board of Directors to determine the time of payment within a term that may not exceed the closing date of this fiscal year. On June 9, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to pay a dividend of 2.26 per share amounting to the sum of 889, which was made available to shareholders on July 7, 2016.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the net income and the number of shares that have been used for the calculation of the basic earnings per share:

	2016	2015	2014
Net income	(28,237)	4,579	9,002
Average number of shares outstanding	391,497,615	392,101,191	392,136,465
Basic and diluted earnings per share	(72.13)	11.68	22.95

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as shown in Note 2.b.13).

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES

27.a) Legal proceedings

27.a.1) Introduction

Laws and regulations relating to health and environmental quality in the United States of America affect the majority of the operations of (a) Maxus Energy Corporation ("Maxus") and its subsidiaries Maxus International Energy Company, Maxus (US) Exploration Company and Gateway Coal Company and (b) Tierra Solutions Inc. ("TS") (collectively, the "Maxus Entities" or "Debtors"). These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality, provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish in certain circumstances remedial obligations. However, upon the Debtors filing voluntary petitions under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), actions to collect a monetary claim for such liabilities against the Debtors were generally stayed.

Maxus and TS could have certain potential liabilities associated with operations of Maxus' former chemical subsidiary with respect to the health and environmental regulations mentioned in the previous paragraph; the sole shareholder of both companies is YPF Holdings. Nevertheless, this circumstance must be analyzed in the context of the limitations indicated below.

27.a.2) Reorganization Process under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code of the United States (hereafter, "Chapter 11")

On June 17, 2016, voluntary petitions under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code were filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court of the District of Delaware (hereafter, the "Bankruptcy Court") by the Debtors, subsidiaries of YPF Holdings.

The Debtors' businesses are divided into three areas: (a) management of interests related to the exploitation of hydrocarbons carried out by Maxus and its subsidiaries; (b) management of remediation activities carried out by Tierra Solutions Inc.; and (c) management of benefits of former employees who are currently retired.

Prior to the Debtors' bankruptcy filing, the Debtors entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with YPF, jointly with its subsidiaries YPF Holdings, CLH Holdings Inc., YPF International and YPF Services USA Corp (jointly, the "YPF Entities"), subject to Bankruptcy Court Approval, to settle all of the Debtors' claims against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims which, in the YPF Entities' opinion, have no merit.

The Agreement provides: i) the granting of a loan by YPF Holdings for an amount of up to US$ 63.1 million (the "DIP Loan") to finance the Debtors' activities during a year-long bankruptcy case, and ii) a payment of US$ 130 million to the Maxus Entities ("Settlement Payment") for a release of all claims that the Debtors have or might have against the YPF Entities.

The first hearing corresponding to the filing under Chapter 11 (the "Filing") took place on June 20, 2016. At that hearing, the Bankruptcy Court approved, among other things, the Debtors' motions regarding their day-to-day operations, including the Debtors' use of the system for fund management, administration, payment of salaries and benefits to retired employees. The case is pending before United States Bankruptcy Judge Christopher S. Sontchi.

On August 19, 2016, the Judge approved the DIP Loan.

On August 29, 2016, pursuant to the terms of the DIP Loan and the Agreement, the Debtors filed with the Bankruptcy Court a motion for the entry of an order approving the Agreement.

On December 29, 2016, the Debtors filed with the Bankruptcy Court a proposed Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation (the "Plan") and Disclosure Statement. The Plan is structured around the US$ 130 million Settlement Payment under the Agreement. The Plan (as filed) provides that if the Agreement is approved, portions of the US$ 130 million Settlement Payment will be deposited into (i) a liquidating trust for distribution to creditors and (ii) an Environmental Response Trust for use in remediation. Besides, if the Agreement is approved, the Debtors' Plan would likely be confirmed and the claims against the YPF Entities, including the alter-ego claims, will be settled and released in exchange for the US$ 130 million Settlement Payment.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

The Plan, however, provides for certain contingencies in the event that the Bankruptcy Court does not approve the Agreement. In that scenario, the Debtors' claims against YPF Entities, including the alter-ego claims or piercing the corporate veil, will be transferred into a liquidating trust, which would likely pursue those claims for the creditors' benefit. The Plan and Disclosure Statement are subject to negotiation by all interested parties.

By filing the Plan, the Debtors received an extension to March 18, 2017 of their exclusive right to file a Chapter 11 plan; no creditor or other third party can file a competing Chapter 11 plan during this "exclusivity period." A hearing for the Bankruptcy Court to consider whether to approve the Agreement is scheduled for April 17, 2017, and a hearing to consider confirming the Debtors' Plan will be held thereafter.

The case is currently in the discovery period (pre-trial procedure in which each party obtains evidence from the other party).

Subject to certain exceptions under the Bankruptcy Code, effective as of the date of the filing of the Chapter 11 petitions with the Bankruptcy Court, most decisions, as well as the issues related to creditors' claims and actions for the collection of their claims that arose prior to the filing date are automatically stayed (among others, those corresponding to claims against the Maxus Entities at the local court of New Jersey related to the Passaic River litigation, which are explained under 27.a.4.i).

27.a.3) Background of Maxus and TS

In connection with the sale of Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company ("Chemicals") to Occidental Petroleum Corporation ("Occidental") in 1986, Maxus agreed to indemnify Chemicals and Occidental from and against certain liabilities relating to the business or activities of Chemicals prior to September 4, 1986 (the "selling date"), including environmental liabilities relating to chemical plants and waste disposal sites used by Chemicals prior to the selling date.

The indemnity obligation discussed in the previous paragraph and other liabilities described under 27.a.4) determined that Maxus, TS and other related companies submit a reorganization petition under the Bankruptcy Code.

27.a.4) Maxus and TS Matters

The following are the alleged liabilities borne by the Debtors in their reorganization petition, updated up to the date of filing, the date on which YPF Holdings ceased to have control over the relevant activities of the Debtors (see Note 27.b).

27.a.4.i) Environmental administrative issues relating to the lower 8 miles of the Passaic River

- *Newark, New Jersey*

A consent decree, previously agreed upon by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy ("DEP") and Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, was entered in 1990 by the United States District Court of New Jersey and requires implementation of a remedial action plan at Chemical's former Newark, New Jersey agricultural chemicals plant.

- *Passaic River, New Jersey*

Maxus, complying with its contractual obligation to act on behalf of Occidental, negotiated an agreement with the EPA (the "1994 AOC") under which TS has conducted testing and studies near the Newark plant site, adjacent to the Passaic River. While some work remains, the work under the 1994 AOC was substantially subsumed by reason of an administrative arrangement dated 2007 (the "2007 AOC") with about 70 companies (including Occidental and TS).

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

Under the 2007 AOC, the lower 17 miles of the Passaic River, from the mouth at Newark Bay to Dundee Dam, should be subjected to a Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study ("RI/FS"). Participants of the 2007 AOC are discussing the possibility of conducting additional remedial works with the EPA. The entities that have agreed to fund the RI/FS have negotiated an interim allocation of RI/FS costs among themselves based on a number of considerations. This group is called the Cooperative Parties Group (the "CPG"). The 2007 AOC is being coordinated with a joint federal, state, local and private sector cooperative effort designated as the Lower Passaic River Restoration Project ("PRRP").

On May 29, 2012, Occidental, Maxus and TS withdrew from the CPG under protest and reserving all their rights. However, Occidental continues to be a member of the 2007 AOC and its withdrawal from the CPG does not change its obligations under the 2007 AOC.

The 17 miles of the Lower Passaic River from its confluence with Newark Bay to Dundee Dam pursuant to the 2007 AOC is the subject of an RI/FS that was anticipated to be completed in 2016, following which the EPA will propose a remedy and notice it for public comment. This 17 mile area includes the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River discussed below in the context of a separate Focused Feasibility Study and Record of Decision by the EPA. In March 2016, the EPA stated that it cannot predict with precision the timing for completion of the 17-mile RI/FS, and suggested that selection of a remedy for the 17-mile LPRSA likely will not occur before 2017.

The EPA's findings of fact in the 2007 AOC (which amended the 1994 AOC) indicate that combined sewer overflow/storm water outfall discharges are an ongoing source of hazardous substances to the Lower Passaic River Study Area. For this reason, during the first half of 2011, Maxus and TS signed with the EPA, on behalf of Occidental, an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent for Combined Sewer Overflow/Storm Water Outfall Investigation ("CSO AOC"), which became effective in September 2011. Besides providing for a study of combined sewer overflows in the Passaic River, the CSO AOC confirms that there will be no further obligations to be performed under the 1994 AOC. In the second half of 2014, TS submitted to the EPA its report (thus completing phase 1) and still expects the EPA's comments on the proposed work plan. TS estimated, as of December 31, 2015, that the total cost to implement the CSO AOC is approximately US$ 5 million and will take approximately 2 years to be completed once EPA authorizes phase 2 (the work plan).

In 2003, the DEP issued Directive No. 1 to Occidental and Maxus and certain of their respective related entities as well as other third parties. Directive No. 1 seeks to address natural resource damages allegedly resulting from almost 200 years of historic industrial and commercial development along a portion of the Passaic River and a part of its watershed. Directive No. 1 asserts that the named entities are jointly and severally liable for the alleged natural resource damages without regard to fault. The DEP asserted jurisdiction in this matter even though all or part of the lower Passaic River is subject to the PRRP. Directive No. 1 calls for the following actions: interim compensatory restoration, injury identification, injury quantification and value determination. Maxus and TS responded to Directive No. 1 setting forth good faith defenses. Settlement discussions between the DEP and the named entities have been held; however, no agreement has been reached or is assured.

In 2004, the EPA and Occidental entered into an administrative order on consent (the "2004 AOC") pursuant to which TS (on behalf of Occidental) has agreed to conduct testing and studies to characterize contaminated sediment and biota and evaluate remedial alternatives in the Newark Bay and a portion of the Hackensack, the Arthur Kill and Kill van Kull rivers. The initial field work on this study, which includes testing in the Newark Bay, has been substantially completed. Discussions with the EPA regarding additional work that might be required are underway. The EPA has issued General Notice Letters to a series of additional parties concerning the contamination of Newark Bay and the work being performed by TS under the 2004 AOC. TS proposed to the other parties that, for the third stage of the RI/FS undertaken in Newark Bay, the costs be allocated on a per capita basis. The parties have not agreed to TS's proposal. However, Maxus lacked sufficient information to determine additional costs, if any, it might have with respect to this matter once the final scope of the third stage is approved, as well as the proposed distribution mentioned above.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

In December 2005, the DEP issued a directive to TS, Maxus and Occidental directing said parties to pay the State of New Jersey's cost of developing a Source Control Dredge Plan focused on allegedly dioxin-contaminated sediment in the lower six-mile portion of the Passaic River. The development of this plan was estimated by the DEP to cost approximately US$ 2 million. The DEP has advised the recipients that (a) it is engaged in discussions with the EPA regarding the subject matter of the directive, and (b) they are not required to respond to the directive until otherwise notified.

In August 2007, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") sent a letter to a number of entities it alleged have a liability for natural resources damages, including TS and Occidental, requesting that the group enter into an agreement to conduct a cooperative assessment of natural resources damages in the Passaic River and Newark Bay. In November 2008, TS and Occidental entered into an agreement with the NOAA to fund a portion of the costs it has incurred and to conduct certain assessment activities during 2009. Approximately 20 other PRRP members have also entered into similar agreements. In November 2009, TS declined to extend this agreement.

- *Removal Action Next to Lister Avenue Site*

During June 2008, the EPA, Occidental, and TS entered into an AOC ("Removal AOC from 2008"), pursuant to which TS (on behalf of Occidental) will undertake a removal action of sediment from the Passaic River in the vicinity of the former Diamond Alkali facility. This action results in the removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of sediment, which will be carried out in two different phases. The first phase, which commenced in July 2011, encompasses the removal of 40,000 cubic yards (30,600 cubic meters) of sediments and was substantially completed in the fourth quarter of 2012. The EPA conducted a site inspection in January 2013, and TS received written confirmation of completion in March 2013. The second phase involves the removal of approximately 160,000 cubic yards (122,400 cubic meters) of sediment. This second phase will start after confirming with the EPA certain development aspects related to it. Pursuant to the Removal AOC from 2008, the EPA has required the provision of financial assurance for the execution of the removal work which could increase or decrease over time if the anticipated cost of completing the removal work contemplated by the Removal AOC from 2008 changes. During the sediment removal action, contaminants which may have come from sources other than the former Diamond Alkali plant will necessarily be removed.

The Focused Feasibility Study ("FFS") published on April 11, 2014 provides that phase two of the removal action contemplated by the Removal AOC shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the FFS. By letter of September 18, 2014, the EPA requested that TS submit a work plan to conduct additional sampling of the Phase II area. The sampling was completed in the first quarter of 2015 and TS is expected to present the validated results to the EPA during 2016.

- *Feasibility Study for the environmental remediation of the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River– Record of Decision ("ROD")*

On June 2007, the EPA released a draft Focused Feasibility Study (the "FFS 2007"). The FFS 2007 outlines several alternatives for remedial action in approximately the lower eight miles of the Passaic River. These alternatives range from no action, which would result in comparatively little cost, to extensive dredging and capping.

On April 11, 2014, the EPA published a new FFS draft ("FFS 2014"). The EPA submitted this draft for consideration for a period of public comments starting on April 21, 2014, after two extensions, the process ended on August 20, 2014.

The FFS 2014 contains the four remediation alternatives analyzed by the EPA, as well as the estimate of the cost of each alternative which consists of: (i) no action; (ii) deep dredging of 9.7 million cubic yards; (iii) capping and dredging of 4.3 million cubic yards and placing of an engineering cap (a physical barrier mainly built with sand and stone); and (iv) focused capping and dredging targeting approximately one million cubic yards.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

As to the administrative environmental issues related to the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River, on March 4, 2016, the EPA issued the Record of Decision ("ROD") for the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River, which is a part of the Diamond Alkali Superfund Site—Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey. The ROD selects the so-called Alternative 3 as the remedy for the removal of contaminated sediments with an estimated cost of US$ 1,382 million (net present value at a 7% rate).

The ROD requires the removal of 3.5 million cubic yards of sediment from the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River by bank-to-bank dredging, to a depth of approximately 5 to 30 feet in the federal navigation channel from mile 0 to mile 1.7, and approximately 2.5 feet in the remaining areas of the lower 8.3 miles of the Passaic River. A two-foot thick cap will be installed over the dredged areas. Contaminated segments will be transported to disposal sites outside the state. The EPA estimates the whole project will take approximately 11 years, including one year for negotiations among potentially responsible parties, three to four years for project design and six years for its implementation.

On March 31, 2016, the EPA notified all potentially responsible parties, including Occidental Chemical Corporation ("OCC"), of the liabilities relating to the 8.3 mile area of the Passaic River relating to the ROD. In the same notice the EPA stated that it expected OCC (against whom Maxus is litigating a dispute over indemnity) to prepare the remediation plan design and that it would send a second letter with an administrative proposal to this end, which was received by counsel to OCC, Maxus and TS on April 26, 2016.

As of the date of the Maxus Entities' bankruptcy filing, OCC, Maxus and TS were holding discussions with EPA to define their participation in a potential negotiation aimed at taking part in the design of the EPA's proposed remediation plan, taking into account that the ROD has identified over one hundred potentially responsible parties and eight contaminants of concern, many of which have not been generated at the Lister Site. As of such date, Maxus was evaluating the situation resulting from the issuance of the ROD by the EPA, as well as its subsequent associated letters.

- *Conclusion*

Based on (a) the uncertainties identified by the Company as of June 17, 2016, including but not limited to (i) the extraordinary volume of materials for which sediment treatment technologies have not been built or operated in United States on a scale similar to the necessary capacity that could be required for this project; (ii) the results of the discoveries and/or tests to be produced; (iii) the amount and diversity of pollutants identified in the ROD (furans, PBCs, mercury, DDT, dieldrin, copper, lead, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and certain types of dioxins and DDT that were not produced at the Lister site), many of which were never related to the Lister site and/or have been generated by other potentially liable parties; (iv) the number and diversity of potentially liable parties (the EPA has identified more than 100 potentially liable parties); (v) the final allocation of removal and remediation costs; (b) consultation with local and external legal advisors; (c) the amounts previously incurred and recorded by YPF Holdings in the area covered by the ROD, and (d) the limitation on liability that could be incurred by YPF as an indirect controlling shareholder of Maxus, no additional provisions have been recorded as of June 17, 2016.

27.a.4.ii) Environmental administrative issues relating to the lower 17 miles of the "Passaic River" – feasibility study

- *Feasibility study for the lower 17 miles of the Passaic River*

Notwithstanding what is discussed above, the lower 17 mile section of the Passaic River, from the mouth at Newark Bay to the Dundee Dam, is the subject of the RI/FS contemplated in AOC 2007, with completion was expected for 2015, after which EPA would choose a remediation action that will be made public in order to receive comments.

The CPG submitted the Draft RI/FS for the lower 17 miles of the Passaic River during the first half of 2015. Separate sections were submitted over a nine-month period from February to October 2015. The CPG draft offers potential alternatives of remediation, which comprises the lower 8 miles of the Passaic River. The EPA may or may not consider this report.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

27.a.4.iii) Other environmental proceedings

Other matters relating to the eventual liability of Maxus and TS include liabilities arising from: (a) a ferrous chromate processing plant in Kearny, New Jersey; (B) the Standard Chlorine Chemical Company Superfund Site; (C) a ferrous chromate processing plant in Painesville, Ohio; (D) certain removals of contaminants located in Greens Bayou; (D) the Milwaukee Solvay Coke & Gas site located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; (E) the Black Leaf Chemical Site, Tuscaloosa Site, Malone Services Site and Central Chemical Company Superfund Site (Hagerstown, Maryland); (F) the remediation action in "Mile 10.9".

27.a.5) Trial for the Passaic River

In relation to the alleged contamination related to dioxin and other "hazardous substances" discharged from Chemicals' former Newark plant and the contamination of the lower stretch of the Passaic River, Newark Bay, other nearby waterways and surrounding areas in December 2005, the DEP sued YPF, YPF Holdings, TS, Maxus and several companies, besides Occidental. The DEP sought remediation of natural resources damages and punitive damages and other matters. The defendants made responsive pleadings and filings.

In March 2008, the Court denied motions to dismiss by Occidental, TS and Maxus. The DEP filed its Second Amended Complaint in April 2008. YPF filed a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. The motion mentioned previously was denied in August 2008, and the denial was confirmed by the Court of Appeal. Notwithstanding, the Court denied the plaintiffs' motion to bar third party practice and allowed defendants to file third-party complaints. Third-party claims against approximately 300 companies and governmental entities (including certain municipalities) which could have responsibility in connection with the claim were filed in February 2009. DEP filed its Third Amended Complaint in August 2010, adding Maxus International Energy Company and YPF International as additional named defendants. Anticipating this considerable expansion of the number of parties in the litigation, the Court appointed a Special Master to assist the court in the administration of discovery.

In September 2010, Governmental entities of the State of New Jersey and a number of third-party defendants filed their dismissal motions and Maxus and TS filed their responses. In October 2010, a number of public third-party defendants filed a motion to sever and stay and the DEP joined their motion, which would allow the DEP to proceed against the direct defendants. However, the judge has ruled against this motion in November 2010. Third-party defendants have also brought motions to dismiss, which have been rejected by the assistant judge in January 2011. Some of the mentioned third-parties appealed the decision, but the judge denied such appeal in March 2011.

In May 2011, the judge issued Case Management Order No. XVII (CMO XVII), which contained the Trial Plan for the case. This Trial Plan divides the case into two phases, each with its own mini-trials ("Tracks") which totaled nine Tracks considered individual trials. Phase one would determine liability and phase two would determine damages. Regarding the sub-stages: (a) sub-stages I to III (Tracks I to III) correspond to damage claimed by Occidental and the State of New Jersey; (b) sub-stages IV to VII (Tracks IV to VII) correspond to liability for alter ego and fraudulent conveyance with respect to YPF, Maxus and Repsol and to the liability of third parties to Maxus; (c) sub-stage VIII (Track VIII) corresponds to damages claimed by the State of New Jersey; (d) sub-stage IX (Track IX) is the percentage of liability that would correspond to Maxus for the cleanup and remediation costs.

Specifically, sub-stage III (Track III) will determine the extent of Maxus' liability for the operation of the Lister Site; sub-stage IV (Track IV) will determine the possible scope of YPF and Repsol's liability for damages to the Lister Site (alter ego and fraudulent conveyance).

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

Following the issuance of CMO XVII, the State of New Jersey and Occidental filed motions for partial summary judgment. The State filed two motions: the first one against Occidental and Maxus on liability under the Spill Act, and against TS on liability under the Spill Act. In addition, Occidental filed a motion for partial summary judgment that Maxus owes a duty of contractual indemnity to Occidental for liabilities under the Spill Act. In July and August 2011, the judge ruled that, although the discharge of hazardous substances by Chemicals has been proved, liability allegation cannot be made if the nexus between any discharge and the alleged damage is not established. Additionally, the Court ruled that TS has Spill Act liability to the State based merely on its current ownership of the Lister Avenue site; and that Maxus has an obligation under the 1986 Stock Purchase Agreement to indemnify Occidental for any Spill Act liability arising from contaminants discharged on the Lister Avenue site. The Special Master called for and held a settlement conference in November 2011 between the State of New Jersey, on the one hand, and Repsol S.A., YPF and Maxus, on the other hand to discuss the parties' respective positions, but no agreement was reached.

In February 2012, plaintiffs and Occidental filed motions for partial summary judgment, seeking summary adjudication that Maxus has liability under the Spill Act of New Jersey. In the first quarter of 2012 Maxus, Occidental and plaintiffs submitted their respective briefs. Oral arguments were heard on May 15 and 16, 2012. The Judge held that Maxus and TS have direct liability for the contamination generated into the Passaic River. However, volume, toxicity and cost of the contamination were not verified (these issues will be determined in a later phase of the trial). Maxus and TS have the right to appeal such decision.

On September 11, 2012 the Court issued the Track VIII order. The Track VIII order governs the process by which the Court would conduct the discovery and trial of the State's damages against Occidental, Maxus and TS (caused by the Diamond Alkali Lister Avenue plant). Under the order, the trial for the first phase of Track VIII was scheduled to commence in July 2013. However, this schedule has been changed by the following occurrence.

On September 21, 2012, Judge Lombardi (trial judge) granted the State's application for an Order to Show Cause to Stay all proceedings against third party defendants who entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the State to discuss settlement of the claims against the third party defendants.

On September 27, 2012, Occidental filed its Amended Cross-Claims and the following day, the State filed its fourth Amended Complaint. The principal changes to the State's pleading concern the State's allegations against YPF and Repsol, all of which Occidental has adopted in its cross-claims. In particular, there were three new allegations against Repsol involving asset stripping from Maxus and also from YPF based on the Argentine Government's Mosconi Report. On October 25, 2012, the parties to the litigation agreed to a Consent Order, subject to approval by Judge Lombardi, which, in part, extended the deadline for YPF to respond to the State's and Occidental's new pleadings by December 31, 2012, extends fact deposition discovery until April 26, 2013, extends expert discovery until September 30, 2013, and sets trial on the merits for certain allegations for February 24, 2014, date on which it lost effectiveness as it was replaced by subsequent court orders.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

During the fourth quarter of 2012 and the first quarter of 2013, YPF, YPF Holdings, Maxus and TS together with certain other direct defendants in the litigation, have engaged in on-going mediation and negotiation seeking the possibility of a settlement with the State of New Jersey. During this time, the Court has stayed the litigation. On March 26, 2013, the State advised the Court that a proposed settlement between the State and certain third party defendants had been approved by the requisite threshold number of private and public third party defendants. The respective Boards of Directors of YPF, YPF Holdings, Maxus and TS approved the authorization to sign the settlement agreement (the "Agreement") above mentioned. The proposal of the Agreement, which did not imply endorsement of facts or rights and presented only for conciliatory purposes, was subject to an approval process, publication, comment period and court approval. According to the terms of the Agreement, the state of New Jersey would agree to release certain claims related with environmental liabilities within a geographic area of the Passaic River, New Jersey, United States of America, initiated against YPF and certain subsidiaries, recognizing to YPF and other participants in the litigation, a limited liability of up to US$ 400 million, if they are found responsible. In return, Maxus would make cash payment of US$ 65 million at the time of approval of the Agreement.

In September 2013, Judge Lombardi published its Case Management order XVIII ("CMO 18"), which provides a schedule for approval of the Agreement. Pursuant to the CMO 18, the court heard oral arguments on December 12, 2013, after which Judge Lombardi rejected Occidental's claims and approved the Agreement. On January 24, 2014, Occidental appealed the approval of the Agreement. Notwithstanding, on February 10, 2014, in compliance with the settlement agreement, Maxus made a deposit of US$ 65 million in an escrow account. Occidental appealed Judge Lombardi's decision approving the Agreement, which was dismissed. Later, on April 11, 2014 Occidental notified the parties that it would not seek an additional revision of Judge Lombardi's decision approving the Agreement.

On June 23, 2014, lawyers of the State of New Jersey reported that Occidental and the State of New Jersey reached an understanding about the general terms and conditions for a settlement agreement that would end the Track VIII proceedings; and on August 20, 2014 they reported that an agreement had been reached on the text of such settlement agreement.

On July 22, 2014, the Court issued the following:

(a) Case Management Order No. XXIII to conduct the proceedings, establishing a schedule for the first phase of Track IV (related to claims by Occidental alleging "alter ego" between Maxus and its shareholders, and the transfer of assets to YPF and Repsol).

(b) a court Order for the process of approval of the agreement between the State of New Jersey and Occidental, which established a schedule for the approval of the agreement between Occidental and the State of New Jersey.

On December 16, 2014, the Court approved the Settlement Agreement whereby the State of New Jersey agreed to settle all claims against Occidental related to the environmental liabilities within a specific geographical area of the Passaic River, New Jersey, United States of America, in consideration for the payment of US$ 190 million in three installments, the last payable on June 15, 2015; and a sum amounting up to US$ 400 million if the State of New Jersey had to pay its percentage for future remedial actions.

On January 5, 2015, Maxus received a letter from Occidental requesting Maxus to indemnify Occidental for all the payments that Occidental agreed to pay to the State. Formerly, in 2011 the Court held that Maxus had the contractual obligation to indemnify and hold Occidental harmless from any liability under the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act resulting from contaminants dumped in or from the Lister Avenue site owned by a company bought by Occidental, and with which it merged in 1986. Maxus holds that both the existence and the amount of such obligation to indemnify Occidental for the payments made to the State under the settlement agreement are pending issues that must wait for the Court decision on the Passaic River case.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

In addition, on July 31, 2014 Occidental submitted its third amendment to the complaint, in replacement of the second amendment submitted in September 2012. YPF, Repsol and Maxus filed motions to limit Occidental's third amended complaint arguing that the claims incorporated in the third amendment were not included in the second. Occidental answered that the third amendment incorporates new facts, but not new claims. On October 28, 2014 Judge Lombardi rejected Occidental's arguments.

Also, Repsol countersued Occidental alleging that the US$ 65 million paid by Repsol as per the agreement between Repsol, YPF, YPF Holdings, Maxus and Tierra Solutions with the State of New Jersey was paid for damages caused by (a) Chemicals, for which Occidental is liable under the share purchase agreement of 1986 or (b) Occidental's individual conduct.

On March 26, 2015, a new presiding judge was appointed for the case (Hon. Gary Furnari).

On April 15, 2015, Occidental sent Maxus a letter claiming indemnity protection under the share purchase agreement with respect to the counterclaim filed by Repsol against Occidental. On 28 April 2015, Maxus replied contesting the claims reserving all arguments and defenses regarding the SPA's indemnification provisions.

On March 9, 2015 the Special Master issued the Case Management Order XXVI and the Case Management Order XXVII dated July 1, 2015 under which the new judge extended the deadline to complete all presentations until January 29, 2016, established a briefing schedule pursuant to which summary judgment will not be decided until late April or early May 2016, at the earliest, and included a provision that trial shall be scheduled in June 2016. Depositions of witnesses residing in the U.S. and abroad began in December 2014 in accordance with the Case Management Order XXV. Since that time about forty witnesses have been deposed, including the corporate representatives of all the parties. The issues being explored include Track IV (the alter-ego and fraudulent transfers of assets) and Track III (indemnity claims filed by OCC against Maxus). Depositions of witnesses were completed in mid-October 2015.

Notwithstanding the above, the Special Master authorized the parties to file briefs specifying any issue in respect of which each party believed that the court should authorize early summary judgment motions. The motions filed by the parties and the non-binding opinions as issued by the special judge on January 14, 2016, are summarized below:

(a) YPF filed for early summary judgment against OCC on four issues: i) dismissal of the portion of OCC's claims for alter ego liability, based on the financing of YPF's acquisition of Maxus shares in 1995; ii) dismissal of the portion of OCC's claims for alter ego liability, based on the transfer of Maxus' assets from 1995 through 1999; iii) dismissal of the portion of OCC's liability claims based on the alleged "control" by YPF of Maxus's Board of Directors' decision, in 1996, to sell its subsidiaries in Bolivia and Venezuela to YPF International; and iv) dismissal of the portion of OCC's claims for alter ego liability, based on the transfer of Maxus' environmental liabilities to Tierra in 1996.

The Special Master's Recommendation on YPF's motion recommended to deny the motion on the grounds that i) the statute of repose for fraudulent transfers is not applicable to the remedy of alter ego for breach of contract and ii) a finder of fact should be permitted to consider all portions of YPF actions when determining if there is alter ego liability so dismissal of portions of these claims is inappropriate.

(b) OCC filed for early summary judgment against Maxus in relation to OCC's claim to recover the amount of US$ 190 million (plus expenses) paid to the State of New Jersey under the settlement agreement.

The motion sought to establish that Maxus is liable for all obligations at the Lister Site, regardless of any actions taken by OCC (including the period of time that the OCC operated Lister Site). Therefore, the Special Master's Recommendation on OCC's motion against Maxus recommended to grant the motion on the grounds that (i) the language of the SPA was not ambiguous and required Maxus to indemnify OCC for its own conduct at the Lister Site and (ii) OCC was not estopped from seeking indemnity from Maxus for its own conduct at the Lister Site because it did not take inconsistent legal positions in prior litigations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Occidental will have to prove the reasonableness of the US$ 190 million amount settled with the State of New Jersey, for which Maxus may eventually be liable.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

In addition, OCC filed for early summary judgment dismissing the cross-claims of Repsol against OCC, which seek to recover from OCC the US$ 65 million payment made by Repsol to New Jersey State under the settlement agreement.

The Special Master's Recommendation on OCC's motion against Repsol recommended to deny the motion in part as to Repsol's contribution claim and to grant the motion in part as to Repsol's unjust enrichment claim, on the grounds that i) Repsol's contribution claims are permissible under the New Jersey Spill Act even if a settlement did not fully discharge liability to the State; ii) demonstrating Repsol's liability under the Spill Act is not a prerequisite for Repsol to receive contribution from OCC; iii) Repsol is not liable to OCC for indemnification as an alter ego of Maxus, and iv) OCC was not unjustly enriched when Repsol settled with the state.

(c) Repsol filed for early summary judgment against OCC to dismiss OCC's cross-claims: i) to the extent that OCC's claims are based on prescribed claims for fraudulent transfers; ii) on the grounds that OCC cannot prove that it has suffered damages due to a failure to perform an agreement; iii) on the grounds that OCC cannot prove that Repsol has caused any damage even if a non-performance occurred, because OCC has alleged that Maxus became insolvent before Repsol acquired YPF in 1999; and iv) on the grounds that OCC has failed to pierce the corporate veil between YPF and Repsol.

The Special Master's Recommendation on Repsol's motion against OCC recommended to grant the motion on the grounds that OCC failed to set out any basis to pierce the corporate veil between YPF and Repsol, which the Special Master held OCC was required to do, and because OCC did not allege that YPF was insolvent.

(d) Maxus filed for early summary judgment against OCC to dismiss the claims for damages filed by OCC regarding costs not yet incurred by OCC (future remediation costs). YPF joined in this motion.

The Special Master's Recommendation on Maxus's motion against OCC was to grant the motion on the grounds that OCC's request for declaratory judgment has no basis due to the uncertainty regarding future costs.

(e) Finally, related to the claims that OCC sought to add against YPF and Repsol for tortious interference with OCC's contractual rights under the Stock Purchase Agreement of 1986 (between Maxus and OCC), the Special Master recommended that the motion be denied on the grounds that OCC improperly delayed in seeking to supplement its claims despite having multiple earlier opportunities to do so.

The parties appealed the Special Master's Recommendations by February 16, 2016.

On April 5, 2016, the judge denied the motions and adopted the Special Master's Recommendations in their entirety. On February 18, 2016, YPF sought leave from the Special Master to file additional motions for summary judgment on the grounds that Occidental cannot demonstrate as a matter of law that during the Repsol Era (1) YPF asserted any domination or control over Maxus that was the nexus of any injustice suffered by Occidental; (2) Occidental was harmed by any action taken by YPF with respect to Maxus; and (3) YPF benefited at Occidental's expense from the alleged harm caused by Repsol. Repsol and Occidental each sought leave to file additional motions for summary judgment. Repsol sought leave to recover from Occidental the US$ 65 million payment made by Repsol to the State of New Jersey under the 2013 Agreement. Occidental sought leave to recover against Maxus the US$ 65 million payment if Repsol is successful in its motion for summary judgment against Occidental. On March 7, 2016, the Special Master denied each of the parties' requests to file additional motions, while ruling that the parties could raise the factual issues raised in the motions at the time of trial as motions in limine.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

On April 25, 2016, the parties moved to request permission to file interlocutory appeals and a stay of the litigation during the appellate proceedings. Maxus filed a motion requesting permission to appeal the ruling granting summary judgment to OCC against Maxus, which held that Maxus is liable under the stock purchase and sale agreement for all obligations under, or arising from, the Lister Site, even if attributable to OCC's own acts. YPF filed a motion requesting permission to appeal the ruling denying its motion for summary judgment seeking a decision indicating that OCC may not use allegedly fraudulent transfers which are barred by the statute of repose as a basis for its alter ego claims against YPF. OCC filed only one motion, appealing the ruling that granted Repsol its motion for summary judgment, whereby all claims against Repsol were dismissed. OCC did not appeal the rulings that (a) denied OCC's motion to file additional cross claims; (b) denied OCC's motion for a declaratory judgment regarding future costs; and (c) denied OCC's motion for summary judgment seeking a dismissal of Repsol's Spill Act contribution claim against OCC (all of the foregoing without prejudice to reserving the right to file post-trial motions of appeal on these issues). On May 24, 2016, the Superior Court of New Jersey - Appellate Division denied all interlocutory appeals.

On April 5, 2016, the Superior Court issued Case Management Order XXVIII establishing the trial date as June 20, 2016, and requiring that all pre-trial motions be filed with the Special Master by May 4, 2016.

However, all litigation against Maxus and YPF has been stayed upon Maxus' filing under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, which is discussed above.

On June 20, 2016, Occidental filed a Notice of Removal of Claims in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the "New Jersey Bankruptcy Court"), removing the Passaic River Litigation from the New Jersey Superior Court to the New Jersey Bankruptcy Court. On June 21, 2016, Occidental filed a motion to transfer venue of the remaining claims in the Passaic River Litigation from the New Jersey Bankruptcy Court to the Delaware Bankruptcy Court. On June 28, 2016, the New Jersey Bankruptcy Court granted Occidental's motion to transfer venue.

On July 20, 2016, Repsol filed a motion with the Delaware Bankruptcy Court to have its cross-claims seeking environmental contribution from Occidental under the Spill Act to be remanded to the New Jersey Superior Court. On November 15, 2016, the Bankruptcy Court granted Repsol's motion to remand. On November 29, 2016, Occidental filed a motion for clarification or, in the alternative, for reconsideration of the Bankruptcy Court's Order granting Repsol's motion to remand. At a hearing on January 25, 2017, the Delaware Bankruptcy Court denied Occidental's motion and allowed Repsol's cross-claims to go forward in the New Jersey Superior Court.

- *Conclusion*

As at December 31, 2015, an accrual for all matters related to the "Environmental Issues relating to Lister site and Passaic River" discussed above, was recorded for a total amount of 2,665 comprising the cost of studies, the most reasonable estimation of expenses that Maxus may incur for remedial activities, taking into account the impossibility of reasonably estimating a loss or loss range related to the eventual aforementioned FFS costs, considering the studies performed by TS, and the estimated costs corresponding to the Removal Agreement from 2008, as well as other matters related to Passaic River and Newark Bay. This includes the aforementioned associated legal matters. However, other potentially works may be required, including remedial measures additional to or different from those taken into account. Additionally, the development of new information, the imposition of penalties or remedial actions, or the outcome of negotiations related to the mentioned matters differing from the scenarios assessed by Maxus may result in a need by this company to incur additional costs higher than the current allowance amount accrued.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

Considering the information available to Maxus as of December 31, 2015; the results of studies and testing phase; as well as the potential liability of the other parties involved in this issue and the possible allocation of the removal costs; and considering the opinion of our internal and external legal advisors, the Management of the Company has not accrued additional amounts other than those mentioned above and that could emerge as a result of the conclusion of the aforementioned issues and consequently to be reasonably estimated.

27.b) Accounting matters

In connection with the petition that the Maxus Entities filed with the Bankruptcy Court on June 17, 2016, as described in detail in part a) of this Note, the Management of the Company considers this an event that requires reconsideration of whether the consolidation of such entities remains appropriate. In order to carry out this analysis, the Company followed the guidelines established in IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" to reassess whether it maintains control over the activities of the Maxus Entities. This analysis, in accordance with IAS 8, was complemented by the criteria set forth in the United States Standard ASC 810 published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the principles of which are consistent with IFRS 10, but addresses in more detail the issues related to the consolidation of entities that file a reorganization proceeding under Chapter 11.

Generally, when an entity files a petition under Chapter 11, shareholders do not generally maintain the ability to exercise the power to make decisions that have a significant impact on the economic performance of the business of entities because that power is subject to Bankruptcy Court approval.

The petition filed by the Maxus Entities under Chapter 11 has relevant effects on the rights that YPF Holdings has as a shareholder of these entities, because creditors generally replace the shareholders in their legal capacity to file derivative suits against the directors on behalf of the entities for breach of the Debtors' fiduciary obligations, since the creditors would be the main beneficiaries in any increase in value of these entities. However, it should be noted that YPF Holdings retains its right to designate directors of the Debtors through Shareholders' Meetings, unless the Bankruptcy Court orders otherwise. In addition, the bankruptcy cases also affect the responsibilities and functions of the board of directors and management of each of the respective Maxus Entities. Each of the Maxus Entities has become a "Debtor in Possession" and, in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, remains in possession of its property and, subject to certain limitations, is authorized to carry out its normal operations, unless the Bankruptcy Court orders otherwise. Nevertheless, during the Chapter 11 cases, the directors of the Debtors do not have absolute discretion, since any transaction "outside the ordinary course of business" of the Debtors, such as the sale of a significant asset, the expansion of a line of business involving the use of significant funds (or the commitment to do so), or the provision of loans or other types of financing, shall be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

Likewise, on November 8, 2016, the Maxus Entities amended their by-laws in order to give greater discretion to the independent directors.

As a result, due to the Chapter 11 filing, YPF Holdings is not empowered to unilaterally make decisions, which could significantly affect the Debtors' businesses, both operationally and economically. Likewise, the Debtors are required to seek the approval of the Bankruptcy Court for typical commercial activities, if such activities could have a significant effect on their operations or on any of their stakeholders.

In view of the foregoing, the Management of the Company understands that, despite continuing to hold 100% of the ownership interest in the Maxus Entities, YPF Holdings is no longer able to exercise its power over such entities to significantly influence the Maxus Entities' operations and results, a necessary condition established by IFRS 10 to establish the existence of an effective financial control and, therefore, has deconsolidated its investments in the Maxus Entities as of June 17, 2016.

27. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES (Cont.)

According to ASC 810, this loss of control may involve a gain or loss for the controlling company, since the controlling company must reconcile its non-controlling interest at fair value after deconsolidating the assets and liabilities of the entities. The obligations related to the reorganization process undertaken as described in part a) of this Note have also been considered for purposes of this calculation. As a result, the Group has recorded a gain of 1,528 in "Other operating results, net".

As a result of the deconsolidation, the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 is not comparable to that issued as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the following asset and liability balances were consolidated in relation to the Maxus Entities:

Item	Balances of the Debtors as of December 31, 2015
Noncurrent assets	732
Current assets	416
Total assets	1,148
Noncurrent liabilities	3,966
Current liabilities	669
Total liabilities	4,635
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,148

In addition, the statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement as of December 31, 2016 are not comparable with those issued as of December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, the following results and cash flows were consolidated in relation to the Maxus Entities:

Item	Results of the Debtors as of December 31, 2015
Income	197
Costs	(287)
Gross profit (loss)	(90)
Operating profit (loss)	(555)
Financial results, net	(15)
Net results	(570)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(2)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(572)

Item	Cash Flow of the Debtors as of December 31, 2015
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(186)
Net cash flow used in investments	(85)
Net cash flow provided by financing activities	—
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(271)

28. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

28.a) Contingent assets

- *Cerro Divisadero*

  On March 21, 2014 a fire incident damaged the facilities of Crude Oil Treatment Plant of Cerro Divisadero in Mendoza, belonging to the North Mendoza business, located 59 kilometers south from Malargüe city. In the mentioned facilities located in North Malargüe and South Malargüe, crude oil production was treated. As a consequence of the incident, the facilities were almost completely unusable with the corresponding production loss.

  The pertinent insurers/reinsurers were notified of the event and after analyzing various technological options, in November 2015, all liquidated claims were settled for US$ 122.5 million, of which US$ 45.3 million corresponded to material damages and US$ 77.2 million corresponded to loss of production, taking into account a US$ 60 million advance.

  In 2015, the Group recorded a gain of 1,165 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income under “Other operating results, net” and “Costs” in accordance with the nature of the claim (material damage and loss of production, respectively).

  In 2016, the Group received a second and final payment of US$ 62.5 million.

- *La Plata Refinery*

  On April 2, 2013, YPF’s facilities at the La Plata refinery were struck by unprecedented severe weather, which led to a fire that caused damage to the Coke A and Topping C units in the refinery. In operational terms, the incident temporarily affected the refinery’s ability to process crude oil, which left the entire complex out of service for several days.

  Based on the documentation provided to the liquidators appointed by the reinsurance companies, and following their analysis, the total indemnification amount as a result of the accident amounted to US$ 615 million, of which US$ 227 million corresponded to material damages and US$ 388 million corresponded to loss of profits. The indemnity period for loss of earnings as a result of the accident was extended to January 16, 2015. Payments were received gradually, US$ 300 million during the last quarter of 2013, US$ 130 million during the third quarter of 2014 and the remaining balance of US$ 185 million during the second quarter of 2015.

  In 2015 and 2014, the Group recorded a gain of 523 and 2,041 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income under “Revenues” and “Costs” in accordance with the nature of the claims.

28.b) Contingent liabilities

The Group has the following contingencies and claims, individually significant, that the Management of the Company, in consultation with its external counsels, believes have possible outcome. Based on the information available to the Group, including the amount of time remaining before trial among others, the results of discovery and the judgment of internal and external counsel, the Group is unable to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss on certain matters referred to below:

28. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)

28.b.1) Environmental claims

- *Asociación Superficiarios de la Patagonia ("ASSUPA")*

  In August 2003, ASSUPA sued 18 companies operating exploitation concessions and exploration permits in the Neuquén Basin, YPF being one of them, claiming the remediation of the general environmental damage purportedly caused in the execution of such activities, in addition to the establishment of an environmental restoration fund, and the implementation of measures to prevent environmental damages in the future. The plaintiff requested that the Argentine Government, the Federal Environmental Council (*Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente*), the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro and Mendoza and the Ombudsman of the Nation be summoned. It requested, as a preliminary injunction, that the defendants refrain from carrying out activities affecting the environment. Both the Ombudsman's summons as well as the requested preliminary injunction were rejected by the CSJN. YPF has answered the demand requesting its rejection, opposing failure of the plaintiff and requiring the summons of the Argentine Government, due to its obligation to indemnify YPF for events and claims previous to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993. The CSJN gave the plaintiffs a term to correct the defects in the complaint. On August 26, 2008, the CSJN decided that such defects had already been corrected and on February 23, 2009, ordered that certain provinces, the Argentine Government and the Federal Environmental Council be summoned. Therefore, pending issues were deferred until all third parties impleaded appear before the court. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the provinces of Río Negro, Buenos Aires, Neuquén, Mendoza, and the Argentine government have made their presentations, which are not available to the Company yet. The provinces of Neuquén and La Pampa have claimed lack of jurisdiction, which was answered by the plaintiff.

  On December 30, 2014 the CSJN issued two interlocutory judgments. By the first, it supported the claim of the Provinces of Neuquén and La Pampa, and declared that all environmental damages related to local and provincial situations were outside the scope of his original competence, and that only "inter-jurisdictional situations" (such as the Colorado River basin) would fall under his venue.

  By the second judgment, the Court rejected the petition filed by ASSUPA to incorporate Repsol and the directors who served in YPF until April 2012 as a necessary third party. The Court also rejected precautionary measures and other proceedings related to such request.

  In addition, it should be highlighted that YPF learned about other three court complaints filed by ASSUPA against:

  (i) Concessionaire companies in the San Jorge Gulf basin areas: On December 28, 2016, YPF received notice of the complaint. The deadline set for prior exceptions is May 31, 2017, and the deadline to respond to the complaint is June 30, 2017. YPF will respond to the complaint within the timeline and will carry out all necessary actions for the due defense of its rights.

  (ii) Concessionaire companies in the Austral basin areas: A highly summarized action has been ordered. In addition, an interim relief has been issued by the court of first instance to notify several companies of the existence of the suit, and for the defendants to contribute certain information. YPF appealed this decision, and the Court of Appeals partially upheld the appeal, reversing the lower court ruling ordering various entities to provide notification of this claim. In the same decision, the Court of Appeals confirmed that the defendants had an obligation to provide certain information but stated that YPF and the other defendants had already complied with such obligation. On November 2, 2015 YPF was notified of the lawsuit. Following YPF's request, the court ordered on November 4, 2015 to suspend the procedural time limits.

  (iii) Concessionaire companies in the Northwest basin areas: The action was submitted to ordinary proceedings. On December 1, 2014, the Company was notified about the complaint. The procedural deadlines were suspended at the Company's request. Subsequently, on May 3, 2016, YPF was once again notified of the complaint, and the deadlines were reinstated. The Company filed a written submission requesting that the deadlines be suspended until the plaintiff clarifies whether it attaches certain documentary evidence referenced in its complaint. The judge once again suspended the deadlines to respond to the complaint.

- *Dock Sud, Río Matanza, Riachuelo, Quilmes and Refinería Luján de Cuyo*

  A group of neighbors of Dock Sud, Province of Buenos Aires, have sued 44 companies, among which YPF is included, the Argentine Government, the Province of Buenos Aires, the City of Buenos Aires and 14 municipalities, before the CSJN, seeking the remediation and the indemnification of the environmental collective damage produced in the basin of the Matanza and Riachuelo rivers. Additionally, another group of neighbors of the Dock Sud area, have filed two other environmental lawsuits, one of them desisted in relation to YPF, claiming several companies located in that area, among which YPF is included, the Province of Buenos Aires and several municipalities, for the remediation and the indemnification of the environmental collective damage of the Dock Sud area and for the individual damage they claim to have suffered. At the moment, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the outcome of these claims, as long as, if applicable, the corresponding legal fees and expenses that might result. YPF has the right of indemnity by the Argentine Government for events and claims previous to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993.

  By means of sentence dated July 8, 2008, the CSJN:

  (i) Determined that the Basin Matanza Riachuelo Authority ("ACUMAR") (Law No. 26,168) should be in charge of the execution of the program of environmental remediation of the basin, being the Argentine Government, the Province of Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires responsible of its development; delegated in the Federal Court of First Instance of Quilmes the knowledge of all the matters concerning the execution of the remediation and reparation; declared that all the litigations related to the execution of the remediation plan will accumulate and will proceed before this court and established that this process produces that other collective actions that have for object the environmental remediation of the basin be dismissed ("littispendentia"). YPF has been notified of certain resolutions issued by ACUMAR, by virtue of which YPF has been requested to present an Industrial Reconversion Program, in connection with certain installations of YPF. The Program has been presented although the Resolutions had been appealed by the Company;

  (ii) Decided that the proceedings related to the determination of the responsibilities derived from past behaviors for the reparation of the environmental damage will continue before that Court.

  In addition to the claims discussed under 14.a.4), which discusses environmental claims in Quilmes, the Company has other legal and non-judicial claims against it, based on similar arguments.

  On the other hand, the monitoring tasks carried out routinely by YPF have allowed YPF to warn against degrees of affectation in the subsoil within the vicinity of the Luján de Cuyo refinery, which led to the creation of a program for surveying, evaluating and remedying liabilities that the Company is in the process of implementing with agencies in the Province of Mendoza.

28.b.2) Contentious claims

- *Petersen Energía Inversora, S.A.U and Petersen Energía, S.A.U. (collectively, "Petersen")*

  On April 8, 2015, Petersen, former YPF Class D shareholders, filed a lawsuit against the Republic of Argentina and YPF in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York. The litigation is being conducted by the bankruptcy trustee of the aforesaid companies by reason of a liquidation process pending in a Commercial Court in Spain. The complaint contains claims related to the expropriation of the controlling interest of Repsol in YPF by the Argentine Republic in 2012, asserting that the obligation by the Argentine Republic to make a purchase offer to the remaining shareholders would have been triggered. Claims seem to be mainly grounded on allegations that the expropriation breached contract obligations contained in the initial public offering and bylaws of YPF and seeks unspecified compensation. The Company filed a motion to dismiss on September 8, 2015, the date which was set as a result of the extension of the term provided for by the Court. On the other hand, Petersen filed an objection against YPF's motion to dismiss.

On July 20, 2016, the Court held a hearing during which the parties made their arguments regarding the motion to dismiss, and responded to questions asked by the Judge. On September 9, 2016, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York issued a decision partially dismissing the complaint filed by Petersen against YPF at this preliminary stage. The Company appealed this decision, requesting a complete dismissal of the complaint at this preliminary stage.

As of the date of these financial statements, there are no factors that YPF can use to quantify the possible impact that this claim might have on the Company.

- *Bankruptcy petitions filed by Pan American Sur S.A., Pan American Fueguina S.A. and the Argentine branch of Pan American Energy LLC to Metrogas*

  On September 18, 2015, Metrogas was made aware of petitions for bankruptcy, filed by Pan American Sur S.A., Pan American Fueguina S.A. and Pan American Energy LLC Sucursal Argentina, which are being heard by Argentine First Instance Court No. 26 in Commercial Matters, Division No. 51 of Buenos Aires City. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, these bankruptcy petitions have been withdrawn and therefore have been declared completed.

28.b.3) Claims before the CNDC

- *Claims against natural gas producers*

  On November 17, 2003, the CNDC requested explanations, within the framework of an official investigation pursuant to Article 29 of Law No. 25,156 of Antitrust Protection, from a group of almost thirty natural gas production companies, YPF among them, with respect to the following items: (i) the inclusion of clauses purportedly restraining trade in natural gas purchase/sale contracts; and (ii) observations on gas imports from Bolivia, in particular (a) old expired contract signed by YPF, when it was state-owned, and YPFB (the Bolivian state-owned oil company), under which YPF allegedly sold Bolivian gas in Argentina at prices below the purchase price; and (b) the unsuccessful attempts in 2001 by Duke and Distribuidora de Gas del Centro to import gas into Argentina from Bolivia. On January 12, 2004, YPF submitted explanations in accordance with article 29 of the Antitrust Law, contending that no antitrust violations had been committed and that there had been no price discrimination between natural gas sales in the Argentine market and the export market. On January 20, 2006, YPF received a notification of resolution dated December 2, 2005, whereby the Antitrust Board (i) rejected the "non bis in idem" petition filed by YPF, on the grounds that ENARGAS was not empowered to resolve the issue when ENARGAS Resolution No. 1,289 was enacted; and (ii) ordered that the opening of the proceedings be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of Section 30 of the Antitrust Law. On January 15, 2007, the Antitrust Board charged YPF and eight other producers with violations of the Antitrust Law. YPF has contested the complaint on the basis that no violation of the law took place and that the charges are barred by the applicable statute of limitations and has presented evidence in support of its position. On June 22, 2007, YPF presented to the Antitrust Board, without acknowledging any conduct in violation of the Antitrust Law, a commitment consistent with article 36 of the Antitrust Law, requiring to the Antitrust Board to approve the commitment, to suspend the investigation and to file the proceedings. On December 14, 2007, the Antitrust Board decided to transfer the motion to the Court of Appeals as a consequence of the appeal presented by YPF against the rejection of the application of the statute of limitations.

- *Claims for the sale diesel to public transportation companies*

  On January 11, 2012, the Argentine Secretariat of Transportation filed with the CNDC a complaint against five oil companies (including YPF), for alleged abuse of a dominant position regarding bulk sales of diesel fuel to public bus transportation companies. The alleged conduct consisted of selling bulk diesel fuel to public bus transportation companies at prices higher than the price charged in service stations. According to the provisions of Article 29 of the Antitrust Law, YPF has submitted appropriate explanations to the CNDC, questioning certain formal aspects of the complaint, and arguing that YPF has adjusted its behavior at all times with current regulations and that it did not set any discrimination or abuse in determining prices.

On December 9, 2014, Division I of the Federal Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals of Buenos Aires issued a judgment stating that, due to various changes and modifications in the liquid fuels market and their various prices, a ruling by the Court as to whether or not the appealed decision was correct would have no legal effect on the parties on the basis of changes observed in those markets. As a result, information relating to this matter will no longer be reported.

- *Claims relating to fuel sale prices*

  In addition, the Group is subject to other claims before the Antitrust Board which are related to alleged price discrimination in sale of fuels. Upon the opinion of Management and its legal advisors, such claims have been considered as possible contingencies.

28.b.4) Tax claims

- *Dispute over the cost deduction for abandoning wells*

  The Company has consistently recorded the cost of abandoning wells in accordance with the criteria detailed in Note 2.b.6) and, in the absence of a specific treatment of that subject in the income tax law and its Regulatory Decree, has deducted the charge for well plugging costs in the calculation of this tax, based on the general criteria of the standard for deduction of expenses (accrual criteria). Nevertheless, this interpretation has been objected to by the AFIP, which would allow for deductions once the expense has been done.

  Although both consider it a deductible expense, the disagreement between YPF and the AFIP stems from the criteria that each of them uses to decide when the obligation to plug arises which, in turn, is the one that determines when the deduction from the income tax should be taken.

  The AFIP understands that the deduction of costs due to the abandonment of wells should be deferred until the taxpayer has the opportunity to proceed with plugging the well, once the wells have been exhausted, considering the abandonment of the well to be the event generating the charge for well plugging costs.

  On the other hand, the Company, as well as other companies in the oil industry, understands that the event that generates the well plugging costs in connection with the abandonment of wells is the act of drilling, as the drilling constitutes environmental impact and, consequently, the obligation to repair such impact through well plugging arises from that moment. This obligation is not subject to any condition since there is no uncertainty as to whether well exhaustion will inevitably occur. The Company has learned that similar disputes have been raised by the AFIP with other companies in the oil industry.

  In June 2016, the Ministry of Hydrocarbons Resources of MINEM (*Secretaría de Recursos Hidrocarburíferos del MINEM*), the competent body to clarify the origin of the legal obligation in the matter, and in response to a consultation of the Chamber of Oil Exploration and Production (*Cámara de Exploración y Producción de Hidrocarburos*), resolved in line with the position of the oil companies and concluded that the substantial event generating the charge for the abandonment of wells is the drilling.

  This response of the Chamber has been reported to the AFIP by both the Ministry of Hydrocarbon Resources and by YPF but, with respect to different questions the AFIP disregarded this position and, on December 29, 2016, notified the Company of two resolutions, adjusting the income tax for the fiscal periods 2005 to 2009 and questioning the criteria followed by the Company.

  On February 20, 2017, the Company filed the corresponding appeal to the Fiscal Tribunal of the Nation (*Tribunal Fiscal de la Nación*) for the unilateral determination received from the AFIP for the fiscal periods 2005 to 2009.

  Notwithstanding the progress of these proceedings and ongoing investigations (and prosecution of other companies in the industry), the Company, based on its opinion and that of its external advisors, considers its arguments defending the criteria adopted to be strong. The amount in dispute claimed by the AFIP totals 3,639, taking into account capital and interest.

  Likewise, there are periods that have not been reviewed by the AFIP, which, in the event there is an unfavorable resolution, would have a significant adverse effect on the economic and financial situation of the Company.

28. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)

- *Dispute over customs duties*

  Between 2006 and 2009, the Customs General Administrations in Neuquén, Comodoro Rivadavia and Puerto Deseado informed the Company that certain summary proceedings had been brought against YPF based on alleged formal misstatements on future commitments of crude oil deliveries in the loading permits submitted before these agencies, for periods prior to and subsequent to the existence of export duties, for which they calculated the difference between the contractual price declared and the price in force at the time of export to determine fines under the terms of the Customs Code.

  The Customs General Administration may question whether the contractual price agreed to by the Company and declared in loading permits is an appropriate amount for purposes of calculating export duties. However, the Company understands that there is no violation for declaring the contractual price of a transaction. In addition, YPF has paid export duties on the market value of crude oil since its existence.

  The summaries ended the administrative reviews before the Customs General Administration and are in full appeal before the Argentine Tax Court. On March 3, 2017, the Company was notified of an adverse judgment handed down by the Argentine Tax Court regarding the criteria employed for crude oil delivery operations after 1998 and for which fines were determined in accordance with Article 954(c) of the Customs Code for approximately 11 exports that occurred prior to the existence of export duties. The Company will appeal the adverse judgment of the Tax Court in a timely fashion before the Court of Appeals, which has the power to grant staying effects on sanctions, which may only be requested under a final judgment, if applicable, and in the event the CSJN rules in favor of the Customs General Administration.

  With respect to the total amount demanded in the summaries, the contingency amounts to approximately 1,200.

  Notwithstanding the progression of this process, the Company, based on its opinion and that of its external advisors, believes the claim has no legal merit and that it has a strong case in defense of the approach adopted in the dispute mentioned above.

28.b.5) Other claims

Additionally, the Group has received other labor, civil and commercial claims and several claims from the AFIP and from provincial and municipal fiscal authorities, not individually significant, which have not been accrued since Management, based on the evidence available as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, has assessed them to be possible contingencies.

29. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

29.a) Agreements of extension of concessions

- *Neuquén*

  On December 28, 2000, through Decree No. 1,252/2000, the Argentine Federal Executive Branch (the "Federal Executive") extended for an additional term of 10 years (until November 2027) the concession for the exploitation of Loma La Lata – Sierra Barrosa area granted to YPF. The extension was granted under the terms and conditions of the Extension Agreement executed between the Argentine Government, the Province of Neuquén and YPF on December 5, 2000. Under this agreement, YPF paid US$ 300 million to the Argentine Government for the extension of the concession mentioned above and committed, among other things, to define a disbursement and investment program of US$ 8,000 million in the Province of Neuquén from 2000 to 2017 and to pay to the Province of Neuquén 5% of the net cash flows arising out of the concession during each year of the extension term. The previously mentioned commitments have been affected by the changes in economic rules established by the Public Emergency Law.

Additionally, in 2008 and 2009, YPF entered into a series of agreements with the Province of Neuquén, to extend for ten additional years the term of the production concessions on several areas located in that province, which, as result of the above mentioned agreement, will expire between 2026 and 2027. As a condition for the extension of these concessions YPF undertook the following commitments, among others, upon the execution of the agreements: (i) to make to the Province total initial payments of US$ 204 million; (ii) to pay in cash to the Province an "Extraordinary Production Royalty" of 3% of the production of the areas involved. In addition, the parties agreed to make adjustments of up to an additional 3% in the event of an extraordinary income according to the mechanisms and reference values established in each signed agreement and (iii) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas and make certain investments and expenditures in the production concessions that are the purpose of the agreements in a total amount of US$ 3,512 million until the expiring date of the concessions.

On July 24, 2013, in order to make feasible the implementation of a non-conventional hydrocarbons project, YPF and the Province of Neuquén signed an Agreement under which the Province of Neuquén agreed to (i) separate from the Loma La Lata – Sierra Barrosa exploitation concession a surface area of 327.5 km2; (ii) incorporate such separated surface area into the surface area of the Loma Campana exploitation concession, forming a surface area of 395 km2 and (iii) extend the Loma Campana exploitation concession for a term of 22 years starting from the date of its expiration (until November 11, 2048).

The commitments made by the Company are as follows: (i) payment of US$ 20 million in consideration for the effect that the separation of surface from the Area Loma La Lata – Loma Campana has on the conventional production, payable within 15 days of the legislative ratification of the Agreement; (ii) payment of US$ 45 million on the Corporate Social Responsibility concept, payable during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015; (iii) payment of 5% on the investment project profits after taxes, applicable as from December 2027; (iv) 50% reduction, as from August 2012, of the subsidy applicable to the price of natural gas for the Methanol Plant according to the terms of the Commitment Act of 1998 signed between the Company and the Province of Neuquén; (v) make an investment of US$ 1 billion within a period of 18 months beginning on July 16, 2013; and vi) prioritize the recruitment of labor, suppliers and services based in Neuquén.

- *Mendoza*

In April 2011, YPF entered into an agreement with the province of Mendoza to extend for 10 years the term of certain exploitation concessions (one of which is "La Ventana"), and the transportation concessions located in the province, from the expiration of the original terms of the grant.

By signing the memorandum of agreement, YPF assumed certain commitments within which includes: (i) to make initial payments to the province of Mendoza in an aggregate amount of approximately US$ 135 million, on the date specified in the agreement; (ii) to pay the province of Mendoza an "Extraordinary Production Royalty" of 3% of the production of the areas included in the agreement. In addition, the parties agreed to make additional adjustments in the event of extraordinary income due to lower export duties or a higher monthly average price of crude oil and/or natural gas according to a mechanism and reference values established in the memorandum of agreement; (iii) to carry out exploration activities and make certain investments and expenditures in a total amount of US$ 4,113 million until the expiration of the extended term, as stipulated in the agreement; and; (iv) to make payments equal to 0.3% of the annual amount paid as "Extraordinary Production Royalty" intended for the Fortalecimiento Institucional Fund, in order to purchase equipment and finance training activities, logistics and operational expenses in certain government agencies of the province of Mendoza specified in the agreement, among others.

29. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- *Santa Cruz*

  During November 2012, YPF entered into an agreement with the province of Santa Cruz to extend for 25 years the term of certain exploitation concessions, from the expiration of their original terms.

  By signing the memorandum of agreement, YPF assumed certain commitments which include: (i) to make initial payments to the province of Santa Cruz in an aggregate amount of approximately of US$ 200 million, on the date specified in the agreement; (ii) to pay the province of Santa Cruz a Production Royalty of 12% plus an additional of 3% over the production of conventional hydrocarbons; (iii) to pay the province of Santa Cruz a Production Royalty of 10% over the production of unconventional hydrocarbons; (iv) to make certain investments on the exploitation concessions, as stipulated in the agreement; (v) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas; (vi) to contribute with social infrastructure investments within the province of Santa Cruz in an amount equivalent to 20% of the amount of the extension royalty; and (vii) to define and prioritize a remediation plan of environmental liabilities with reasonable technical criteria and the extent of remediation tasks within the term of the concessions.

- *Salta*

  On October 23, 2012, YPF entered into an agreement with the province of Salta to extend for 10 years the original term of certain exploitation concessions from the expiration of their original terms. YPF and associated signatory companies (Tecpetrol S.A., Petrobras Argentina S.A., Compañía General de Combustibles S.A. and Ledesma SAAI) by signing the memorandum of agreement made, among others, the following commitments: (i) conducting in the Aguaragüe area, on the dates indicated in the agreement and during the first two years, the following investments: a minimum amount in development plans, involving the drilling of development wells (at least 3) and expansion of production facilities and treatment of hydrocarbons of US$ 36 million, (ii) YPF and each of the associated signatory companies will recognize for the province a special extraordinary contribution equal to 25% of the amount corresponding to royalties of 12% referred to in art. 59 and 62 of Law 17,319, (iii) YPF and each of the associated signatory companies will recognize for the province an additional payment to the special extraordinary contribution, only when conditions of extraordinary income are verified in the marketing of oil crude production and natural gas from the concessions, under price increase obtained by each party, from the sum of US$ 90/bbl in the case of crude oil production and the sum equivalent to 70% of import gas prices, (iv) YPF and each of the associated signatory companies will pay to the province, and in the proportion that corresponds to each one, a one-time sum of US$ 5 million in the concept of bonus extension, (v) YPF and the associated signatory companies undertake to make investments for a minimum amount of US$ 30 million in additional exploration work to be implemented in the concessions.

- *Chubut*

  On October 2, 2013, the Province of Chubut published the law for the approval of the Agreement to Extend the Exploitation Concessions El Tordillo, La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga, located in the Province of Chubut. YPF holds 12.196% of the concessions, while Petrobras Argentina S.A. holds 35.67% and Tecpetrol S.A. holds the remaining 52.133%. The Concessions were extended for a 30 year period counted as from the year 2017. The main terms and conditions agreed by the Province of Chubut comprise the commitment of the companies belonging to the JO to make the following payments and contributions: (i) paying US$ 18 million as Historical Remediation Bonus; (ii) paying a Compensation Bonus amounting to a fixed 4% over the production of gas and oil since 2013 (this is calculated as an additional royalty); (iii) covering expenses and investments related to the protection and conservation of the environment; (iv) maintaining a minimum amount of equipment for drilling and work-overs in operation; (v) after the first ten years of extension, Petrominera S.E. will acquire a 10% interest in the exploitation concessions.

Furthermore, on December 26, 2013, YPF and the Province of Chubut signed an Agreement for the extension of the original term of the Concessions for the Exploitation of Restinga Alí, Sarmiento, Campamento Central – Cañadón Perdido, Manantiales Behr and El Trébol. The Extension Agreement was ratified by the Legislature of the Province of Chubut on January 17, 2014, and by the Company's Board of Directors on February 24, 2014; thus complying with the conditions precedent established in the Extension Agreement. The following are the main terms and conditions agreed with the Province of Chubut: YPF holds 100% of the exploitation concessions, except for the concession Campamento Central – Cañadón Perdido, where ENAP SIPETROL S.A. holds 50%. A 30-year extension was established for the terms of the exploitation concessions that expire in the years 2017 (Campamento Central – Cañadón Perdido and El Trébol – Escalante), 2015 (Restinga Alí) and 2016 (Manantiales Behr). YPF undertook, among others, the following obligations: (i) to pay a Historical Compensation Bonus of US$ 30 million; (ii) to pay to the Province of Chubut the Hydrocarbons Compensation Bonus amounting to 3% of the oil and gas production (calculated as an additional royalty); (iii) to meet a minimum level of investment; (iv) to maintain a minimum amount of equipment for drilling and work-over under hire and in operation; and (v) to assign to Petrominera S.E. 41% of YPF's interest in the exploitation concessions of El Tordillo, La Tapera and Puesto Quiroga (amounting to 5% of the total concessions) and in the related JO.

- *Rio Negro*

  In December 2014, YPF, YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L., YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A. entered into a Renegotiation Agreement with the Province of Rio Negro to extending for 10 years the original term of the following exploitation concessions as from maturity of their original granting terms: (i) "El Medanito", "Barranca de los Loros", "Señal Picada-Punta Barda", "Bajo del Piche" where YPF holds 100%, up to November 14, 2027; (ii) "Los Caldenes" where YPF holds 100%, up to September 19, 2036; (iii) "Estación Fernández Oro", where YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L. holds 100%, up to August 16, 2026; and (iv) "El Santiagueño" where YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A. holds 100%, up to September 6, 2025.

  The Renegotiation Agreement was confirmed by the legislature of the Province of Rio Negro by the issuance of Provincial Law No. 5027 dated December 30, 2014. The companies signing the Renegotiation Agreement assumed the following commitments, among others: (i) payment of US$ 46 million as Fixed Bonus, (ii) contributions to social development and institutional strengthening amounting to US$ 9.2 million, (iii) supplementary contributions equivalent to 3% of the monthly oil production and 3% of the monthly gas production, (iv) annual contributions for training, research and development, (v) compliance with a minimal development and investment plan, and (vi) investment for the execution of environmental remediation plans.

- *Tierra del Fuego*

  The Company has negotiated with the Executive Office of the province of Tierra del Fuego the terms in order to extend their concessions in such province, having signed, on December 18, 2013, the Agreement of Extension of concessions of Tierra del Fuego (until November 14, 2027), Los Chorrillos (until April 18, 2026) and Lago Fuego (until November 6, 2027). On October 10, 2014, Act No. 998 and Act No. 997 approving the extension agreements were enacted.

- *National Executive Branch*

  The National Executive Branch by Administrative Decision No. 1/2016, published on January 8, 2016, extended the term of the exploitation concession in the Magallanes area for the National Government's portion, as from November 14, 2017 for a period of 10 years, in accordance with Section 35 of Law No. 17,319.

  The Administrative Decision No. 1/2016 establishes the following terms and conditions: (i) approval of the investment plan (ii) the payment of US$ 12.5 million as an extension bonus, which has been appealed by YPF as to its calculation which has not been defined to date, and (iii) the payment of 15% of royalties on the production of hydrocarbons pursuant to Article 59 of Law No. 27,007.

29.b) Project investment agreements

- *Agreements for the development of Loma La Lata Norte and Loma Campana areas*

  On July 16, 2013, the Company and subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation ("Chevron") signed a Project Investment Agreement ("the Agreement") with the objective of the joint exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in the province of Neuquén. The Agreement contemplates an expenditure, subject to certain conditions, of US$ 1,240 million by Chevron for the first phase of work to develop about 20 km2 (the "pilot project") (4,942 acres) of the 395 km2 (97,607 acres) corresponding to the area dedicated to the project, located in the aforementioned province and includes Loma La Lata Norte and Loma Campana areas. This first pilot project includes the drilling of more than 100 wells.

  During September 2013, and upon the fulfillment of certain precedent conditions (among which is the granting of an extension of the Loma Campana concession maturity until 2048 and the unitization of that area with the sub-area Loma La Lata Norte), Chevron made the initial payment of US$ 300 million.

  On December 10, 2013, the Company and some of its subsidiaries and subsidiaries of Chevron successfully completed the pending documents for the closing of the Investment Project Agreement, which enables the disbursement by Chevron of US$ 940 million, in addition to the US$ 300 million that such company has already disbursed. For such purposes, the Company and Chevron made the necessary contracts for the assignment in favor of Compañía de Hidrocarburo No Convencional S.R.L. ("CHNC") of 50% of the exploitation concession Loma Campana, and supplementary agreements including the contract for the organization of the JO and the Joint Operating Agreement for the operation of Loma Campana, where YPF shall participate as area operator.

  The Company indirectly holds 100% of the capital stock of CHNC, but under the existing contractual arrangements, it does not make financial or operative decisions relevant to CHNC and does not fund its activities either. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to any risk or rewards due to its interest in CHNC. Thus, as required by IFRS, the Company has valued its interest in CHNC at cost, which is not significant, and has not recorded any profit or loss for such interest for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

  Considering the rights that Chevron could exercise in the future over CHNC to access to the 50% of the concession and supplementary rights, and as a guarantee for such rights and other obligations under the Project Investment Agreement, a pledge over the shares of YPF's affiliate, which is an indirect holder of YPF's interest in CHNC, has been made in favor of Chevron.

  In this context, and considering that YPF is the Loma Campana area operator, the parties have executed a Project Obligations, Indemnities and Guarantee Agreement, by virtue of which the Company makes certain representations and guarantees in relation to the Investment Project Agreement. This guarantee on the operation and management of the Project does not include the project's performance or return on investment, both at the exclusive risk of Chevron.

  Finally, other supplementary agreements and documents related to the Investment Project Agreement have been signed, including: (a) the agreement for the allocation of certain benefits deriving from Executive Order No. 929/2013 from YPF to CHNC; (b) terms and conditions for YPF's acquisition of natural gas and crude oil pertaining to CHNC for 50% of the interest in the Loma Campana area; and (c) certain agreements for the technical assistance of Chevron to YPF.

  During April 2014, YPF and certain of its subsidiaries and subsidiaries of Chevron, successfully completed the second phase of the Project Investment Agreement and Chevron has confirmed its decision to continue with the investment project in unconventional hydrocarbons in the Loma Campana area, thereby commencing the third phase of such project. The duration of this third phase will encompass the life of the project, until the expiration of the Loma Campana concession. At the present time, there are 2 drilling rigs operating in the above mentioned area and more than 19 thousand daily barrels of oil equivalent to the percentage of participation extracted.

During fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, YPF and CHNC carried out transactions, among others, the purchases of gas and crude oil by YPF for 5,912, 3,556 and 2,311, respectively. These transactions will be consummated in accordance with the general and regulatory conditions of the market. The net balance payable to CHNC as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounts to 544, 553 and 837, respectively.

- *Agreements for the development of the Chihuído de la Sierra Negra Sudeste – Narambuena area*

  During April 2014, YPF and Chevron signed a new Project Investment Agreement with the objective of the joint exploration of unconventional hydrocarbons in the Province of Neuquén, within the area Chihuido de la Sierra Negra Sudeste – Narambuena. The investment will be undertaken exclusively by, and at the sole risk of, Chevron. The investment will be disbursed in two stages.

  To this end, the Company and Chevron entered into the necessary agreements to implement the assignment to Compañía de Desarrollo No Convencional S.R.L ("CDNC") of (a) a 50% interest in the Narambuena Exploration Project Area and (b) a 7% legal interest in the Exploitation Concession of Chihuído de la Sierra Negra in Neuquén and Mendoza. However, contractual rights of Chevron are limited to Narambuena Area, as YPF will hold 100% ownership of the conventional production and reserves outside the Project Area and Desfiladero Bayo field. On May 29, 2015, the first phase of the Agreement was closed with the perfection of the relevant assignments. At present, 3 vertical wells and 1 horizontal well have been drilled and completed.

  The plan to be followed will be specified after evaluating the results of the exploratory activities. In June 2017, Chevron will define whether to continue in the project to execute the second phase that would consist of the drilling and completion of 4 horizontal wells in the period 2018 – 2019.

  The Company indirectly holds a 100% interest in the capital stock of CDNC; however as pursuant to effective contractual agreements, the Company neither exercises CDNC's relevant financial and operating decision-making rights nor funds its activities, the Company is not exposed to risks and benefits for its interest in CDNC. Therefore, according to IFRS, the Company has valued its interest in CDNC at cost, which is not significant, and has not recorded any income (loss) for the said interest for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

- *Agreements for the development of El Orejano area*

  On September 23, 2013, the Company, Dow Europe Holding B.V. and PBB Polisur S.A., (hereinafter, collectively, "Dow") signed an agreement (the "Agreement"), which contemplates an expenditure by both parties of up to US$ 188 million which will be directed towards the joint exploitation of an unconventional gas pilot project in the Province of Neuquén, in the area of "El Orejano" of which Dow provided US$ 120 million by means of a financing agreement convertible into a participation in the project, which contemplates a first phase of work during which 16 wells will be drilled.

  On October 22, 2015, both parties agreed to an Addenda which provides, among other things, for: (i) an increase in the amount to be disbursed by Dow, by US$ 60 million, totaling US$ 180 million, through a convertible financing in an interest in the project, for the same purposes and effects than those of the previous disbursements, and (ii) an extension of the time period during which Dow may exercise the conversion option, up to December 18, 2015. On October 30, 2015, the Company received the additional amounts committed.

  On December 15, 2015, Dow exercised the option provided for in the Agreement, whereby YPF has assigned 50% of its interest in the exploitation concession of "El Orejano" area, which amounts to a total area of 45km2, in the Province of Neuquén.

  In addition, the parties have formed a JO for the exploration, evaluation, exploitation and development of hydrocarbons in "El Orejano" area, which became effective on January 1, 2016 and in which Dow and YPF each have a 50% interest.

  As of December 31, 2016, 33 wells have been drilled, of which 25 wells are completed.

29. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- *Agreements for the development of Rincón del Mangrullo area*

  On November 6, 2013, the Company and Petrolera Pampa S.A. (hereinafter "Petrolera Pampa") signed an investment agreement under which Petrolera Pampa undertakes to invest US$ 151.5 million in exchange for 50% of the interest in the production of hydrocarbons in the area of Rincón del Mangrullo in the Province of Neuquén, pertaining to the formation "Formación Mulichinco" (hereinafter the "Area"), where YPF shall be area operator.

  During this first stage, Petrolera Pampa has undertaken to invest US$ 81.5 million for the drilling of 17 wells and the acquisition and analysis of about 40 km2 of 3D seismic data.

  The second phase investment contemplates an investment of US$ 70 million to drill 15 wells.

  As of December 31, 2015, the two stages were completed.

  On May 26, 2015 a supplementary agreement (the "Amendment") to the investment agreement dated November 6, 2013 was signed. The Amendment establishes an interest of 50% of each of the parties in the entire production, costs and investments for the development of the Area with retroactive effect from January 1, 2015, excluding from the agreement only the formations of Vaca Muerta and Quintuco. It should be noted that on July 14, 2015, the necessary requirements for the effectiveness of the said Amendment were met.

  Such investments include surface facilities in the area of US$ 150 million, which include the first expansion stage of the treatment facilities, bringing the current capacity of 2 to 4 million cubic meters per day to allow the conditioning and evacuation of future production from the block. The Amendment also includes the expansion of the investment commitment of Petrolera Pampa in a third investment phase of US$ 22.5 million, for the drilling of additional wells targeting the Mulichinco Formation. This third phase began on July 1, 2016, and the disbursement of US$ 15 million agreed for the current fiscal year was completed by December 31, 2016, remaining a balance of US$ 7.5 million for the following fiscal year.

  In addition, the Amendment includes an exploratory program for the Lajas Formation as a goal, for the period 2015-2016. As of December 31, 2016, the exploratory well drilled in 2015 is on an extended trial period. As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, YPF and Petrolera Pampa are defining the coordinates of the second exploratory well of stage 1 to be drilled in 2017. According to the results, Pampa may choose to continue with a second investment stage with the same goal.

- *Agreements for the development of La Amarga Chica area*

  On August 28, 2014, the Company signed an Agreement with Petronas (E&P) Overseas Ventures Sdn. Bhd, (hereinafter, "Petronas"), whereby YPF and Petronas agreed on the main terms and conditions to jointly develop a shale oil pilot project in three annual phases involving a jointly investment of up to US$ 550 million plus VAT in the La Amarga Chica area, province of Neuquén. Petronas will invest US$ 475 million and YPF will invest US$ 75 million.

  YPF will be the operator of the area and will assign a 50% interest in the concession to Petronas E&P Argentina S.A. (hereinafter "PEPASA").

  Dated December 10, 2014 the Company and PEPASA, a Petronas affiliate, entered into an Investment Project Agreement for the joint exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in La Amarga Chica area in the Province of Neuquén. It should be noted that on May 10, 2015, the conditions required for the entry into force of that Pilot Plan in 2015 were complied with. The Agreement also provides that both companies will assess the expansion of the strategic association to other exploration areas with potential for unconventional resources.

Likewise, the parties signed the following supplementary agreements to the Investment Agreement: (a) Assignment Agreement for the assignment of 50% of the concession of the La Amarga Chica area; (b) JO formation contract; (c) JO Agreement; (d) Assignment Guarantee Agreement; (e) First Option Agreement for trading crude oil; and (f) Assignment of Rights on Hydrocarbon Export Agreement.

Additionally, Petronas has granted a payment guarantee for certain financial obligations assumed by PEPASA under the Investment Agreement.

Once contributions of each annual phase are made, PEPASA would be entitled to opt-out of the joint development agreement upon surrender of its participation in the concession and the settlement of liabilities as of the date of opt-out (without access to the 50% of the net production value of drilled wells until exercise of the opt-out options).

Upon full compliance with the parties' commitments during the Pilot Plan, each party will contribute 50% to the work schedule and cost budget based on the JO Agreement. The Investment Agreement provides that during the three phases of the Pilot Plan, a 3D seismic acquisition and processing program will be completed, covering the whole concession area, 35 wells will be drilled with the Vaca Muerta formation as the objective (including vertical and horizontal wells), and a series of surface installations will be built with the purpose of evacuating the area production.

On November 23, 2016, PEPASA and YPF ratified the continuity of the project that both companies develop in La Amarga Chica area, in the province of Neuquén.

For this new stage, both companies are contemplating the drilling of 10 horizontal wells and the completion and construction of new works and facilities to transport the production of shale oil obtained at the site. The joint investment commitment in this new phase amounts to US$ 192.5 million.

As of December 31, 2016, 9 wells, 2 vertical and 7 horizontal wells, have been drilled.

- *Subdivision of Bandurria Block - Neuquén*

  On July 16, 2015, the Province of Neuquén, pursuant to executive orders No. 1536/2015 and 1541/2015, approved the subdivision of the Bandurria block (465.5 km2) and awarded 100% of the area known as "Bandurria Norte" (107 km2) to Wintershall Energía S.A., 100% of the area known as "Bandurria Centro" (130 km2) to Pan American Energy LLC (Sucursal Argentina) and 100% of the area known as "Bandurria Sur" (228.5 km2) to YPF, awarding to YPF an Unconventional Hydrocarbons Exploitation Concession in Bandurria Sur area, for a 35-year term, with a commitment to develop a pilot plan to be completed in 3 years with a related investment of US$ 360 million.

- *Granting of exploitation concession for Lindero Atravesado block – Neuquén*

  On July 10, 2015, the Province of Neuquén agreed to award to both partners, Pan American Energy LLC (Sucursal Argentina) and YPF, pro rata in accordance with their respective interests (62.5% and 37.5%, respectively) in the "Lindero Atravesado" joint venture, the right to an Unconventional Hydrocarbons Exploitation Concession for a 35-year term, pursuant to the provisions of sections 27 bis, 35(b) and related sections of Law No. 17,319, as amended by Law No. 27,007. As a condition to the award of the above mentioned concession rights, concession holders have agreed to carry out an Unconventional Tight Gas Pilot program within 4 years, beginning on January 1, 2015, with an investment of US$ 590 million. On July 16, 2015, an agreement in this respect was approved by Executive Order No. 1540/2015 of the Province of Neuquén.

29. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- *Extension of the JO Agreement for the Magallanes Area*

  On November 17, 2014, Enap Sipetrol Argentina ("ENAP") made to YPF, and YPF accepted, an offer whereby ENAP's rights and obligations under the Magallanes area JO Agreement were extended until the concession termination, with ENAP keeping 50% interest and continuing as Operator. The area concession includes three jurisdictions: Santa Cruz, Estado Nacional and Tierra del Fuego (as of the date of these financial statements, the concessions of the two first-named have been extended). In consideration for such extension, ENAP agreed to pay to YPF, or invest in the Joint Venture on behalf and on account of YPF, US$ 100 million, subject to certain conditions. The Agreement further provides for the obligation to agree on a so-called "Incremental Project" by September 15, 2015. The Incremental Project was approved by an operating committee on September 10, 2015, and its approval was ratified by YPF on October 20, 2015. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ENAP is entitled to withdraw at any time from the Incremental Project, without right to compensation or reimbursement therefor, including the Consideration and any royalties as may have been paid until termination.

- *Agreement between YPF and Pampa Energía S.A.*

  The agreement executed between YPF and Pampa Energía S.A. for the acquisitions of the Neuquén and Aguada de la Arena areas is described in Note 3.

- *Agreement among YPF and its subsidiary YSUR Energía Argentina S.R.L., the Province of Neuquén and Gas y Petróleo del Neuquén S.A. ("GyP")*

  On October 17, 2016, YPF and its subsidiary YSUR Energía Argentina SRL, the Province of Neuquén and GyP, have entered into an agreement whereby, under Laws No. 17,319, 24,145, 26,197, 26,741 and 27,007 and other applicable legislation, they have agreed as follows, with the subsequent approval of the Agreement by Executive Order No. 1431/2016 of the Executive Power of the Province of Neuquén and the ratification by Provincial Law No. 3030/2016:

  i. With regard to "Pampa de las Yeguas I" and "La Ribera I and II" areas, the reconversion of the contracts with GyP into non-conventional operating concessions without GyP participation, for an associated 35-year term, under the terms of Law No. 27,007. The total investment commitment of YPF and its partners associated with the granting of the aforementioned concessions amounts to US$ 220 million, US$ 170 million of which corresponds to YPF's equity interests.

  ii. With regard to the "La Amarga Chica", "Bajada de Añelo" and "Bandurria Sur" areas, the terms for the execution of the pilot plans were extended up to a maximum term of 5 years under Law No. 27,007.

  iii. With regard to the "Aguada de Castro", "Bajo del Toro", "Cerro Arena", "Cerro Las Minas", "Chasquivil", "Las Tacanas", "Loma del Molle", "Pampa de las Yeguas II" and "Salinas del Huitrín" areas, the conversion of the contracts with GyP into exploration permits for non-conventional purposes without participation of GyP, for the associated term of 4 years, under the terms of Law No. 27,007, partially restoring the surface in some of the areas mentioned above. The total commitment of activity associated with the granting of the aforementioned permits will involve an estimated investment by YPF and its partners of US$ 232 million, US$ 155 million of which correspond to YPF's equity interest.

  iv. Finally, the total equity interest of GyP in the "Cerro Avispa", "Cerro Partido", "Loma del Mojón", "Los Candeleros", "Santo Domingo I", "Santo Domingo II", "Cortadera", "Huacalera", "Buta Ranquil I", "Buta Ranquil II", "Rio Barrancas", "Chapua Este", "Corralera" and "Mata Mora" areas has been restored to it.

  v. That, in consideration of the granting of permits, concessions and extension of the deadlines for the execution of the pilot plans, YPF will pay the Province the sum of US$ 30 million, which amount will be partially repaid to YPF by the partners.

  On November 25, 2016, Executive Orders No. 1732/2016 and 1733/2016 were enacted, granting the exploration permits, operating concessions and extension of the periods contemplated in the Agreement.

29.c) Contractual commitments

The Group has signed contracts by means of which it has committed to buy certain products and services, and to sell natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and other products. Some of the mentioned contracts include penalty clauses that stipulate compensations for a breach of the obligation to receive, deliver or transport the product object of the contract. The anticipated estimated losses for contracts in progress, if any, considering the compensations mentioned above, have been charged to the income of the year in which they were identified.

In this order, the Group has renegotiated certain natural gas export contracts, and has agreed, between others, to limit compensations only in case of interruptions and/or suspension of deliveries from any cause, except physical force majeure. Also, the Group has agreed to make investments and export gas to temporarily import certain final products. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Group is fulfilling the agreed commitments mentioned above. To the extent that the Group does not comply with such agreements, we could be subject to significant claims, subject to the defenses that the Group might have.

The Group under certain trade agreements has undertaken the obligation with third parties to buy goods and services (such as liquefied petroleum gas, electricity, gas, oil and steam) that as of December 31, 2016 amounted to about 24,872. In addition, it has exploratory, investment and expense commitments until the termination of some of its concessions for 231,384 as of December 31, 2016, including commitments for the extension of concessions mentioned in previous paragraphs.

29.d) Operating lease commitments

As of December 31, 2016, the main lease agreements to which the Group is a lessee correspond to:

- Lease agreements of equipment for installations and production equipment in reservoirs, and natural gas compression equipment, for an average term of 3 years with the option to be renewed for one 1 additional year and for which the contingent quotas are calculated from a rate per unit of use (pesos per hour / day of use).
- Lease agreements of vessels and crafts for the transportation of hydrocarbons, for an average term of 5 years and for which the contingent quotas are calculated from a rate per unit of use (pesos per hour / day of use).
- Lease agreement of land for the installation and operation of service stations, for an average term of approximately 10 years and for which the contingent quotas are calculated from a rate per unit of estimated fuel sales.

The charges for the contracts mentioned above for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to approximately 7,612, 7,364 and 5,438, respectively, corresponding to 1,698, 746 and 1,737 of minimum payments and 5,914, 6,618 and 3,701 of contingent installments, and have been charged to “Rental of real estate and equipment” and “Contracts of work and other services” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2016, the estimated future payments related to these contracts are as follows:

	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	After 6 years
Estimated future payments	4,136	7,946	290

29.e) Granted Guarantees

As of December 31, 2016, the Group has issued letters of credit for the approximate sum of US$ 7 million to secure certain environmental obligations and guarantees valued at approximately US$ 243 million to secure the performance of the contracts.

Additionally, see Note 29.b) for a description of the Chevron transaction and see Note 16 for a description of the financial loans and negotiable obligations secured by cash flows.

30. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHER

30.a) New Hydrocarbon Law

On October 31, 2014, the Argentine Republic Official Gazette published the text of Law No. 27,007, amending the Hydrocarbon Law No. 17,319. The most relevant aspects of the new law are as follows:

- As regards exploration permits, it distinguishes between those with conventional and unconventional objectives, and between explorations in the continental shelf and in territorial waters, establishing the respective terms for each type.
- As regards concessions, three types of concessions are provided, namely, conventional exploitation, unconventional exploitation, and exploitation in the continental shelf and territorial waters, establishing the respective terms for each type.
- The terms for hydrocarbon transportation concessions were adjusted in order to comply with the exploitation concessions terms.
- As regards royalties, a maximum of 12% is established, which may reach 18% in the case of granted extensions, where the law also establishes the payment of an extension bond for a maximum amount equal to the amount resulting from multiplying the remaining proven reserves at the end of effective term of the concession by 2% of the average basin price applicable to the respective hydrocarbons over the 2 years preceding the time on which the extension was granted.
- The extension of the Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons (Decree No. 929/2013) is established for projects representing a direct investment in foreign currency of at least US$ 250 million, increasing the benefits for other type of projects.
- Reversion and transfer of hydrocarbon exploitation permits and concessions in national offshore areas is established when no association contracts subscribed with ENARSA to the National Secretariat of Energy exist.

30.b) Hydrocarbon Sovereignty Regime – Decree No. 1,277/2012

On July 25, 2012, the executive decree of Law No. 26,741, Decree No. 1,277/2012, was published, creating the "Regulation of the Hydrocarbons Sovereignty Regime in the Argentine Republic". Among other matters, the mentioned decree establishes: the creation of the National Plan of Investment in Hydrocarbons; the creation of the Commission for Planning and Coordination of the Strategy for the National Plan of Investment in Hydrocarbons (the "Commission"), which will elaborate on an annual basis, within the framework of the National Hydrocarbon Policy, the National Plan of Investment in Hydrocarbons; the National Registry of Investments in Hydrocarbons in which the companies undertaking activities of exploration, exploitation, refining, transport and commercialization of hydrocarbons and fuels will have to register; and the obligation for the registered companies to provide their Plan of Investments every year before September 30, including a detail of quantitative information in relation to the activities of exploration, exploitation, refining, transport and commercialization of hydrocarbons and fuels according to each company.

Additionally, the mentioned companies will have to provide their plans in relation to the maintenance and increase of hydrocarbons reserves, including: a) an investment in exploration plan; b) an investment plan in primary hydrocarbons reserves recovery techniques; and c) an investment plan in secondary hydrocarbons reserves recovery techniques, which will be analyzed by the Commission; the Commission will adopt the promotion and coordination measures that may consider necessary for the development of new refineries in the National Territory, that may allow the growth in the local processing capacity in accordance with the aims and requirements of the National Plan of Investment in Hydrocarbons; in relation to prices, and accordingly to the Decree, for the purpose of granting reasonable commercial prices, the Commission will determine the criteria that shall govern the operations in the domestic market. In addition, the Commission will publish reference prices of each of the components of the costs and the reference prices for the sale of hydrocarbons and fuels, which will allow to cover the production costs attributable to the activity and to reach a reasonable margin of profit.

Not complying with the dispositions included in the Decree and supplementary rules may result in the following penalties: fine, admonition, suspension or deregistration from the registry included in section 50 of Law No. 17,319 or the nullity or expiration of the concessions or permits. Moreover, the mentioned Decree abrogates the dispositions of the Decrees No. 1,055/1989, 1,212/1989 and 1,589/1989 (the "Deregulation Decrees") which set, among other matters, the right to the free disposition of hydrocarbon production.

On December 29, 2015, the Executive Branch issued order No. 272/2015, resolving for the dissolution of the Commission and its Regulations, and also providing that the powers vested on the Commission were to be exercised by the MINEM.

30.c) Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons - Decree No. 929/2013

Decree No. 929/2013 provides for the creation of an Investment Promotion Regime for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons (the "Promotional Regime"), both conventional and unconventional, which will apply throughout the territory of the Republic of Argentina. Inclusion in the Promotional Regime may be applied for by subjects registered with the Hydrocarbon Investments National Register and holding hydrocarbon exploration permits and/or exploitation concessions and/or any third party associated and together with, such holders, provided they file with the Strategic Planning and Coordination Commission of the Hydrocarbon Investments Nation Plan created by Executive Order No.1,277/2012 a "Hydrocarbon Exploitation Investment Project" entailing a direct investment in foreign currency of at least US$ 1,000 million, computed as of the filing of the Hydrocarbon Exploitation Investment Project to be invested during the first five years of the Project (this amount was amended by the subsequent Law No. 27,007 to US$ 250 million). Among the benefits to subjects comprised by the Promotional Regime, the following are highlighted: i) they will be entitled, subject to the terms of Law No. 17,319 and as from the fifth successive year of actual execution of their respective "Hydrocarbon Exploitation Investment Projects", to freely sell to foreign markets 20% of their production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons produced under the said Projects, with a 0% rate for export duties, should these be otherwise applicable; ii) they will be entitled to free availability of 100% of any foreign currency obtained from export of the hydrocarbons mentioned in the preceding item, provided that the approved "Hydrocarbon Exploitation Investment Project" implies the entry of foreign currency to the Argentine market of at least US$ 1,000 million and as mentioned hereinabove; iii) it is provided that, during periods where national production is not enough to meet domestic supply needs under the terms of section 6 of Law No. 17,319, subjects included In the Promotional Regime shall be entitled, as from the fifth year from approval and execution of their respective "Hydrocarbon Exploitation Investment Projects", to obtain, in compensation for the percentage of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons produced under such Projects available for export as mentioned herein above, an export price of not less than the reference export price, for whose determination the incidence of export duties otherwise applicable will not be computed.

In addition, the Executive Order creates the institute of "Unconventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation", consisting of the extraction of liquid and/or gaseous hydrocarbons through unconventional stimulation techniques applied in fields located in shale gas or shale oil, tight sands, tight gas and tight oil, and coal bed methane geological rock formations and/or characterized, generally, by the presence of low- permeability rocks. In connection therewith, it has been provided that subjects holding hydrocarbon exploration permits and/or exploitation concessions included in the Promotional Regime will be entitled to apply for an "Unconventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concession". In addition, holders of "Unconventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concessions" who in turn are holders of an adjacent pre-existing exploitation concession, may apply for the merging of both areas into a sole unconventional area, provided that due evidence is given of the geological continuity of the relevant areas.

30.d) Withholding rates of hydrocarbon exports

Law No. 25,561 on Public Emergency and Exchange System Reform ("Public emergency law"), issued in January 2002, established duties for hydrocarbon exports for a five-year period. In January 2007, Law No. 26,217 extended this export withholding system for an additional five-year period and also established specifically that this regime is also applicable to exports from the Province of Tierra del Fuego, which were previously exempted. In addition, Law No. 26,732 published in the Official Gazette in December 2011 extended for an additional 5 years the mentioned regime. On November 16, 2007, the Ministry of Economy and Production ("MEP") published Resolution No. 394/2007, modifying the withholding regime on exports of crude oil and other refined products.

In addition, Resolution No. 1/2013, published on January 3, 2013, and Resolution No. 803/2014, published on October 21, 2014, by the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance modified the reference and floor prices. Resolution No. 1,077/2014, dated December 29, 2014, repealed Resolution No. 394/2007 and amended and established a new withholding system based on the International Price of crude oil ("IP"), calculated on the basis of the "Brent value" applicable to the export month minus eight dollars per barrel (US$ 8.00/bbl). The new regime establishes a general nominal rate of 1% while IP is below US$ 71/bbl. Additionally, the resolution establishes an increasing variable rate for export of crude oil while IP is above US$ 71/bbl; therefore, the producer will collect a maximum value of about US$ 70 per exported barrel, depending on the quality of crude oil sold. Likewise, the resolution establishes a variable increasing withholding rates for exports of diesel, gasoline, lubricants and other petroleum derivatives when IP exceeds US$ 71/bbl by using formulas allowing the producer to collect a portion of such higher price.

Furthermore, in March 2008, Resolution No. 127/2008 of the MEP increased the natural gas export withholding rate to 100% of the highest price from any natural gas import contract. This resolution has also established a variable withholding system applicable to liquefied petroleum gas, similar to the one established by the Resolution No. 394/2007. In February 2015, Ministry of Economy and Public Finance Resolution No. 60/2015 modified the reference values of Resolution No. 127/2008 and reduced the export duty rate from 45% to 1% when IP was lower than the reference value.

Notwithstanding the above, upon the expiration of the 5 year extension established by Law No. 26,732, which was in effect on January 7, 2017, the right to export hydrocarbons created by Article 6 of Law No. 25,561 was not extended.

30.e) Liquid hydrocarbons regulatory requirements

- Resolution No. 1,679/2004 of the Secretariat of Energy reinstalled the registry of diesel and crude oil export transactions created by Executive Decree No. 645/2002, and mandated that producers, sellers, refining companies and any other market agent that wishes to export diesel or crude oil to register such transaction and to demonstrate that domestic demand has been satisfied and that they have offered the product to be exported to the domestic market. In addition, Resolution No. 1,338/2006 of the Secretariat of Energy added other petroleum products to the registration regime created by Executive Decree No. 645/2002, including gasoline, fuel oil and its derivatives, diesel, aviation fuel, asphalts, certain petrochemicals, certain lubricants, coke and petrochemical derivatives. Resolution No. 715/2007 of the Secretariat of Energy empowered the National Refining and Marketing Director to determine the amounts of diesel to be imported by each company, in specific periods of the year, to compensate for exports of products included under the regime of Resolution No. 1,679/2004; the fulfilment of this obligation to import diesel is necessary to obtain authorization to export the products included under Decree No. 645/2002.

In addition, certain regulations establish that exports are subordinate to supplying the domestic market. In this way, Resolution No. 25/2006 of the Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, issued on October 11, 2006, imposes on each Argentine refining and/or retail company the obligation to supply all reasonable diesel fuel demand, by supplying certain minimum volumes (which at least should be volumes supplied the year before plus the positive correlation between diesel demand and GDP accumulated from the month reference). The mentioned commercialization should be done without altering or affecting the normal operation of the diesel market.

- Additionally, Rule No.168/2004 requires companies intending to export LPG to first obtain an authorization from the Secretariat of Energy, by demonstrating that local demand was satisfied or that an offer to sell LPG to local demand has been made and rejected.

- In January 2008, the Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No.14/2008, whereby the refining companies were instructed to optimize their production in order to obtain maximum volumes according to their capacity.

- On January 26, 2012, the Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 6/2012 whereby (i) YPF and other four oil companies were required to sell diesel oil to public bus transportation companies at a price not higher than the retail price charged on its service station located, in general terms, nearest to the place of delivery of diesel fuel to each such transportation company, while maintaining both historic volumes and delivery conditions; and (ii) it created a price monitoring scheme of both the retail and the bulk markets to be implemented by the CNDC. YPF has appealed that resolution. On February 16, 2012, YPF filed with the CNDC an appeal against Resolution No. 6/2012, for submission to the Civil and Commercial Federal Court of Appeals of Buenos Aires. Meanwhile, on March 2, 2012, YPF challenged this Resolution and requested a preliminary injunction against its validity. YPF's preliminary injunction has been granted and the effects of the Resolution No. 6/2012 have been temporarily suspended, until the appeal is judicially resolved.

  On December 9, 2014, Room 1 of the Civil and Commercial Federal Court of Appeals of Buenos Aires concluded that the issue was moot based on the various changes and modifications in the liquid fuels market and its various prices, and therefore considered a ruling by the Court to be futile with respect to whether or not the appealed decision was correct, since it would have no legal effect on the parties in light of the changes observed in those markets. For this reason, the information related to this case will be restricted moving forward.

- On March 13, 2012, YPF was notified of Resolution No. 17/2012, issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce, pursuant to which YPF, Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo, S.A. and ESSO Petrolera Argentina S.R.L were ordered to supply jet fuel for domestic and international air transport at a price net of taxes not to exceed 2.7% of the price net of taxes of medium octane gasoline (not premium) offered at its closest service station to the relevant airport, while maintaining its existing supply logistics and its usual supply quantities. The abovementioned resolution benefits companies owning aircraft that operate in the field of commercial passenger or commercial passenger and cargo aviation which are registered under the Argentine National Aircraft Registry. According to a later clarification from the Secretary of Domestic Commerce, the beneficiaries of the measure adopted by this resolution are the following companies: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Andes Líneas Aéreas S.A., Austral – Cielos del Sur, LAN Argentina S.A. and Sol S.A. Líneas Aéreas. In addition, in said resolution, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce indicated that it considered convenient to implement a price surveillance system to be implemented by the CNDC. YPF has challenged such resolution, which will be reviewed by a court. The Civil and Commercial Federal Court granted the appeal filed by YPF with staying effect; consequently, the effects of Resolution No. 17/2012 were suspended until the legality or illegality of the Resolution is solved. Subsequently, the State filed an Extraordinary Federal Appeal, and YPF responded to the corresponding transfer.

On August 31, 2012, YPF was notified of the judgment of the mentioned Court, which declared the nullity of Resolution No. 17/2012, based on the lack of jurisdiction of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce to issue a measure of that nature.

In December 2015, the CSJN issued a judgment allowing the appeal filed by the State to proceed. Thus, the CSJN confirmed the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce's authority to issue precautionary administrative measures pursuant to Article 35 of Law No. 25,156. In addition, it remanded the case "to the court of first instance" so that to it may issue a new ruling based on what was concluded. Consequently, the Civil and Commercial Federal Court must issue a new ruling on the legality of Resolution No. 17/2012 based on grounds argued by YPF on the merits of the matter.

On February 20, 2017, YPF was notified of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce's Resolution that ordered the administrative record be filed in accordance with the prior opinion issued by the CNDC as a result of having concluded that YPF's conduct did not violate Law No. 25,156 and was not contrary to the public interest. For this reason, the information related to this case will be restricted moving forward.

- Decree No. 1,189/2012 of the National Executive Power, dated July 17, 2012, established that the jurisdictions and entities of the National public Sector included in section 8, subsection a) of Law No. 24,156 (National Administration, formed by the central administration and the decentralized agencies including the social insurance institutions) must contract with YPF the provision of fuels and lubricants for the fleet of official cars, boats and aircrafts, except in those cases which have the prior authorization of the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers.

30.f) Programs for the production and refining of liquid hydrocarbons

- *Refining and Petroleum Plus Programs*

  Decree No. 2,014/2008 of the Department of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services of November 25, 2008, created the "Refining Plus" and the "Petroleum Plus" programs to encourage (a) the production of diesel fuel and gasoline and (b) the production of crude oil and the increase of reserves through new investments in exploration and production. The programs entitle refining companies that undertake the construction of a new refinery or the expansion of their refining and/or conversion capacity and production companies that increase their production and reserves within the scope of the program to receive export duty credits to be applied to exports withholdings. In order to be eligible for the benefits of both programs, companies' plans must be approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy.

  During February 2012, through Note No. 707/2012, supplemented by Note No. 800/2012, both issued by the Secretariat of Energy, YPF was notified that the benefits granted under the "Refining and Petroleum Plus" programs had been temporarily suspended. The effects of the suspension also apply to benefits accrued and not yet redeemed by YPF at the time of the issuance of the Notes. The reasons alleged for such suspension are that the programs had been created in a context where domestic prices were lower than prevailing prices and that the objectives of those programs had already been achieved. On March 16, 2012, YPF has challenged this temporary suspension.

  Pursuant to Executive Order No. 1,330/15 of July 6, 2015, the Government resolved to render ineffective the "Petroleum Plus" program, which had been created by Executive Order No. 2,014 of November 25, 2008.

- *Stimulus program for the production of crude oil*

  On February 3, 2015, the Argentine Republic Official Gazette published the text of Resolution No. 14/2015 passed by the Commission for Planning and Coordination of the Strategy for the National Plan of Investment in Hydrocarbons that created the Crude Oil Production Promotion Program for 2015 under which beneficiary companies are awarded economic compensation, payable in pesos, for an amount equivalent to up to US$ 3.00/bbl for the total production of each beneficiary company, provided that its quarterly production of crude oil is higher or equal to the production taken as basis for such program. Basis production is defined as the total production of crude oil by beneficiary companies corresponding to the fourth quarter of 2014, expressed in barrels per day. The beneficiary companies that have met the demands of all refineries authorized to operate in the country and direct part of their production to the foreign market may receive an additional economic compensation of US$ 2.00 or US$ 3.00 for each barrel of exported crude oil, depending on the level of exported volume achieved.

30.g) Regulatory requirements for natural gas

- *Mechanisms for allocating the demand for natural gas*

  In addition to the regulations that affect the natural gas market mentioned in the section “Claims arising from restrictions in the natural gas market” in Note 14, on June 14, 2007, Resolution No. 599/2007 of the Secretariat of Energy was published in the Official Gazette (the “Resolution”). This Resolution approved an agreement with natural gas producers regarding the natural gas supply to the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011 (the “Agreement 2007-2011”). The purpose of Agreement 2007-2011 is to guarantee the normal supply of the natural gas domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011, considering the domestic market demand registered during 2006 plus the growth of residential and small commercial customer consumption (the “Priority Demand”). According to the Resolution, the producers that have signed the Agreement 2007-2011 commit to supply a part of the Priority Demand according to certain percentage determined for each producer based upon its share of production for the 36 months period prior to April 2004. In case of shortage to supply Priority Demand, natural gas exports of producers that did not sign the Agreement 2007-2011 will be the first to be called upon in order to satisfy such mentioned shortage. The Agreement 2007-2011 also establishes terms of effectiveness and pricing provisions for the Priority Demand consumption. Considering that the Resolution anticipates the continuity of the regulatory mechanisms that affect the exports, YPF has appealed the resolution and has expressly stated that the execution of the Agreement 2007-2011 does not mean any recognition by YPF of the validity of that resolution. On June 22, 2007, the National Direction of Hydrocarbons reported that Agreement 2007-2011 reached the sufficient level of subscription.

  On January 5, 2012, the Official Gazette published Resolution of the Secretariat of Energy No. 172 which temporarily extends the rules and criteria established by Resolution No. 599/07, until new legislation replaces the Resolution previously mentioned. This resolution was appealed on February 17, 2012 by filing a motion for reconsideration with the Secretariat of Energy.

Additionally, on October 4, 2010, the Official Gazette published ENARGAS Resolution No. 1,410/2010 that approves the procedure which sets new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the natural gas industry, imposing new and more severe regulations to the producers' availability of natural gas (*Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas*). By virtue of these procedures, distributors remain able to request all the natural gas necessary to cover the Priority Demand even in the case of natural gas volumes that exceed those that the Secretariat of Energy would have allocated by virtue of the Agreement ratified by the Resolution No. 599/07. Producers are obligated to confirm all the natural gas requested by distributors to supply the Priority Demand. The producers' shares in such volumes follow the allocation criterion established by the Agreement 2007-2011. It is not possible to predict the estimated demand of the Argentine market that must be satisfied by the producers, whether or not the producer signed the Agreement 2007-2011. Once the Priority Demand has been supplied, the volumes requested by the rest of the segments must be confirmed, leaving the exports last in order of priority. In case the programming does not yield sustainable results, with respect to the objective of maintaining the equilibrium and preserving the operation of the transportation and distribution systems, the necessary reprogramming and redirections will take place. In case the producer's confirmations are of a lower volume than requested, the transporters will be in charge of making confirmations adequate by redirecting natural gas until the volume required by distributors according to Priority Demand is completed. This greater volume will have to be withdrawn from the confirmations made by that producer to other clients. If the producer would not have confirmed natural gas to other clients from the same basin, the lacking volume will be requested to the rest of the natural gas producers. Therefore, this procedure imposes a supply obligation that is jointly liable for all producers in case any producer supplies natural gas in a deficient way. YPF has challenged the validity of Resolution No. 1,410/2010. On December 9, 2015, the ENARGAS rejected YPF's challenge to Resolution No. 1410/2010.

- *Trust Fund to finance natural gas imports*

  On November 27, 2008 through Executive Decree No. 2,067/08, a trust fund was created to finance imports of natural gas for its injection in the national gas pipeline system when necessary to satisfy the domestic demand. The trust fund is financed through the following mechanisms: (i) diverse tariff charges paid by users of transportation services and regularly distributed, gas consumers receiving gas directly from producers, and companies processing natural gas; (ii) special credit programs that may be agreed upon with national or international organizations; and (iii) specific contributions assessed by the Secretariat of Energy on the participants in the natural gas industry. This Decree has been object of diverse judiciary claims, and judges from all over the country have issued precautionary measures for suspension of its effects, grounded on the violation of the principle of legality on tax matters. On November 8, 2009, ENARGAS published Resolution No. 1,982/11 that adjusted the tariff charges established by Executive Decree No. 2,067/08 to be paid by users as from December 1, 2011.

  On November 24, 2011, ENARGAS passed Resolution No. 1991/2011, enlarging the number of users obliged to pay tariff charges, including residential services, natural gas processing, industrial premises and electric power plants, among others; this has affected the operations of the Company, and has had a significant impact on our joint subsidiary companies, all of which have filed appeals against the mentioned resolution. For its part, YPF has challenged these resolutions and rejected the charge invoice made by Nación Fideicomiso. On April 13, 2012, YPF obtained a precautionary measure related to the El Portón processing plant, suspending the effects of these resolutions in relation to that plant until a decision on the administrative appeals filed by YPF had been reached.

  In November 2012, Law No. 26,784 was passed which granted legal hierarchy, since such date, to the decisions enacted by the Executive Power and ENARGAS, in relation to the charge. Dated December 11, 2014, the CSJN pronounced the "Alliance" judgment, deciding that the charge created by decree 2,067/2008 a tariff charge and not a tax, and thus not subjected to the principle of tax legality. However, the Court left open the possibility of eventual claims or defenses in cases different from the claims raised in the "Alliance" judgment.

In particular, the application of the above mentioned tariff charge produces an impact so significant in Mega operations that, if not favorably resolved, Mega could have in the future serious difficulties continuing its business. On October 27, 2015, the CSJN issued a resolution on the motion for protection of constitutional rights filed by Mega S.A. (for the period until the enactment of the 2013 Budget Enactment Law No. 26,784) providing that the charge under "Executive Order 2067/08" was unconstitutional and not applicable to Mega.

On April 1, 2016 the MINEM issued Resolution No. 28/2016, which, among others, revoked resolutions passed by the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services under Section 6 of Executive Order No. 2,067/2008 and Section 7 of Resolution No. 1,451/2008 of the aforementioned Ministry related to the assessment of tariff charges, which instructs the ENARGAS to take the necessary measures to cease applying those charges in the bills issued to users.

30.h) Natural gas production incentive programs

- *Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Programs*

  On December 2012, YPF and other gas producing companies of Argentina agreed with the Planning and Strategic Coordination Commission of the National Plan of Hydrocarbon Investments (the "Commission") to establish an incentive scheme for the Additional Injection (all gas injected by the companies above certain threshold) of natural gas. On February 14, 2013 Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Commission was published in the Official Gazette. This resolution formally creates the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program".

  Under this regulation, gas producing companies were invited to file Projects for increasing Total Natural Gas Injection ("the projects") to the Commission, in order to receive an Increased Price of US$ 7.50/MMBtu for all gas injected above certain threshold (Additional Injection). The Projects shall comply with minimum requirements established in Resolution No. 1/2013, and will be subject to approval consideration by the Commission. The Projects have a maximum term of five (5) years, renewable at the request of the beneficiary, and subject to the decision of the Commission. If the beneficiary company, for a certain month, does not reach the compromised production increase of its project, approved by the Commission, it will have to compensate its failure to achieve the minimum total injection committed in such Project. Resolution No. 60/2013, regulated by Resolution No. 83/2013, established a similar program for the companies that failed to comply with the requirements of Resolution No. 1/2013 and those that had failed to register in time under such Resolution. The price to be paid under the program established in Resolution No. 60/2013 varies between US$ 4.00/MMBtu and US$ 7.50/MMBtu, according to the highest production curve reached by the beneficiary company under the program. Resolution No. 123/2015 was published in the Official Gazette on July 15, 2015, which approved the Regulations governing procurement, sales and transfers of areas, assignments of rights and interest under the approved programs.

  On September 29, 2015, Resolution No. 185/2015 was published in the Official Gazette regulating an incentive program for natural gas injection for the benefit of corporate producers which do not have a previous record of natural gas injection. The beneficiary companies will receive a compensation resulting from the difference between US$ 7.50/MMBtu and the price received for the sale of the natural gas in the market. Such compensation shall be received only for natural gas originating in areas whose production rights shall have been acquired from companies registered with any of the two previous programs and provided that during the period in which the transferor shall have calculated its "base injection", according to its program, the injection of the area operated by the current beneficiary –transferee– shall have been null.

  Furthermore, on May 20, 2016, Executive Order No. 704/2016 was issued, which converted into pesos the debt under the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program, the Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies with Reduced Injection and debt derived from the Agreement for the Supply of Propane Gas for Undiluted Propane Gas Distribution Networks, taking into account the closing rate of exchange for each period, and the delivery of sovereign bonds issued by the Argentine government denominated in U.S. dollars with an 8% interest rate and a maturity date in 2020 ("BONAR 2020 US$") for the cancellation thereof.

The sale of these BONAR 2020 US$ is restricted; therefore, until and including December 2017, the Group may not sell monthly more than 3% of the aggregate amount of the BONAR 2020 US$ received. In addition, during the months in which the Group does not exercise its right to sell the BONAR 2020 US$ up to the above mentioned percentage, it may accumulate the unused percentage for its sale in subsequent months. In no event will the sale in a single month of the accrued balances exceed 12% of the total BONAR 2020 US$ received.

In order to request the cancellation of outstanding payments, beneficiaries must subscribe and file with the Hydrocarbon Resources Secretariat of the MINEM letters of accession. YPF has filed the letters of accession and has reserved the right to claim the exchange differences and interest.

On July 13, 2016, the Group has received, under the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program, BONAR 2020 US$, with a face value of US$ 630 million.

In addition, on September 21, 2016, under the Supply of Propane Gas for Undiluted Propane Gas Distribution Networks Agreement, the Group received BONAR 2020 US$, with a face value of US$ 12 million.

- *Stimulus Program for New Natural Gas Projects*

On May 18, 2016, MINEM Resolution No. 74/2016 created the "Natural Gas New Projects Stimulus Program" in order to foster natural gas production for those companies submitting new natural gas projects, provided they are not beneficiaries of the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program" or the "Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies with Reduced Injection", created by Resolutions No. 1/2013 and 60/2013, respectively, of the former Strategic Planning and Coordination Commission of the Hydrocarbon Investments National Plan.

The submission of new projects, which must be approved by the Hydrocarbon Resources Secretariat, may obtain a stimulus price of US$7.50/MMBtu.

The "Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies without Injection", created by Resolution No. 185/2015 of the former Strategic Planning and Coordination Commission of the Hydrocarbon Investments National Plan has been abolished, but any projects submitted under such program which are pending approval must be evaluated under the "Natural Gas New Projects Program".

The "Natural Gas New Projects Program" shall be effective as from the publication of the relevant resolution in the Official Gazette (May 19, 2016) until December 31, 2018.

Following this Resolution, no new projects may be submitted under the natural gas production incentive Program known as "Gas Plus", created by Resolution No. 24/2008 of the former Energy Secretariat of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, as amended. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any projects approved under said Program shall remain in full force according to the terms of their respective approvals.

The requirements to be fulfilled by gas to be involved in a new natural gas project are the following: a) it must come from an exploitation concession granted as a result of a discovery reported after the effective date of Resolution No. 1/2013 of the former Strategic Planning and Coordination Commission of the Hydrocarbon Investments National Plan; or b) come from an exploitation concession of areas classified as "Tight Gas" or "Shale Gas"; or c) belong to companies without natural gas injection registers which acquire an interest in areas belonging to companies registered in the "Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program" or the "Natural Gas Injection Stimulus for Companies with Reduced Injection", created by Resolutions No. 1/2013 and 60/2013, respectively, of the former Strategic Planning and Coordination Commission of the Hydrocarbon Investments National Plan, but for which the total injection coming from the areas in question, including the acquired areas, would have been zero during the period in which the selling company would have calculated its base injection.

30.i) Regulatory requirements applicable to Natural Gas distribution

The Group participates in natural gas distribution through its subsidiary Metrogas.

The natural gas distribution system is regulated by Law No. 24,076 (the "Gas Act") that, together with Decree No. 1,738/1992, issued by the Executive Power, other regulatory decrees, the specific bidding rules (Pliego), the Transfer Agreement and the License, establishes the Regulatory Framework for Metrogas' business.

The License, the Transfer Agreement and the regulations issued pursuant to the Gas Act establish requirements regarding the quality of service, capital investment, restrictions on transfer and encumbrance on assets, cross-ownership restrictions among producers, transporters and distributors, and Metrogas stock transfer.

The Gas Act and the License created ENARGAS as the regulatory entity to administer and enforce the Gas Act and the applicable regulations. In this order, the tariffs for the gas distribution service were established by the License and are regulated by ENARGAS. ENARGAS' jurisdiction extends to gas transportation, sale, storage and distribution. Its mandate under the Gas Act includes consumer protection, competition protection in gas supply and demand, and the promotion of long-term investments in the gas industry.

- *Gas distribution tariffs have been established in the License and are regulated by ENARGAS. Distribution License*

The License authorizes Metrogas to provide the public distribution service for a term of 35 years. The Gas Law provides that Metrogas may request from ENARGAS a License renewal for an addition term of ten years upon the expiration of the original 35 year-term. The ENARGAS shall then evaluate Metrogas' performance and make a recommendation to the Argentine Executive Branch. Metrogas is entitled to the renewal of its License unless the ENARGAS proves that it has not substantially performed all of its obligations under the Gas Law, the respective regulations and decrees and the License.

At the end of the 35 or 45-year period, as the case may be, the Gas Law requires a new competitive bidding to grant the license, for which, if it has performed its obligations, Metrogas will have the option to equal the best bid made to the Government by a third party.

As a general rule, upon the termination of a License due to completion of its time-period, Metrogas will be entitled to a consideration equal to the value of the designated assets or to the amount paid by the successful bidder in a new call for tenders, whichever is lower.

Metrogas has various obligations under the Gas Law, including the obligation to comply with all reasonable requests within its service area. A service request will not be deemed reasonable if it were uneconomic for a distribution company to undertake the requested service. Metrogas is obliged to operate and maintain its facilities in a safe manner, which may require certain investments to replace or upgrade its facilities pursuant to the License.

The License specifies other obligations of Metrogas, including the obligation to provide a distribution service, to maintain continuous service, to operate the system in a prudent manner, to maintain the distribution network, to make the Mandatory Investments, to keep certain accounting records and to provide certain regular reports to the ENARGAS.

The License may be revoked by the Argentine Government, upon recommendation from the ENARGAS, in the following cases:

- Serious and repeated failure by the Metrogas to meet its obligations.
- Total or partial interruption in the uninterruptible service for reasons attributable to Metrogas for a term exceeding the periods set forth in the License in one calendar year.
- Sale, disposition, transfer and encumbrance of Metrogas Core Assets, without the prior authorization of the ENARGAS, except where the said encumbrance is used to finance extensions and improvements to the gas pipeline system.
- Bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation of Metrogas. The bankruptcy proceedings did not affect the normal course of Metrogas operations, and therefore, could not be the reason for the revocation of the Metrogas License.

- Ceasing the provision of the services provided for in the License, or the attempt to unilaterally assign or transfer, in whole or in part (without the previous authorization of the ENARGAS), or the waiver of, other than as permitted.
- Transfer of the Technical Assistance Contract or the delegation of the duties specified in the Contract, without the previous authorization of the ENARGAS, during the first ten years from License granting.

In relation to restrictions, the License provides that Metrogas will not assume its parent company's debts or grant credits or encumber assets to secure debt of, or award any other benefit to, its parent company's creditors.

- *Tariff renegotiation*

The Emergency Law published in the Official Gazette on January 7, 2002 affected the legal framework for license contracts of public utility companies.

The main provisions of the Emergency Law that affected the License granted to Metrogas by the Argentine Government are: The "pesification" of the tariffs established in dollars convertible at the exchange rate specified in the Convertibility Law (Law No. 23,928), the prohibition of tariff adjustment based on any foreign index, thereby preventing the application of the international index fixed in the Regulatory Framework (Producer Price Index -PPI- of the United States) and the renegotiation of the License granted to Metrogas in 1992.

Also, the Emergency Law ordered the renegotiation of public services contracts awarded by the Argentine Executive Branch, and that public utility companies were bound to continue performing all their duties.

The Emergency Law, which originally expired in December 2003, was successively extended to December 31, 2017. The terms for license renegotiation and public services concessions were also progressively extended.

Within the framework of the renegotiation process, Metrogas executed a number of agreements with the various entities on behalf of the Argentine Government. The main agreements signed were the following:

i. 2014 Temporary Tariff Agreement

On March 26, 2014, Metrogas signed a Letter of Understanding with the Public Services Contracts Renegotiation and Analysis Unit (the "UNIREN") whereby a provisional tariff regime is established for the collection of higher revenues than those collected under ENARGAS Resolution No. I/2407 issued on November 27, 2012.

The amounts that gas Licensees shall receive as a consequence of the Fund for Gas Distribution Consolidation and Expansion Works ("FOCEGAS") and the Resolution referred to in the preceding paragraph will be taken as a payment on account of the tariff adjustments stated in the Provisional Agreement approved by Decree No. 234/09, which stipulated a fixed amount be charged based on invoices differentiated by category of user, for the performance of work and to be deposited in an escrow account created for such purpose.

The 2014 temporary agreement ratified by National Executive Order No. 445/2014, published in the Official Gazette on April 7, 2014, established an interim tariff regime effective as from April 1, 2014, consisting in the readjustment of tariffs and prices and with due regard to the necessary guidelines for service continuity and common criteria with the other distribution licensees, and to the tariff regulations, including changes in the gas price at the transportation entry point.

The 2014 Temporary Agreement also provided that it would include that it will include any transfer resulting from in tax (excluding income tax) regulations changes, as may be pending resolution, and also includes, among its provisions, a cost monitoring mechanism based on an exploitation cost and investment structure, as well as price indexes reflecting such costs which, under given premises, triggers a revision procedure, whereby the ENARGAS assessed the actual extent of variation in the Licensee's exploitation costs and investments, and decided if the distribution tariff had to be adjusted.

Metrogas submitted three requests to ENARGAS to update its tariffs utilizing the Cost Monitoring Mechanism established in the 2014 Temporary Agreement. None of these requests has resulted in a readjustment of distribution tariffs to account for the higher costs faced by Metrogas; however, SE Resolution No. 263/2015 approved temporary economic assistance.

The 2014 Temporary Agreement further provided that, between the date of its adoption and December 31, 2015, when the Emergency Law ceased to be effective, the National Government, through UNIREN, and the Licensee must come to an agreement on the methods, deadlines and timing for signing the Memorandum of Agreement for Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation. On November 3, 2015, the extension of the Emergency Law was approved until December 31, 2017 as part of a plan to streamline the use of natural gas.

On March 27, 2014, the Argentine Government announced a subsidy readjustment scheme and on March 31, 2014 the Argentine Energy Secretariat passed Resolution No. 226/2014 which established the need to determine a set of new natural gas prices and a scheme seeking its rational consumption, stimulating gas savings and its responsible use.

In this framework, new prices for natural gas were established for Residential users and Small General Service (SGS) users for each production basin and user category. These new prices were applicable under a mechanism that compared the consumptions of a bi-monthly/monthly period with like period of the previous year. Besides, it established a three-stage price path to take effect on April 1, 2014, June 1, 2014 and August 1, 2014. For users who recorded a savings higher than 20%, the wellhead prices effective until March 31, 2014 and arising under Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 1,417/2008 would be maintained, and users recording a savings from above 5% to 20% would be charged a differential and lower natural gas price per basin than the price charged to users who failed to reduce their consumption or who saved only up to 5%.

By ENRG/SD Note No. 3,097 dated April 7, 2014, the ENARGAS published Resolution No. I/2,851 of the same date, which approved the new tariff schemes that would enter into force as from April 1, 2014, June 1, 2014 and August 1, 2014. Such schemes recognized gradual changes in the final tariff for Residential users and users of the Small General Service category with full service, which involved changes in the price for natural gas at the entry points to the transportation system, as a consequence of the recognition of the new prices per basin established by the aforementioned Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 226/2014, in the transportation tariff as a result of the new tariff scheme for gas transportation companies that reflected the terms of the Temporary Agreements signed by these Companies in 2008, and the distribution margins of this licensee as a result of the execution of Metrogas 2014 Temporary Agreement.

In compliance with the price scheme established by Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 226/2014 and ENARGAS Resolution No. I/2,851, three tariff levels were established for each period to be applied to users according to their consumption in a bi-monthly/monthly period compared to the same period of the previous year.

Users who, in the said comparison, recorded savings higher than 20% would maintain the tariff level effective until March 31, 2014. Users recording savings from 5% to 20% would be charged a tariff approximately 50% lower in relation with the actual price variation with respect to users who recorded no savings or who saved less than 5%.

The ENARGAS Resolution provided that the tariff schemes effective until March 31, 2014, were also applicable to essential users (health care centers, public educational entities, religious entities, etc.) and to users subject to the procedure set forth in Notes issued by the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services No. 10/2009 dated August 13, 2009. Under that mechanism, the licensee also had different prices for the gas distribution service depending on users' consumption practices.

Through ENARGAS Note No. 5,747 dated May 13, 2014, the ENARGAS published Resolution No. I/2,904 on the same date, which approved the methodology for determining gas deliveries per user category as from April 1, 2014.

ii. 2015 Temporary Tariff Agreement

On June 8, 2015 Resolution No. I/3,349/2015 was published in the Official Gazette approving new tariff schemes effective May 1, 2015. The increases were due to the rise in the transportation component and reached both residential and commercial customers as well as industrial customers, with the exception of sub-distributors, "exempted" users and residential or commercial users whose consumption savings were higher than 20% compared to the same two-month period of the previous year.

On the other hand, the new tariff schemes included the amounts of FOCEGAS as "Fixed Amount" according to the provision of Secretariat of Energy Resolutions No. 2,407/2012 and I-3,249/2015.

iii. 2016 Temporary Tariff Agreement

On February 24, 2016, Metrogas entered into with the MINEM and the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance a Temporary Agreement ("2016 Temporary Agreement") whereby a temporary tariff scheme was agreed upon to obtain resources in addition to those which were being received under ENARGAS Resolution No. 2,407/2012 and the 2014 Temporary Agreement.

The 2016 Temporary Agreement, which is not subject to ratification by the Executive Branch, establishes an interim tariff regime effective from April 1, 2016, consisting of the readjustment of tariffs, taking into account the guidelines necessary to maintain service continuity and common criteria with the other distribution licensees, and considering tariff regulations, including changes in the gas price at the Transportation System Entry Points ("TSEPs").

The 2016 Temporary Agreement provided for the incorporation of the transfer resulting from the amendment to tax regulations, except for the income tax, that were pending resolution, and provided for a Mandatory Investment Plan in charge of Metrogas. It further established that between the execution date and December 31, 2016, the parties had to agree on the manner, terms and timing for the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement for Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation.

On March 29, 2016, the MINEM instructed the ENARGAS through Resolution No. 31/2016 to proceed with the Comprehensive Tariff Review procedure provided for in the Agreement for Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation entered into with Licensees under the provisions of the Emergency Law, and to complete it within a maximum term of one year from March 29, 2016.

On March 28, 2016, the MINEM Resolution No. 28/2016 effective as from April 1, 2016 new prices for the natural gas in the TSEP and incorporated a new discount scheme for Residential users who recorded savings in their consumption equal to or higher than 15% with respect to the same period of the previous year. For users who can prove a lower payment capacity and are therefore unable to pay according to the tariff scheme, a final differential tariff known as "Social Tariff" was established.

Under the Temporary Agreement, on April 4, 2016, ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,726/2016 was published in the Official Gazette, approving, effective as from April 1, 2016, temporary tariff schemes applicable to Metrogas users. Through differential tariffs, ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,726/2016 established tariff schemes for Residential users who recorded savings in consumption equal to or higher than 15% with respect to the same period of the previous year, as well as tariff schemes which would be applied to users recorded in the Register provided for by ENARGAS Resolution No. I-2,905/2014, as amended by Section 5 of MINEM Resolution No. 28/2016 in connection with the Social Tariff.

With respect to the Social Tariff, Section 5 of MINEM Resolution No.28/2016 provided that it would grant a discount of one hundred percent (100%) of the price of natural gas or propane gas consumed by users entered in the Register provided for by ENARGAS Resolution No. I-2,905/2014. On May 6, 2016, by ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,784/2016, the Exempted Register was adjusted in line with the Argentine Government Subsidies Retargeting Policy.

In addition, the tariff schemes set by the ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,726/2016 (i) included the amounts of FOCEGAS as "Fixed Amount" according to ENARGAS Resolutions No. I-2,407/2012 and I-3,249/2015, and (ii) instructed Metrogas to cease including the charge amounts established by Executive Order No. 2,067/2008. As to the service bills issued bimonthly, Metrogas was instructed to make the bill a monthly payment obligation, establishing two monthly payments, each of them equal to 50% of the total amount of the bimonthly bill, with a 30-day period between them.

Finally, it was established that Metrogas would not distribute dividends without first proving to the ENARGAS the full performance of the Mandatory Investments Plan.

The tariffs applicable to Metrogas users, as well as to users of the other Distributors were limited by MINEM Resolutions No. 99/2016 and No. 129/2016. MINEM Resolution No. 129/2016 amended Resolution No. 99/2016 and instructed the ENARGAS to take the necessary steps so that during 2016, the total amount of taxes included in the bills issued by gas distribution providers throughout the country –to be paid by the Residential users (category R and its subcategories) and the Small General Services category with full service for consumptions made after April 1, 2016– shall not exceed by more than 400% and 500%, respectively, the final amount, including taxes, of the bill issued to the same user compared to the same billing period of the previous year, i.e., the amount invoiced should not exceed 5 and 6 times, respectively, the total amount of the invoice issued to the same user for the same billing period of the previous year.

In addition, the MINEM instructed ENARGAS to take the necessary steps to complete, before December 31, 2016, the Comprehensive Tariff Review (referred to in Section 1 of MINEM Resolution No. 31/2016) for which purpose the public hearing provided therein should be held before October 31, 2016.

On July 27, 2016, ENARGAS issued Note No. 6,877 reporting that, as a result of the decision case filed by Center of Studies for the Promotion of Equality and Solidarity (*Centro de Estudios para la Promoción de la Igualdad y la Solidaridad*, or "CEPIS"), and until the appeal filed by the MINEM to the CSJN is decided, it is not feasible to apply the ENARGAS Resolutions related to tariff increases, including, among others, Resolutions No. 3,726/2016 and 3,843/2016.

On August 18, 2016, the CSJN declared admissible the remedy filed before it by the MINEM in the CEPIS case and partially upheld the judgment appealed against regarding the nullity of MINEM Resolutions No. 28/2016 and No. 31/2016, with respect to natural gas residential users, who will keep the Social Tariff as long as it is more beneficial. The decision was based on the fact that no public hearings had been held to order tariff increases. Thus, the tariff schemes established on April 1, 2016 in relation to residential users were no longer in effect.

As a result of the CSJN's decision, the necessary steps were taken to hold the public hearings required by the CSJN with respect to the TSEP and the temporary Transportation and Distribution tariffs (ENARGAS Resolutions No. I-3,953/2016 and No. I-3,957/2016).

Based on the CSJN's resolution, the MINEM issued Resolution No. 152-E/2016, instructing the ENARGAS on how to invoice consumptions of Residential and Small General Service users as of April 1, 2016. Thus, ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,961/2016 provides that for the purposes of billing residential users' consumptions recorded as of April 1, 2016, the tariff schemes in effect as of March 31, 2016 would be applicable and further abrogates Section 1 of ENARGAS Resolution No. I-3,843/16, related to the discount provided by MINEM Resolution No. 129/2016. In addition, the ENARGAS issued Resolution No. 3,960/2016, instructing Distributors on the mechanisms for the application of the discount provided by MINEM Resolution No. 129/2016 for SGS customers.

Following the public hearings called by the MINEM (TSEP prices) and ENARGAS (Transportation and Distribution Prices) and the publication of the Final Report of the hearing (Section 21 of ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,158/2005), on October 7, there were published in the Official Gazette MINEM Resolution No. 212 – E/2016 (TSEP prices), ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016 – detailing the tariff schemes for Metrogas users – and ENARGAS Resolutions No. 4,053/2016 and No. 4,054/2016 with the tariff schemes for transportation companies Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. and Transportadora de Gas del Sur S.A., respectively.

In addition, MINEM Resolution No. 212 – E/2016 provides for a gradual increase in the TSEP prices, intended to reduce the application of the subsidies established by the Argentine Government, under a proposal which shall be prepared by the Hydrocarbon Resources Secretariat and which will be subject to MINEM's approval.

ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016 resolved: (i) to declare the validity of Public Hearing No 83; (ii) to approve, effective October 7, 2016, new tariff schemes applicable to users within the Metrogas license area; (iii) to approve, effective October 7, 2016, new tariff schemes applicable to users within the Metrogas license area who record consumption savings equal to or higher than 15% with respect to the same period of the previous year; and (iv) to approve, effective October 7, 2016, new tariff schemes applicable to users within Metrogas license area who are entered in the Register provided for by ENARGAS Resolution No. I-2.905/14 (Social Tariff). In addition, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016 sets limits to the increases provided for Residential Users and SGS' as long as the final amount of the invoice exceeds two hundred and fifty pesos. The difference between the final amount of the invoice including taxes resulting from the application of the approved tariff schemes and the amount actually billed in accordance with the limits provided by ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,044/2016, shall be deducted from the invoice to be issued to the user in a separate line, following the tariff items, under the denomination "Resolution No. XX/2016 Discount". The sum of those discounts shall be applied as a discount to the prices to be billed by the gas providers of the gas distribution service provider. Such discount shall be applied pro rata by all natural gas providers according to the gas volume supplied to the distribution companies. In line with the provisions of ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,726/2016, the monthly charge of the bill is maintained and the Mandatory Investments Plan is ratified.

Finally, on October 31, 2016, ENARGAS approved, effective October 7, 2016, the tariff schemes corresponding to the category "Public Welfare Entity" (ENARGAS Resolution No. 4.092/2016) in the terms of Resolution MINEM No. 218—E/2016 and Law No. 27,218 which provided for a Specific Tariff Scheme for Public Welfare Entities.

In line with this process, on November 16, 2016, ENARGAS ordered a public hearing to discuss: a) Metrogas Comprehensive Tariff Review; b) the amendment proposals prepared by ENARGAS for the Transportation and Distribution Services Regulations approved by Executive Order No. 2,255/1992; and c) the biannual adjustment methodology. The public hearing was held on December 7, 2016.

As of the issue date of this consolidated financial statements, and after the Closure of the Public Hearing was published, ENARGAS is expected to issue during the first six months of 2017 a Final Resolution including the tariff schemes that will result from the analysis made thereby under the Comprehensive Tariff Review in compliance with Section No. 38 of Annex I of Executive Order No. 1,172/2003 and ENARGAS Resolutions No. I-4,089/2016, Annex I, Chapter III, Section No. 24.

iv. 2015 Temporary Economic Assistance

On June 8, 2015 Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 263/2015 was published in the Argentine Official Gazette stating that the Energy Secretariat had approved a disbursement, as temporary economic assistance payable in ten subsequent installments, to Metrogas and the rest of natural gas distributors, effective on March 2015, with the purpose of funding expenses and investments associated with the normal operation of the natural gas distribution public service through networks and on account of the Comprehensive Tariff Review to be held in due time.

This resolution provides that its beneficiaries shall use part of the funds received under each monthly installment to cancel debts due and payable until December 31, 2014 to natural gas producers and, further, that distributors may not accrue additional debt for natural gas purchases made as of the effective date of the resolution.

In the case of Metrogas, ENARGAS established an exceptional need for funding in 2015 to be disbursed monthly in accordance with a timeline from March to December. It also established that Metrogas must allocate part of its temporary economic assistance to pay off debts with producers due as of December 31, 2014 in 36 equal and consecutive monthly installments, with high interest, as of January 2015, calculated using the current "National Bank Average Lending Rate for Trade Discount Operations" (2.05% per month), with payment commencing March 2015.

Likewise, ENARGAS determined that distributors would terminate invoices for purchases of gas that expired in 2015, in anticipation of their termination at 30, 60 and 90 days in accordance with their billing timeline for customers.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, Metrogas has received the above mentioned temporary economic assistance in the amount of 711. In addition, it has executed payment agreements with producers, in the terms of Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 263/2015 and has regularly made agreed payments.

v. 2016 Temporary Economic Assistance

On December 30, 2016, MINEM Resolution No. 312 – E/2016 was published in the Official Gazette ordering a new temporary economic assistance to Natural Gas Distribution Service Licensees to fund the mandatory investments set forth (with respect to Metrogas) in ENARGAS Resolutions No. 3,726 and No. 4,044, and the payment to gas producers; all the foregoing on account of the Comprehensive Tariff Review.

Under the Resolution, the transfer of the sums allotted to Metrogas in the amount of 759 shall be applicable as long as the economic and financial situation giving rise to the assistance prevails, taking into account the availability of funds to meet its investment obligations and payments to gas producers.

For the temporary economic assistance funds to be released, Metrogas is required to submit to ENARGAS a sworn statement in the terms of ENARGAS Note No. 106/2017, regarding the use to be given to the amounts required. According to ENARGAS criterion, if the sworn statements meet the provisions of MINEM Resolution No. 312 – E/2016, such statements will be delivered to the Hydrocarbon Resources Secretariat of the MINEM for it to order the transfer of the assistance. In addition, the Resolution provides that Licensees may not distribute dividends in the terms of MINEM Resolution No. 31/2016. On January 27, 2017, Metrogas submitted the sworn statement to ENARGAS.

- *Note of ENARGAS relating to the equity interest of YPF in Metrogas*

The Company has received from Metrogas a copy of the note received by it from ENARGAS, requesting it to adjust Metrogas' equity structure in line with the term provided for in Emergency Law No. 25,561 and in compliance with Section 34 of Law 24,076. In this regard, it should be noted that YPF indirectly acquired 70% of Metrogas equity, which transaction was approved by ENARGAS Resolution No. I/2,566 dated April 19, 2013; and, following the merger with YPF Inversora Energética S.A. and Gas Argentino S.A., is the holder of 70% of Metrogas shares.

YPF informs that in addition to complying with the governing regulations on this matter and having all the government authorizations necessary, it shall require and analyze the background of the above mentioned requirement and thereafter take the steps necessary in defense of its interests and of those of its shareholders.

30.j) Regulatory framework for the electric energy industry

Legal Framework

Law No. 24,065, passed in 1992 and governed by Executive Order No. 1,398/92, has established the current basic regulatory framework for the electricity sector (the "Regulatory Framework"). This Regulatory Framework is supplemented by the regulations of the Secretariat of Energy ("SE") for the generation and marketing of electric power, including the Resolution of the former Secretariat of Electric Energy No. 61/1992, "Procedures for the Scheduling of Operations, Load Dispatch and Price Calculation", with its supplementary and amending regulations.

The National Electricity Regulation Agency (*Ente Nacional Regulador de la Electricidad*, or "ENRE") is the agency that regulates, oversees and controls the electric power industry and, in such capacity, it is responsible for the enforcement of Law No. 24,065.

The technical dispatch, operation and economic organization of the Argentine Interconnection System (*Sistema Argentino de Interconexion*, or "SADI") and the Wholesale Electricity Market (*Mercado Eléctrico Mayorista*, or "MEM") is under the responsibility of CAMMESA. CAMMESA also acts as a collection agency for all MEM agents.

It is possible to underscore the following main supplementary and amending resolutions of the sector, taking into consideration the power generation business of YPF EE:

- SE Resolution No. 146/2003: this resolution established the framework within which generators may request funding for major or extraordinary maintenance works with the goal of maintaining their units available. This funding may be repaid with the future profits of the generation business, and it may also be repaid in advance. Against this backdrop, YPF Energía Eléctrica, as the successor of the operations of the Power Plants of Tucumán and San Miguel de Tucumán, has requested funding for its plan for the maintenance and availability improvement of the plants in Tucumán, and has offered its Sale Settlements with No Expiration Date to Define (*Liquidaciones de Venta sin Fecha de Vencimiento a Definir*, or "LVFVD") for the advanced repayment of the funded amounts.

- SE Resolution No. 406/2003: this resolution established the mechanism to set collection priorities among various remunerative items of the power generation plants. This set priorities for the collection of items related to variable costs and the collection of the power made available to the system, and finally, of amounts related to generation margins for the sales made in the Spot market as per the curve of contracts with Large Users registered between May and August 2004.

- 2008-2011 Generators Agreement: On November 25, 2010, the SE and the main electricity generator companies signed the "Agreement for the Management and Operation of Projects, Increase of Power Generation Availability and Adjustment of Remuneration for 2008-2011 Generation" (hereinafter, the "Generators Agreement"). This Generators Agreement was aimed at establishing the framework, conditions and undertakings that the parties should make to continue with the MEM adjustment process, to enable the entry of new generation to cover the increase in the demand for energy and power in such market, to determine a mechanism for the repayment of the consolidated debts of generators incurred between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2011, and the acknowledgment of global remuneration for MEM Generator Agents adhering to the Generators Agreement.

- SE Resolution No. 95/2013: this resolution establishes a new remuneration scheme based on the items described below and classified in terms of size and type of generation technology used. The defined remunerative items pertain to: a) remuneration for fixed costs; b) remuneration for variable costs other than fuel; c) direct additional remuneration; and d) indirect additional remuneration, which shall be allocated to a trust for the development of electric power infrastructure works. It is necessary to accept the terms and conditions of the resolution to access such remunerations. YPF Energía Eléctrica has adhered to this system in August 9, 2013, back-dated to February 1, 2013. Among other matters governed by this resolution, it shall be stressed that it established that until the SE decides otherwise, generators and large users shall refrain from making new contracts and/or renewing existing contracts (except for contracts under the framework of SE Resolution No. 1,281/2006 "Energy Plus" and SE Resolution No. 220/2007, among others) as of the entry into force of the resolution. Furthermore, it establishes that as from the date of termination of existing contracts, large users shall begin to make their power purchases through the agency in charge of dispatch (CAMMESA). Similarly, it establishes that fuel supply contracts shall only be acknowledged as long as they are in force, and no new contracts may be made and existing contracts may not be renewed as from their termination dates.

- SE Resolution No. 529/2014: this resolution replaces the remuneration scheme established by SE Resolution No. 95/2013, increasing the tariff schedule of the 4 remunerative concepts included by that resolution. In relation to the Fixed Costs, this resolution establishes an increase related to the availability of each Generator Agent and incorporates a new remuneration scheme of non-recurring maintenance, which aims to the funding of major maintenance subject to the approval of the SE. This resolution will be applicable to economic transactions from February 2014 for generators that had adhered to SE Resolution No. 95/2013.

- SE Resolution No. 482/2015: this resolution provides adjustments to the compensation scheme set forth in SE Resolution No. 529/2014, by increasing the tariff schedule of the five concepts provided for therein. In addition, it introduces a new specific contribution scheme known as "Resources for 2015-2018 FONINVEMEM Investments" (*Recursos para Inversiones del FONINVEMEM 2015-2018*) to be allocated to generators participating in the investment projects approved or to be approved by the Secretariat of Energy, and a new incentive scheme for the Production of Energy and Operating Efficiency for the relevant generator agents therein included. The provisions of this resolution are retroactively applied to financial transactions made as of February 2015 for those generators who have adhered to SE Resolution No. 95/2013.
- Executive Order No. 134/2015: in the light of the current electrical system condition, the National Executive has declared a Federal Electric Sector Emergency until December 31, 2017. This executive order instructs the Ministry of Energy and Mining to prepare and implement an action plan relative to the electric energy generation, transportation and distribution segments in order to adjust the quality and safety of energy supply and warrant the provision of the electricity in appropriate technical and economic conditions.
- Law No. 27,191, amending Law No. 26,190 of Argentina's Scheme for Promotion of Use of Energy Renewable Sources intended for Electricity Production. This law binds Large Users to incorporate at least 8% of energy from renewable sources into their electric power usage by December 31, 2017.
- Resolution No. 22/2016 issued by the Secretariat of Energy, dated March 30, 2016. Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretariat of Energy amended SE Resolution No. 482/2015 and adjusted tariff components collected by generators who have adhered to SE Resolutions Nos. 95/2013, 529/14 and 482/2015. The resolution modifies remunerative components of financial transactions retroactively to February 2016.
- Resolution No. 21/2016 issued by the Secretariat of Energy published on March 22, 2016. This resolution calls generators, self-generators and joint generators interested in bidding on a new capacity of thermal power generation and associated electricity production, undertaking to be available in the MEM during summer (2016/2017 and 2017/2018) and winter 2017. Through this resolution YPF EE was awarded two new generation projects, one in Loma Campana of 105 MW and the other in Tucumán of 270 MW. These projects are paid by means of contracts in U.S. dollars for ten-year terms. Payment is based on availability.
- MINEM Resolution No. 71/2016, dated May 18, 2016. This resolution provides for the commencement of the open competitive bidding process for contracting, in the MEM, electric energy from renewable generation sources in order to achieve the contribution goals from renewable energy sources scheduled by December 31, 2017, in Sections 2 of Law No. 26,190 and 8 of Law No. 27,191 ("Renovar Program (Round 1)").
- SEE Resolution No. 155/2016, dated June 15, 2016. This resolution informs the first projects awarded under the call for bids set forth by SEE Resolution No. 21/2016, including, among others, Thermal Power Plant El Bracho (Province of Tucumán) awarded to Y-GEN II, in which YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A. has a 66.67% interest. See Note 9.
- SEE Resolution No. 216/2016, dated July 15, 2016. This resolution informs the new projects awarded under the call for bids set forth by SEE Resolution No. 21/2016, including, among others, Thermal Power Plant Loma Campana (Province of Neuquén) awarded to Y-GEN, in which YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A. has a 66.67% interest. See Note 9.
- MINEM Resolution No. 136, dated July 26, 2016, whereby interested parties are invited to tender in the National and International Open Bidding Process to contract in the MEM electric energy from renewable generation sources through the Renovar Program (Round 1) in order to execute Forward Contracts known as Contracts for the Supply of Renewable Electric Energy, with CAMMESA on behalf of the Distributors and MEM Large Users, in accordance with the terms and conditions approved by the same resolution.

- MINEM Resolution No. 307/2016. YPF EE is licensed to act as MEM Distributed Self Generator Agent for its Loma Campana Thermal Power Plant, with a nominal power of 105 MW, located in the District of Añelo, Province of Neuquén, and connected to SADI through a 132 kV line from the new Loma Campana power station, within the jurisdiction of the Province of Neuquén electric utility company (*Ente Provincial de Energía de Neuquén*, or "EPEN").
- SE Resolution No. 420/2016. Stakeholders are called on to submit draft infrastructure projects that contribute to reduce MEM costs and increase power system reliability. Presentations are filed with CAMMESA, which will evaluate and prepare a report for the Secretariat of Energy. Thereafter the Secretariat of Energy will call for public bids. Successful bidders will sign a sales contract with CAMMESA for a ten year-term. The following project categories and features are recommended:
  - New Combined Cycles, combined cycles based on existing generators,
  - Conventional and unconventional thermal power plants (potential use of heat),
  - Alternative fuel supply facilities and storage designed to feed units located close to distribution points.
- MINEM Resolution No. 468/2016. YPF EE is licensed to act as MEM Generator Agent for its 99-MW nominal power Manantiales Behr Wind Power Plant located in the District of Escalante, Province of Chubut, connected to SADI through a 132 kV line from the new Escalante Transformer Station, and linked to Diadema-Pampa del Castillo High Voltage Line (132 kv), within the jurisdiction of Empresa de Transporte de Energía Eléctrica por Distribución Troncal de la Patagonia Sociedad Anónima ("TRANSPA S.A."), which is operated and maintained by Transacue Sociedad Anónima.
- MINEM Resolution No. 19/2017. The Agents (Generators, Co-Generators, Self-Generators of the MEM) may state Guaranteed Availability Offers with a view to executing Guaranteed Availability Commitments for the rated power and energy of installed generation units, as provided in this Resolution. The electric power stated in Guaranteed Availability Offers will be paid as follows: a payment for monthly available power (subdivided into actual available power, offered guaranteed power, and assigned power) and another payment for generated and distributed power. The amount payable will be calculated in U.S. dollars converted to Argentine pesos, and Sale Statements will include an expiry date. Furthermore, an Operating Efficiency Incentive mechanism is created for power plants, based on the attainment of fuel consumption targets.

30.k) Other regulatory requirements

- *Repatriation of foreign exchange*

  During October, 2011, Decree No. 1,722/2011 was published and became effective as from such date. The mentioned decree provides that total export collections from operations by producers of crude oil or its derivatives, natural gas and liquefied gas, and companies which aim to develop mining projects, must be liquidated in the single and free-exchange market in accordance with the provisions of Article No. 1 of Decree No. 2,581 of April 10, 1964 (see Decree No. 929/2013 above).

- *Price Information Regime*

  By Resolution No. 29/2014, the Secretariat of Commerce approved a Price Information Regime whereby all companies producing supplies and final goods with total annual sales in the domestic market exceeding the amount of 183 during 2013 must submit to the Secretariat a monthly report of current prices of all their products.

  The same obligation falls upon all companies distributing and/or marketing supplies and final goods with total annual sales in the domestic market exceeding the amount of 250 in the same year.

  Likewise, Provision No. 6/2014 of the Under-Secretariat of Domestic Commerce created the Price Information Regime Information System ("SIRIP") that will be available at the web site http://www.mecon.gov.ar/comercio interior.

30. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHER (Cont.)

- *New CNV Regulatory Framework*

  Through Resolution No. 622/2013 dated September 5, 2013, CNV approved the Regulations (N.T. 2013) applicable to companies subject to this agency control, as provided for by the Capital Market Act No. 26,831, and Regulatory Decree No. 1,023 dated August 1, 2013. This Resolution superseded the former CNV Regulations (N.T. 2001 as amended) and the General Resolutions No. 615/2013 and No. 621/2013, as from the effective date of the Regulations (N.T. 2013).

The following sets forth certain requirements of the CNV:

a) CNV General Resolution No. 622

I. Pursuant to section 1, Chapter III, Title IV of such Resolution, a description of the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements containing information required under the Resolution in the form of exhibits follows.

Exhibit A – Fixed Assets	Note 8 Property, plant and equipment
Exhibit B – Intangible assets	Note 7 Intangible assets
Exhibit C – Investments in companies	Note 9 Investments in associates and joint ventures
Exhibit D – Other investments	Note 6 Financial instruments by category
Exhibit E – Provisions	Note 12 Trade receivables
	Note 11 Other receivables
	Note 9 Investments in associates and joint ventures
	Note 8 Property, plant and equipment
	Note 14 Provisions
Exhibit F – Cost of goods sold and services rendered	Note 20 Costs
Exhibit G – Assets and liabilities in foreign currency	Note 33 Assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Argentine peso

II. On March 18, 2015, the Company was registered with the CNV under the category "Settlement and Clearing Agent and Trading Agent—Own account", record No. 549. Considering the Company's business, and the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company shall not, under any circumstance, offer brokerage services to third parties for transactions in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV, and it shall also not open operating accounts to third parties to issue orders and trade in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV.

Besides, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI, Chapter II, Title VII of the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company's equity exceeds the minimum required equity under such rules, which is 15, while the minimum required counterparty capital, which is 3, is comprised of 8,522,815 Class B Units of Compass Ahorro Mutual Fund with 24-hour settlement upon redemption, the total value of the Company's Units as of December 31, 2016, being 18.

b) CNV General Resolution No. 629

Due to General Resolution No. 629 of the CNV, the Company informs that supporting documentation of YPF's operations, which is not in YPF's headquarters, is stored in the following companies:

- Adea S.A. located in Barn 3 – Route 36, Km. 31.5 – Florencio Varela – Province of Buenos Aires.
- File S.R.L., located in Panamericana and R.S. Peña – Blanco Encalada – Luján de Cuyo – Province of Mendoza.

Additionally, it is placed on record that the detail of the documentation given in custody is available at the registered office, as well as the documents mentioned in section 5, subsection a.3), Section I, Chapter V, Title II of the CNV Rules.

30. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHER (Cont.)

- *New Argentine Civil and Commercial Code*

  On August 1, 2015, the new Federal Civil and Commercial Code became effective. These new regulations, in addition to merging the Civil and Commercial Codes introduce details several news and amendments relative to Capacity, Obligations, Contracts, Contractual and Precontractual Civil Liability, Ownership, Co-ownership, Business Companies and Lapsing, among other legal institutes.

- *Law No. 27,275 and Decree No. 79/2017 – Access to Public Information*

  On September 29, 2016, Law No. 27,275, entitled "Right of access to public information", was published in the Official Gazette. This law guarantees a right of access to public information, including the ability to freely seek, access, request, receive, copy, analyze, process, use and distribute information in possession of the bound parties as defined under Article 7 of the law. State-owned companies, companies with majority state-owned capital, mixed-economy companies and all other business organizations where the National State has a majority interest in capital or in the formation of corporate decisions are deemed bound parties, except for companies authorized to make public offerings of their securities. Law No. 27,275 will come into effect one year after its publication in the Official Gazette.

  On January 31, 2017, Decree No. 79/2016 was published in the Official Gazette, modifying the public information access right established under the "General Regulation of Access to Public Information for the National Executive Office." The decree established that exceptions to the definition of bound parties, as described in Law No. 27,275, will come into effect the day after their publication in the Official Gazette.

31. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Group enters into operations and transactions with related parties according to general market conditions, which are part of the normal operation of the Group with respect to their purpose and conditions.

The information detailed in the tables below shows the balances with associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and transactions with the mentioned parties for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

31. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

	2016			2015			
	Other receivables Current	Trade receivables Current	Accounts payable Current	Other receivables Current	Trade receivables Current	Accounts payable Current	Other receivables Current
Joint ventures:							
Profertil S.A.	97	162	99	110	209	35	3
Compañía Mega S.A.	—	797	80	12	481	381	7
Refinería del Norte S.A.	—	296	39	—	125	11	—
Bizoy S.A.	9	—	—	4	—	—	—
Y-GEN Eléctrica S.R.L.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	106	1,257	218	126	815	427	10
Associates:							
Central Dock Sud S.A.	—	108	—	—	194	—	—
YPF Gas S.A. (1)	35	375	35	33	98	44	—
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	—	—	81	—	—	56	—
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	—	—	44	—	—	44	—
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	—	—	5	—	—	2	—
Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	4	—	31	4	—	27	6
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	—	—	50	—	—	45	—
	41	483	246	38	292	218	6
	147	1,740	464	164	1,107	645	16

	2016			2015			
	Revenues	Purchases and services	Interest income (loss), net	Revenues	Purchases and services	Interest income (loss), net	Revenues
Joint ventures:							
Profertil S.A.	956	620	—	823	305	—	304
Compañía Mega S.A.	2,673	337	—	1,396	470	—	2,485
Refinería del Norte S.A.	998	133	3	824	195	—	859
Bizoy S.A.	5	—	—	—	—	—	13
Y-GEN Eléctrica S.R.L.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4,634	1,090	3	3,043	970	—	3,661
Associates:							
Central Dock Sud S.A.	579	—	38	322	—	8	222
YPF Gas S.A. (1)	761	41	—	231	35	—	—

Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	—	408	—	—	220	—	—
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	—	309	—	—	215	—	1
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	—	25	—	—	20	—	—
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	—	170	—	—	113	—	—
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	—	350	—	—	200	—	—
	1,340	1,303	38	553	803	8	223
	5,974	2,393	41	3,596	1,773	8	3,884

(1) Disclosed balances and transactions since the date of the acquisition of associates. See Note 3.

31. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

Additionally, in the normal course of business, and taking into consideration that YPF is the main oil and gas company in Argentina, the Group's client/suppliers portfolio encompasses both private sector entities as well as national, provincial and municipal public sector entities. As required by IAS 24 "Related party disclosures", among the major transactions above mentioned the most important are:

		Balances Credits / (Liabilities)			Transactions Income / (Costs)		
Customers / Suppliers	Ref.	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
CAMMESA	(1)	3,782	2,156	1,049	20,934	12,079	7,816
CAMMESA	(2)	(170)	(196)	(39)	(2,189)	(1,460)	(1,121)
ENARSA	(3)	727	758	395	2,541	1,635	1,507
ENARSA	(4)	(1,357)	(893)	(203)	(955)	(1,141)	(476)
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(5)	364	255	183	3,066	2,178	2,676
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(6)	(2)	—	—	(14)	(1)	—
Ministry of Energy and Mining	(7)	10,881	9,859	3,390	16,757	12,345	7,762
Ministry of Energy and Mining	(8)	—	1,988	—	—	1,988	—
Ministry of Energy and Mining	(9)	129	207	80	93	84	81
Ministry of Energy and Mining	(10)	142	91	85	132	123	110
Ministry of Energy and Mining	(11)	759	149	—	759	711	—
Ministry of Transport	(12)	1,152	412	244	5,658	3,746	3,763
Secretariat of Industry	(13)	378	27	15	422	621	233

(1) The provision of fuel oil and natural gas, and electric power generation.
(2) Selling and purchases of energy.
(3) Rendering of regasification service in the regasification projects of liquefied natural gas in Escobar and Bahía Blanca.
(4) The purchase of natural gas and crude oil.
(5) The provision of jet fuel.
(6) The purchase of miles for the YPF Serviclub program.
(7) The benefits of the incentive scheme for the Additional Injection of natural gas.
(8) Benefits for the crude oil production incentive program.
(9) Benefits for the propane gas supply agreement for undiluted propane gas distribution networks.
(10) Benefits for the bottle-to-bottle program.
(11) Temporary economic assistance to Metrogas.
(12) The compensation for providing gas oil to public transport of passengers at a differential price.
(13) Incentive for domestic manufacturing of capital goods, for the benefit of AESA.

Additionally, the Group has entered into certain financing and insurance transactions with entities related to the national public sector, as defined in IAS 24. Such transactions consist of certain financial transactions that are described in Note 16 of these financial statements, and transactions with Nación Seguros S.A. related to certain insurance policies contracts, and in connection therewith, to the reimbursement from the insurance coverage for the incident mentioned in Note 28.a).

In addition, the Group holds BONAR 2020 (see Note 30.h) and 2021 (see Note 4), classified as "Investments in financial assets".

Furthermore, in relation to the investment agreement signed between YPF and Chevron subsidiaries, YPF has an indirect non-controlling interest in CHNC with which YPF carries out transactions in connection with the above mentioned investment agreement. See Note 29.b).

The table below discloses the compensation for the Company's key management personnel, including members of the Board of Directors and vice presidents (managers with executive functions appointed by the Board of Directors), for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016[1]	2015[1]	2014[1]
Short-term employee benefits [2]	182	158	112

Share-based benefits	26	40	48
Post-retirement benefits	9	6	4
Termination benefits	94	5	—
	311	209	164

(1) Includes the compensation for YPF's key management personnel which developed their functions during the mentioned years.
(2) Does not include Social Security contributions of 45, 55 and 57 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

32. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Note 2.b.10 describes the main characteristics and accounting treatment for benefit plans implemented by the Group.

i. Retirement plan

The total charges recognized under the Retirement Plan amounted to approximately 80, 50 and 51 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

ii. Performance Bonus Programs and Performance evaluation

The amount charged to expense related to the Performance Bonus Programs was 1,272, 1,020 and 781 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

iii. Share-based benefit plan

Consistent with share-based benefit plans approved in previous years, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on June 11, 2014, approved the creation of a new share-based benefit plan 2014-2017, which will be valid for three years from July 1, 2014 (grant date), with similar characteristics to those of the 2013-2015 plan.

Likewise, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on June 8, 2015, approved the creation of a new share-based benefit plan 2015-2018, which will be valid for three years from July 1, 2015 (grant date), with similar characteristics to existing plans.

Additionally, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on August 31, 2016, approved the creation of a new share-based benefit plan 2016-2019, which will be valid for three years from July 1, 2016 (grant date), with similar characteristics to existing plans.

The amount charged to expense in relation with the share-based plans, which are disclosed according to their nature, amounted to 153, 124 and 80 for the fiscal years ended December 31 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company has repurchased 171,330, 382,985 and 634,204 own shares issued for an amount of 50, 120 and 200, respectively, and has delivered to the beneficiaries of the plan 520,031, 623,350 and 563,754 shares, respectively, for purposes of compliance with the share-based benefit plans. The cost of such repurchases is disclosed in the shareholders' equity under the name of "Cost of acquisition of own shares", while the nominal value and its adjustment derived from the monetary restatement made under the Prior Accounting Principles have been reclassified from the accounts "Subscribed capital" and "Adjustment to contribution" accounts to the "Treasury shares" and "Adjustment to treasury shares" accounts, respectively.

Information related to the evolution of the quantity of shares, of the plans at the end of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

Plan 2013-2015

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at the beginning of the year	188,493	695,015	1,289,841
- Granted	9,130	—	—
- Settled	(193,878)	(503,535)	(563,754)
- Expired	(3,745)	(2,987)	(31,072)
Amount at end of year[1]	—	188,493	695,015
Expense recognized during the year	6	34	53
Fair value of shares on grant date (in dollars)	14.75	14.75	14.75

(1) The plan had 7 months of life in 2016, 7 months of remaining life as of December 31, 2015 and between 10 and 19 months as of December 31, 2014.

32. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Cont.)

Plan 2014-2017

	2016	2015	2014
Amount at the beginning of the year	234,130	356,054	—
- Granted	6,978	—	356,054
- Settled	(123,926)	(118,927)	—
- Expired	(17,904)	(2,997)	—
Amount at end of year(1)	99,278	234,130	356,054
Expense recognized during the year	28	53	27
Fair value of shares on grant date (in dollars)	33.41	33.41	33.41

(1) The average remaining life of the plan is 7 months as of December 31, 2016, between 7 and 19 months as of December 31, 2015 and between 7 and 31 months as of December 31, 2014.

Plan 2015-2018

	2016	2015
Amount at the beginning of the year	602,079	—
- Granted	—	619,060
- Settled	(202,227)	(888)
- Expired	(60,393)	(16,093)
Amount at end of year(1)	339,459	602,079
Expense recognized during the year	63	37
Fair value of shares on grant date (in dollars)	19.31	19.31

(1) The average remaining life of the plan is between 7 and 19 months as of December 31, 2016 and between 7 and 31 months as of December 31, 2015.

Plan 2016-2019

	2016
Amount at the beginning of the year	—
- Granted	682,307
- Settled	—
- Expired	—
Amount at end of year(1)	682,307
Expense recognized during the year	56
Fair value of shares on grant date (in dollars)	16.99

(1) The average remaining life of the plan is between 7 and 31 months as of December 31, 2016.

33. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN THE ARGENTINE PESO

	2016			2015			2014		
	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate [1]	Total	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate [1]	Total	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate [1]	Total
Noncurrent assets									
Other receivables									
U.S. Dollar	169	15.79	2,669	46	12.94	595	73	8.45	617
Real	10	4.84	48	10	3.31	33	6	3.2	19
Trade receivables									
Real	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3.2	16
Investments in financial assets									
U.S. Dollar	490	15.79	7,737	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent assets			10,454			628			652
Current assets									
Trade receivables									
U.S. Dollar	397	15.79	6,269	307	12.94	3,973	341	8.45	2,881
Chilean peso	10,542	0.02	211	16,971	0.02	339	11,043	0.01	110
Real	23	4.84	111	15	3.31	50	24	3.2	77
Other receivables									
U.S. Dollar	349	15.79	5,511	407	12.94	5,267	473	8.45	3,997
Euro	15	16.63	249	6	14.07	84	3	10.26	31
Real	4	4.84	19	7	3.31	23	3	3.2	10
Chilean peso	—	—	—	27	0.02	1	4,344	0.01	43
Yen	—	—	—	119	0.11	13	—	—	—
Investments in financial assets									
U.S. Dollar	478	15.79	7,548	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents									
U.S. Dollar	414	15.79	6,537	1,009	12.94	13,056	647	8.45	5,467
Chilean peso	240	0.02	5	502	0.02	10	—	—	—
Real	2	4.84	10	4	3.31	13	—	—	—
Swiss franc	— [2]	15.52	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total current assets			26,476			22,829			12,616
Total assets			36,930			23,457			13,268
Noncurrent liabilities									
Provisions									
U.S. Dollar	2,675	15.89	42,506	2,774	13.04	36,173	2,785	8.55	23,812
Loans									
U.S. Dollar	5,741	15.89	91,222	4,403	13.04	57,417	2,845	8.55	24,325
Real	13	4.88	63	4	3.35	13	—	—	—
Swiss franc	300	15.57	4,673	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities									
U.S. Dollar	21	15.89	334	24	13.04	316	35	8.55	303
Accounts payable									
U.S. Dollar	133	15.89	2,113	13	13.04	166	20	8.55	167
Total noncurrent liabilities			140,911			94,085			48,607
Current liabilities									
Provisions									
U.S. Dollar	45	15.89	715	80	13.04	1,043	177	8.55	1,513
Taxes payable									
Real	5	4.88	24	6	3.31	20	—	—	—
Chilean peso	1,055	0.02	21	1,077	0.02	22	—	—	—
Loans									

U.S. Dollar	1,054	15.89	16,754	1,543	13.04	20,121	911	8.55	7,792
Real	17	4.88	82	35	3.35	117	16	3.2	51
Swiss franc	3	15.57	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salaries and social security									
U.S. Dollar	6	15.89	96	7	13.04	91	3	8.55	26
Real	2	4.88	10	2	3.35	7	2	3.2	6
Chilean peso	501	0.02	10	423	0.02	8	—	—	—
Other liabilities									
U.S. Dollar	275	15.89	4,371	32	13.04	412	83	8.55	708
Accounts payable									
U.S. Dollar	1,197	15.89	19,020	1,845	13.04	24,064	1,932	8.55	16,520
Euro	15	16.77	252	26	14.21	369	24	10.41	248
Chilean peso	4,915	0.02	98	1,283	0.02	26	6,387	0.01	64
Real	9	4.88	44	14	3.35	47	11	3.2	35
Swiss franc	— (2)	15.57	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	—	—	—	29	0.11	3			
Total current liabilities			41,545			46,350			26,963
Total liabilities			182,456			140,435			75,570

(1) Exchange rate in force at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 according to Banco Nación Argentina.
(2) Registered value less than 1.

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On February 23, 2017, YPF and PetroUruguay S.A. signed a definitive agreement for the transfer of a 20% participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area located in the province of Neuquén, for a total of US$ 18 million. As a result, YPF has increased its participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area to 100%.

- On February 23, 2017, YPF and O&G Developments Ltd. S.A. (hereinafter "O&G"), an affiliate of Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., executed an agreement (hereinafter, the "Agreement") through which YPF and O&G agreed on the principal terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil and shale gas pilot in two phases, for a joint investment amount of US$ 305.8 million plus VAT, in the Bajada de Añelo area in the province of Neuquén, of which O&G will contribute 97.6% and YPF will contribute 2.4%. O&G will be the operator of the area. The Agreement provides for a period of exclusivity for the negotiation and execution of definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and certain conditions precedent have been fulfilled, including the relevant regulatory approval of the province of Neuquén authorities, the execution of the project will begin, through which O&G will acquire a 50% participating interest in the exploitation concession that covers an area of 204 km2.

- On March 6, 2017, MINEM Resolution No. 46-E/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, which created the "Investment in Natural Gas Production from Non-Conventional Reservoirs Stimulus Program" (hereinafter the "Program"), established in order to stimulate the investments in natural gas from non-conventional reservoirs in the Neuquina basin, and in effect as of its publication until December 31, 2021.

  The Resolution establishes compensation for the volume of non-conventional gas production from concessions located in the Neuquina basin included in the Program, for which such concessions must first have a specific investment plan approved by the province's application authority and the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources.

  The compensation will be determined by deducting from the effective sales price obtained from sales to the internal market, including conventional and non-conventional natural gas, the minimum sales prices established by the Resolution each year, multiplied by the volumes of production of non-conventional gas. The minimum prices established by the Resolution are US$ 7.50 /MMBtu for 2018, US$ 7.00 /MMBtu for 2019, US$ 6.50 /MMBtu for 2020 and US$ 6.00/MMBtu for 2021.

  The compensation from the Program will be distributed, for each concession included in the Program, as follows: 88% to the companies and 12% to the province corresponding to each concession included in the Program.

- On March 28, 2017, in connection with the reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code filed by Maxus Entities, the Creditors' Committees and the Maxus Entities submitted an alternative restructuring plan (the "Alternative Plan") that does not incorporate the agreement (the "Agreement") with YPF, together with the YPF Entities, to settle any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit. Under the Alternative Plan, a liquidating trust (the "Liquidating Trust") may pursue alter ego claims or any other estate claims against the Company and the YPF Entities. The Liquidating Trust will be funded by Occidental Chemical Corporation, a creditor of the Maxus Entities. As a consequence of the filing of the Alternative Plan, an event of default has occurred under the U.S.$ 63.1 million debtor-in-possession loan ("DIP Loan") provided by YPF Holdings Inc. and YPF Holdings sent a notice of default accordingly.

- On March 29, 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Pan American Energy LLC (Argentina branch) ("PAE"), Total Austral S.A. (Argentina branch) ("TOTAL"), Wintershall Energía S.A. ("WIAR") and YPF (collectively, the "Parties"), for which approval for the following will be requested from the applicable authority:

  (i) division of the Aguada Pichana area into two new "Aguada Pichana East" ("APE") and "Aguada Pichana West" ("APO") areas with an area of 761 km2 (629 km2 net perforations) and 604 km2 (443 km2 net perforations), respectively;

  (ii) the combination of the Aguada de Castro ("ACA") area, which has an area of 163 km2, with the new APO area. Both areas combined will have a total area of 767 km2;

  (iii) in both cases, a Non-Conventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concession will be requested, led by each of the Parties in the areas. To this end, the Parties will propose an investment project of U.S.$300 million for APE and U.S.$200 million for APO and ACA; and

  (iv) the granting of the benefits provided in Resolution No. 46-E/2017 of the Ministry of Energy and Mining.

If approval is granted, APE will be operated by TOTAL and APO and ACA will be operated by PAE.

YPF's current participation is 27.27% in the Aguada Pichana area and 50% in the Aguada de Castro area.

The Memorandum of Understanding contemplates the modification of the participating interest of YPF on the following terms:

- In the APE area, YPF's participation will be 22.50%, which implies in respect of its current participation the sale of a 4.77% participating interest (equivalent to 30 km2 net perforations).

- In the combined APO and ACA area, YPF's participation will be 30%, which implies in respect of its current participation the same participation in APO and a sale of a 12.58% participating interest in ACA (equivalent to 20.5 km2 net perforations).

Notwithstanding the changes in the participating interest in APE, all existing assets, including the production of existing wells and any future development that is not associated with the Vaca Muerta formation, will not be modified in terms of the participation of the Parties.

In the event the corresponding approvals are obtained and definitive agreements are signed, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, this will allow YPF to receive the sum of U.S.$52.3 million for the aforementioned transfer of participating interests.

– On March 30, 2017, Metrogas, MINEM and Ministry of Economy signed the Transitional Agreement 2017 and the Letter of Understanding of Contractual Renegotiation, and on March 30, 2017, ENARGAS issued Resolution No. I/4356/2017 that decided (i) the tariff schedules that resulted from the analysis made by ENARGAS within the framework of the Integral Tariff Review, (ii) the transitional tariff schedules to apply as of April 1, 2017, (iii) the mandatory investments plan, and (iv) the methodology of the six-month adjustments.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, there are no other significant subsequent events that require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2016, which were not already considered in such consolidated financial statements according to IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, presented for regulatory purposes before the CNV, have been approved by the Board of Director's meeting and authorized to be issued on March 9, 2017, and will be considered by the next annual shareholders' meeting. These consolidated financial statements, which comprise those presented before the CNV on March 9, 2017, and an update of Note 34 – "Subsequent events" and the inclusion of Note 35 – "Supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities (unaudited)", have been approved by Management on April 7, 2017.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

The following information is presented in accordance with ASC No. 932 "Extractive Activities – Oil and Gas", as amended by ASU 2010 – 03 "Oil and Gas Reserves. Estimation and Disclosures", issued by FASB in January 2010.

Oil and gas reserves

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible (from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations) prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within reasonable time. In some cases, substantial investments in new wells and related facilities may be required to recover proved reserves.

Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was calculated in accordance with the SEC rules and Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 932, as amended. Accordingly, crude oil prices used to determine reserves were calculated at the beginning of each month, for crude oils of different quality produced by the Group. Consequently, for calculation of our net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016, the Group considered the realized prices for crude oil in the domestic market (which are higher than those that had prevailed in the international market), taking into account the unweighted average price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2016. Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the Group used average realized gas prices during the year to determine its gas reserves.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, commodity prices have declined significantly since 2014. See "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our oil and natural gas reserves are estimates" and "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business—Our reserves and production are likely to decline".

Net reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the interest of YPF after deducting interests owned by third parties. In determining net reserves, the Group excludes from its reported reserves royalties due to others, whether payable in cash or in kind, where the royalty owner has a direct interest in the underlying production and is able to make lifting and sales arrangements independently. By contrast, to the extent that royalty payments required to be made to a third party, whether payable in cash or in kind, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or severance tax, the related reserves are not excluded from the reported reserves despite the fact that such payments are referred to as "royalties" under local rules. The same methodology is followed in reporting our production amounts.

Gas reserves exclude the gaseous equivalent of liquids expected to be removed from the gas on concessions and leases, at field facilities and at gas processing plants. These liquids are included in net proved reserves of natural gas liquids.

Technology used in establishing proved reserves additions in 2016

YPF's estimated proved reserves are based on estimates generated through the integration of available and appropriate data, utilizing well-established technologies that have been demonstrated in the field to yield repeatable and consistent results. Data used in these integrated assessments include information obtained directly from the subsurface via wellbore, such as well logs, reservoir core samples, fluid samples, static and dynamic pressure information, production test data, and surveillance and performance information. The data utilized also include subsurface information obtained through indirect measurements, including high quality 2-D and 3-D-seismic data, calibrated with available well control. Where applicable, geological outcrops information was also utilized. The tools used to interpret and integrate all these data included both proprietary and commercial software for reservoir modeling, simulation and data analysis. In some circumstances, where appropriate analog reservoir models are available, reservoir parameters from these analog models were used to increase the reliability of our reserves estimates.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Changes in YPF's Estimated Net Proved Reserves

The table below sets forth information regarding changes in YPF's net proved reserves during 2016, 2015 and 2014, by hydrocarbon product.

	2016			2015			2014		
Oil and Condensate	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
				(Millions of barrels)					
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,	**608**	**607**	**1**	**601**	**600**	**1**	**552**	**551**	**1**
Developed	440	439	1	447	446	1	422	421	1
Undeveloped	168	168	—	154	154	—	130	130	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	(75)	(74)	(1)	31	31	*	74	73	1
Extensions and discoveries	45	45	—	44	44	—	40	40	—
Improved recovery	35	35	—	23	23	—	16	16	—
Purchase of minerals in place	2	2	—	—	—	—	17	17	—
Sale of minerals in place	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	(9)	(9)	—
Production for the year [2]	(90)	(90)	(*)	(91)	(91)	(*)	(89)	(89)	(*)
At December 31, [3]	**525**	**525**	**—**	**608**	**607**	**1**	**601**	**600**	**1**
Developed	380	380	—	440	439	1	447	446	1
Undeveloped	145	145	—	168	168	—	154	154	—
Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensions and discoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31, [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	2016			2015			2014		
Oil and Condensate	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
				(Millions of barrels)					
Consolidated and Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,									
Developed	440	439	1	447	446	1	422	421	1
Undeveloped	168	168	—	154	154	—	130	130	—
Total	**608**	**607**	**1**	**601**	**600**	**1**	**552**	**551**	**1**
At December 31,									
Developed	380	380	—	440	439	1	447	446	1

Undeveloped	145	145	—	168	168	—	154	154	—
Total	**525**	**525**	**—**	**608**	**607**	**1**	**601**	**600**	**1**

* Not material (less than 1)

(1) Revisions in estimates of reserves are performed at least once a year. Revision of oil and gas reserves is considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation.

(2) Crude oil production for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated approximately 13, 13 and 13 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of crude oil in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, is not material.

(3) Proved crude oil reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include an estimated approximately 76, 88 and 91 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved crude oil reserves of equity–accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Natural Gas Liquids	2016 Worldwide	2016 Argentina	2016 Other foreign	2015 Worldwide	2015 Argentina	2015 Other foreign	2014 Worldwide	2014 Argentina	2014 Other foreign
				(Millions of barrels)					
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,	**71**	**71**	—	**73**	**73**	—	**76**	**76**	—
Developed	56	56	—	53	53	—	55	55	—
Undeveloped	15	15	—	20	20	—	21	21	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	5	5	—	9	9	—	2	2	—
Extensions and discoveries	11	11	—	10	10	—	13	13	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—
Sale of minerals in place	—	—	—	(3)	(3)	—	(*)	(*)	—
Production for the year [2]	(19)	(19)	—	(18)	(18)	—	(18)	(18)	—
At December 31, [3]	**68**	**68**	—	**71**	**71**	—	**73**	**73**	—
Developed	53	53	—	56	56	—	53	53	—
Undeveloped	15	15	—	15	15	—	20	20	—
Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensions and discoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31, [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Natural Gas Liquids	2016 Worldwide	2016 Argentina	2016 Other foreign	2015 Worldwide	2015 Argentina	2015 Other foreign	2014 Worldwide	2014 Argentina	2014 Other foreign
				(Millions of barrels)					
Consolidated and Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,									
Developed	56	56	—	53	53	—	55	55	—
Undeveloped	15	15	—	20	20	—	21	21	—
Total	**71**	**71**	—	**73**	**73**	—	**76**	**76**	—
At December 31,									
Developed	53	53	—	56	56	—	53	53	—
Undeveloped	15	15	—	15	15	—	20	20	—
Total	**68**	**68**	—	**71**	**71**	—	**73**	**73**	—

* Not material (less than 1)

(1) Revisions in estimates of reserves are performed at least once a year. Revision of oil and gas reserves is considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation.

(2) Natural gas liquids production for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated approximately 2, 2 and 2 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or

similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of natural gas liquids in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, is not material.

(3) Proved natural gas liquids reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include an estimated approximately 8, 14 and 11 mmbbl, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved natural gas liquids reserves of equity–accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Natural gas	2016 Worldwide	2016 Argentina	2016 Other foreign	2015 Worldwide	2015 Argentina	2015 Other foreign	2014 Worldwide	2014 Argentina	2014 Other foreign
				(Billions of standard cubic feet)					
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,	**3,072**	**3,067**	**5**	**3,016**	**3,011**	**5**	**2,558**	**2,555**	**3**
Developed	2,210	2,205	5	2,267	2,262	5	1,938	1,935	3
Undeveloped	862	862	—	749	749	—	620	620	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	(110)	(105)	(5)	174	174	*	444	441	3
Extensions and discoveries	371	371	—	520	520	—	421	421	—
Improved recovery	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Purchase of minerals in place	165	165	—	—	—	—	315	315	—
Sale of minerals in place	(*)	(*)	—	(70)	(70)	—	(176)	(176)	—
Production for the year [2]	(576)	(576)	(*)	(569)	(569)	(*)	(547)	(546)	(1)
At December 31, [3] [4]	**2,923**	**2,923**	**—**	**3,072**	**3,067**	**5**	**3,016**	**3,011**	**5**
Developed	2,143	2,143	—	2,210	2,205	5	2,267	2,262	5
Undeveloped	780	780	—	862	862	—	749	749	—
Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revisions of previous estimates [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensions and discoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31, [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Natural gas	2016 Worldwide	2016 Argentina	2016 Other foreign	2015 Worldwide	2015 Argentina	2015 Other foreign	2014 Worldwide	2014 Argentina	2014 Other foreign
				(Billions of standard cubic feet)					
Consolidated and Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,									
Developed	2,210	2,205	5	2,267	2,262	5	1,938	1,935	3
Undeveloped	862	862	—	749	749	—	620	620	—
Total	**3,072**	**3,067**	**5**	**3,016**	**3,011**	**5**	**2,558**	**2,555**	**3**
At December 31,									
Developed	2,143	2,143	—	2,210	2,205	5	2,267	2,262	5
Undeveloped	780	780	—	862	862	—	749	749	—
Total	**2,923**	**2,923**	**—**	**3,072**	**3,067**	**5**	**3,016**	**3,011**	**5**

* Not material (less than 1)

(1) Revisions in estimates of reserves are performed at least once a year. Revision of natural gas reserves is considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation.

(2) Natural gas production for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated approximately 60, 58 and 60 bcf, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Equity-accounted entities production of natural gas in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are

substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, is not material.

(3) Proved natural gas reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include an estimated approximately 337, 329 and 324 bcf, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved natural gas reserves of equity-accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

(4) Proved natural gas reserves of consolidated entities and equity-accounted entities as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include an estimated approximately 467, 635 and 554 bcf, respectively, which is consumed as fuel at the field.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Oil equivalent [1]	2016			2015			2014		
	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
	(Millions of barrels of oil equivalent)								
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,	**1,226**	**1,224**	**2**	**1,212**	**1,210**	**2**	**1,083**	**1,082**	**1**
Developed	889	887	2	905	903	2	822	821	1
Undeveloped	337	337	—	307	307	—	261	261	—
Revisions of previous estimates [2]	(89)	(87)	(2)	71	70	1	155	154	2
Extensions and discoveries	122	122	—	147	147	—	129	129	—
Improved recovery	35	35	—	23	23	—	17	17	—
Purchase of minerals in place	31	31	—	—	—	—	74	74	—
Sale of minerals in place	(1)	(1)	—	(16)	(16)	—	(42)	(42)	—
Production for the year [3]	(211)	(211)	—	(211)	(210)	(1)	(204)	(204)	(*)
At December 31, [4]	**1,113**	**1,113**	**—**	**1,226**	**1,224**	**2**	**1,212**	**1,210**	**2**
Developed	815	815	—	889	887	2	905	903	2
Undeveloped	298	298	—	337	337	—	307	307	—
Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revisions of previous estimates [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensions and discoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At December 31, [4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Oil equivalent [1]	2016			2015			2014		
	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
	(Millions of barrels of oil equivalent)								
Consolidated and Equity-accounted entities									
At January 1,									
Developed	889	887	2	905	903	2	822	821	1
Undeveloped	337	337	—	307	307	—	261	261	—
Total	**1,226**	**1,224**	**2**	**1,212**	**1,210**	**2**	**1,083**	**1,082**	**1**
At December 31,									
Developed	815	815	—	889	887	2	905	903	2
Undeveloped	298	298	—	337	337	—	307	307	—
Total	**1,113**	**1,113**	**—**	**1,226**	**1,224**	**2**	**1,212**	**1,210**	**2**

* Not material (less than 1)

(1) Volumes of natural gas have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent at 5,615 cubic feet per barrel.

(2) Revisions in estimates of reserves are performed at least once a year. Revision of crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves are considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation.

(3) Barrel of oil equivalent production of consolidated entities for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014 includes an estimated approximately 27, 26 and 27 mmboe, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial

obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Barrel of oil equivalent production of equity-accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

(4) Proved oil equivalent reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include an estimated approximately 144, 176 and 160 mmboe, respectively, in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved oil equivalent reserves of equity-accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

The paragraphs below explain in further detail the most significant changes in our proved reserves during 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Changes in our estimated proved reserves during 2016

a) Extensions and Discoveries

As a result of wells drilled in unproved reserves and resources areas, approximately 42 mmboe of proved developed reserves (15.5 mmbbl of crude oil, 3.8 mmbbl of NGL and 128.8 bcf of natural gas), and 79 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves (29 mmbbl of crude oil, 7 mmbbl of NGL and 242 bcf of natural gas) were added.

The main proved undeveloped reserves additions are related to non-conventional and tight gas activities in the Neuquina basin, while proved developed reserves contributions are mainly from projects in the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.

b) Improved Recovery

A total of approximately 35 mmboe of proved reserves were added, mainly due to new projects and positive production response. The main contributions come from the Golfo San Jorge basin (8 mmboe of proved developed and 17 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves), while 7 mmboe of proved developed reserves and 2 mmboe of proved undeveloped secondary recovery reserves were added in the Neuquina basin.

c) Sales and Acquisitions

As a net result of sales and acquisitions, 30.7 mmboe of proved reserves (19.5 mmboe of proved developed reserves and 11.2 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves) were added. These reserves increases are related mainly to the acquisition of interests in the RÍo Neuquén and Aguada de la Arena fields.

d) Revisions of Previous Estimates

During 2016, the Company's proved reserves were revised downwards by 89 mmboe (75 mmbbl of crude oil and 110 bcf of natural gas and an increase of 5 mmbbl of NGL).

The main revisions to proved reserves were due to the following:

- As a result of a lower average oil price in 2016, its impact on incomes, and on the economic limit of fields, 105 mmboe of proved developed reserves were deducted mainly from oil fields. Changes occurred mainly in the fields of the Golfo San Jorge basin (-40 mmboe), the Neuquina basin (-43 mmboe), the Austral basin (-14 mmboe) and the Cuyana basin (-8 mmboe).
- New economic conditions also affected the economics of scheduled projects, resulting in a 45 mmboe reduction of proved undeveloped reserves, mainly from oil fields of the Golfo San Jorge basin (-16 mmboe), the Neuquina basin (-14 mmboe), the Austral basin (-12 mmboe) and the Cuyana basin (-2 mmboe).
- Total liquids and gas production performance from existing wells was better than expected, resulting in an addition of 68 mmboe to proved developed reserves, according to new reserves estimates. Upward revisions of 80 mmboe are primarily due to better than expected well performance mainly in the Neuquina basin (27 mmboe) and the Golfo San Jorge basin (42 mmboe). Downward revisions of approximately 12 mmboe are mainly related to performance updates in certain wells in the Neuquina basin.
- A total volume of 12 mmboe of proved reserves was added due to feasibility studies performed to include new field development projects, mainly in the Neuquina basin (10 mmboe) and the Golfo San Jorge basin (2 mmboe).
- Net production and forecasts from some new wells were lower than expected, resulting in a 10 mmboe reduction of proved reserves. The main differences were found in the Neuquina, Golfo San Jorge and Austral basins.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Changes in our estimated proved reserves during 2015

a) Extensions and Discoveries

Wells drilled in unproved reserves and resource areas added approximately 54 mmboe of proved developed reserves (20 mmbbl of crude oil, 2 mmbbl of NGL and 178 bcf of natural gas), and 93 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves (24 mmbbl of crude oil, 8 mmbbl of NGL and 342 bcf of natural gas).

The main proved undeveloped reserves additions are related to unconventional and tight gas activities in the Neuquina basin, while proved developed reserves contributions come in most cases from the Neuquina and San Jorge basin projects.

b) Improved Recovery

Approximately 23 mmboe of proved reserves were added mainly due to new projects and positive production response. The main contributions came from the Golfo San Jorge basin (8 mmboe proved developed reserves and 5 mmboe proved undeveloped reserves) and the Neuquina basin (5 mmboe proved developed reserves and 3 mmboe proved undeveloped reserves). Minor additions came from the Cuyana and Austral basins.

c) Sales and Acquisitions

As a result of sales and acquisitions, proved reserves declined by 16.3 mmboe (-8.2 mmboe proved developed reserves and -8.1 mmboe proved undeveloped reserves). This reduction in reserves was mainly related to a modification in the joint venture agreement in the Rincón del Mangrullo field. Additionally, in the El Orejano field, a new joint venture resulted in a reduction of proved developed reserves.

d) Revisions of Previous Estimates

During 2015, the Company's proved reserves were revised upwards by 71 mmboe (31 mmbbl of crude oil, 9 mmbbl of NGL and 175 bcf of natural gas).

The main revisions to proved reserves were due to the following:

- Total liquids and gas production performance was better than expected, resulting in a 56 mmboe (29.3 mmbbl of crude oil, 5.7 mmbbl of NGL and 117 bcf of natural gas) addition to proved developed reserves. The most significant additions came from the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins. The main fields which performed below expectations were in the Austral basin, resulting in these cases in a reduction of proved reserves.
- Scheduled compression projects and corresponding production forecasts were reviewed according to the reservoir's current performance and the available compression technology. This revision resulted in a 21 mmboe addition to proved reserves in the Neuquina basin.
- Approximately 17 mmboe (8.8 mmbbl of crude oil and 47.4 bcf of natural gas) of proved reserves were added as a result of feasibility studies performed to include new projects pursuant to field development plans, mainly in the Golfo San Jorge basin. Proved reserves were also added in the Austral and Neuquina basins.

This was partially offset by:

- Mainly as a result of the impact of lower average oil prices in 2015 on economics, 21 mmboe (9.4 mmbbl of crude oil and 64.6 bcf of natural gas) of proved reserves were removed. This price reduction primarily affected reserves in the Austral, Golfo San Jorge and Neuquina basins.
- Net production and forecasts from some new wells were lower than expected, resulting in a 10 mmboe reduction of proved reserves. The main differences were found in the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Changes in our estimated proved reserves during 2014

a) Extensions and Discoveries

Wells drilled in unproved reserve areas added approximately 129 mmboe of proved reserves (40 mmbbl of crude oil, 13 mmbbl of NGL and 421 bcf of natural gas), mainly from the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.

A total of approximately 60.2 mmboe of proved reserves (2.4 mmbbl of crude oil, 6.9 mmbbl of NGL and 285.6 bcf of gas) were added as a result of wells drilled and scheduled to be drilled in tight gas formations in the Neuquina basin. The main contributions came from the Lajas and Mulichinco formations.

A total of 23.4 mmboe (11.8 mmbbl of crude oil, 5.6 mmbbl of NGL and 33.3 bcf of natural gas) of unconventional proved reserves were added as a result of wells drilled in areas with unproved reserves and additional well locations scheduled to be drilled in the Neuquina basin.

In the Golfo San Jorge basin, 17.9 mmboe of proved reserves (13.3 mmboe of crude oil and 26.2 bcf of natural gas) were added as a result of new extension wells drilled and new locations added to the development plan.

b) Improved Recovery

A total of approximately 17 mmboe of proved reserves were added, mainly due to new projects and positive production response, including:

- In the San Jorge basin, 15.7 mmbbl of secondary recovery reserves of crude oil were added as a result of new projects and improved production response of existing projects.
- In the Neuquina basin, proved undeveloped secondary recovery reserves were reduced by 4.5 mmbbl of crude oil, due to changes in workover and drilling scheduled activities in accordance with a new project strategy. This was partially offset by a total of 3.3 mmbbl of proved reserves of crude oil added as a result of production response from ongoing projects.

c) Sales and Acquisitions

- During 2014, additional gas and oil fields were acquired in the Neuquina basin (13 fields) and the Austral basin (2 fields). As a result, 69.3 mmboe of proved reserves were added (13.8 mmbbl of crude oil, 0.6 mmbbl of NGL and 308 bcf of natural gas), most of which are from operated fields.
- On November 17, 2014, we entered into an agreement to extend the joint venture contract with ENAP Sipetrol Argentina S.A. in the Magallanes area, until the concession contract expires, which was previously extended (for the portion located in Santa Cruz) exclusively by us during 2012. This resulted in a 28.9 mmboe reduction (reductions of 3.9 mmbbl of crude oil and 140.0 bcf of natural gas) of proved reserves in this area of the Austral basin because YPF's working interest in these fields was reduced.

d) Revisions of Previous Estimates

During 2014, the Company's proved reserves were revised upwards by 155 mmboe (74 mmbbl of crude oil, 2 mmbbl of NGL and 444 bcf of natural gas).

The main revisions to proved reserves were due to the following:

- The term of concession contracts was extended for several operated and non-operated fields located in the Rio Negro and Tierra del Fuego provinces. As a result, approximately 75 mmboe of proved reserves (25.3 mmbbl of crude oil, 1.8 mmbbl of NGL and 268.7 bcf of natural gas) were added. Fields included in these contracts are mainly in the Neuquina and Austral basins.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

- Existing development plans were revised and new development plans were finalized for recently acquired fields through the acquisition of the Apache Group assets in the Neuquina and Austral basins. As a result, a total of 29 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves (5.2 mmbbl of crude oil, 1.1 mmbbl of NGL and 126.4 bcf of natural gas) were added, mainly in the Neuquina basin.
- In the Golfo San Jorge basin, a net volume of 7.0 mmboe of proved developed reserves (7.9 mmbbl of crude oil and a decrease of 4.6 bcf of natural gas) was added as a result of better than expected production and revised production forecasts.
- In the Neuquina basin, 23.8 mmboe of proved reserves (10.9 mmbbl of crude oil and 73 bcf of natural gas) were added as a result of fields performing above forecast.
- A total of 9.2 mmboe of proved reserves (6.1 mmbbl of crude oil and 17.7 bcf of natural gas) was added due to feasibility studies performed to include new projects to the field development plans, mainly in the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.

This was partially offset by:

- Net results from certain new wells were lower than expected, resulting in a 6.0 mmboe reduction of proved reserves (reductions of 2.2 mmbbl of crude oil, 2.0 mmbbl of NGL and 10.1 bcf of natural gas). The main reductions were in the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Capitalized costs

The following tables set forth capitalized costs, along with the related accumulated depreciation and allowances as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016			2015			2014		
Consolidated capitalized costs	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**
Proved oil and gas properties									
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	621,717	—	621,717	451,900	4,312	456,212	260,759	2,763	263,522
Support equipment and facilities	18,263	—	18,263	16,920	—	16,920	11,037	—	11,037
Drilling and work in progress	36,966	—	36,966	45,715	—	45,715	26,903	—	26,903
Unproved oil and gas properties	4,788	526	5,314	6,473	451	6,924	3,587	84	3,671
Total capitalized costs	681,734	526	682,260	521,008	4,763	525,771	302,286	-2,847	305,133
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances	(473,814)	—	(473,814)	(327,579)	(3,811)	(331,390)	(192,010)	(2,308)	(194,318)
Net capitalized costs	207,920	526	208,446	193,429	952	194,381	110,276	539	110,815

There is no Group's share in equity method investees' capitalized costs during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Costs incurred

The following tables set forth the costs incurred for oil and gas producing activities during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016			2015			2014		
Consolidated costs incurred	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**
Acquisition of unproved properties	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,784	—	2,784
Acquisition of proved properties	2,093	—	2,093	—	—	—	5,719	—	5,719
Exploration costs	2,922	517	3,439	4,029	440	4,469	3,170	189	3,359
Development costs	49,302	25	49,327	44,753	84	44,837	37,615	182	37,797
Total costs incurred	54,317	542	54,859	48,782	524	49,306	49,288	371	49,659

There is no Group's share in equity method investees' costs incurred during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities

The following tables include only the revenues and expenses directly associated with oil and gas producing activities. It does not include any allocation of the interest costs or corporate overhead and, therefore, is not necessarily indicative of the contribution to net earnings of the oil and gas operations.

Differences between these tables and the amounts shown in Note 5 "Segment information", for the exploration and production business unit, relate to additional operations that do not arise from those properties held by the Group.

	2016			2015			2014		
Consolidated results of operations	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	18,489	98	18,587	13,812	197	14,009	6,823	361	7,184
Net intersegment sales	95,496	—	95,496	64,191	—	64,191	62,093	—	62,093
Total net revenues	113,985	98	114,083	78,003	197	78,200	68,916	361	69,277
Production costs	(65,823)	(39)	(65,862)	(43,955)	(89)	(44,044)	(37,193)	(81)	(37,274)
Exploration expenses	(3,140)	17	3,157	(2,342)	(127)	(2,469)	(1,712)	(173)	(1,885)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(38,036)	(90)	(38,126)	(22,861)	(148)	(23,009)	(17,067)	(114)	(17,180)
Impairment of Property, plan and equipment	(34,943)		(34,943)	(2,361)	(174)	(2,535)	—	—	—
Other	(836)	—	(836)	(401)	(56)	(457)	(1,296)	48	(1,248)
Pre-tax income (loss) from producing activities	(28,793)	(48)	(28,841)	6,083	(397)	5,686	11,648	42	11,690
Income tax expense	10,434	16	10,450	(2,114)	79	(2,035)	(3,777)	(38)	(3,815)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	(18,359)	32	18,391	3,969	(318)	3,651	7,871	4	7,875

There is no Group's share in equity method investees' results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The standardized measure is calculated as the excess of future cash inflows from proved reserves less future costs of producing and developing the reserves, future income taxes and a discount factor. Future cash inflows represent the revenues that would be received from production of year-end proved reserve quantities assuming the future production would be sold at the prices used for reserves estimates as of year-end (the "average price"). Accordingly, crude oil prices used to determine reserves were calculated each month, for crude oils of different quality produced by the Group.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Group considered the realized prices for crude oil in the domestic market (which are higher than those that had prevailed in the international market), taking into account the unweighted average price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2016.

Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the Group used average realized gas prices during the year ended December 31, 2016.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Future production costs include the estimated expenditures related to production of the proved reserves, plus any production taxes without consideration of future inflation. Future development costs include the estimated costs of drilling development wells and installation of production facilities, plus the net costs associated with dismantling and abandonment of wells, assuming year-end costs continue without consideration of future inflation. Future income taxes were determined by applying statutory rates to future cash inflows less future production costs and less tax depreciation of the properties involved. The present value was determined by applying a discount rate of 10% per year to the annual future net cash flows.

The future cash inflows and outflows in foreign currency have been remeasured at the selling exchange rate of Argentine pesos 15.84 as of December 31, 2016.

The standardized measure does not purport to be an estimate of the fair market value of the Group's proved reserves. An estimate of fair value would also take into account, among other things, the expected recovery of reserves in excess of proved reserves, anticipated changes in future prices and costs and a discount factor representative of the time value of money and the risks inherent in producing oil and gas.

	2016			2015			2014		
Consolidated standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**	**Argentina**	**Other foreign**	**Worldwide**
Future cash inflows [1]	669,791	—	669,791	670,085	589	670,674	513,786	644	514,430
Future production costs	(379,757)	—	(379,757)	(395,119)	(331)	(395,450)	(252,073)	(228)	(252,301)
Future development costs	(120,862)	—	(120,862)	(116,524)	(10)	(116,534)	(71,617)	(74)	(71,691)
Future income tax expenses	(29,956)	—	(29,956)	(30,724)	(70)	(30,794)	(37,454)	(116)	(37,570)
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(32,805)	—	(32,805)	(30,075)	(56)	(30,131)	(53,403)	(82)	(53,485)
Total standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	(106,411)	—	(106,411)	97,643	122	97,765	99,239	144	99,383

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, future cash inflows are stated net of the effect of withholdings on exports until 2016 in accordance with Law No. 26,732.

There is no Group's share in equity method investees' standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

35. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)

Changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The following table reflects the changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	2016	2015	2014
Beginning of year	97,765	99,383	61,626
Sales and transfers, net of production costs	(52,025)	(52,321)	(29,426)
Net change in sales and transfer prices, net of future production costs	(37,336)	(80,809)	(651)
Changes in reserves and production rates (timing)	4,385	3,748	14,588
Net changes for extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	40,565	30,956	18,423
Net change due to purchases and sales of minerals in place	3,234	—	7,294
Changes in estimated future development and abandonment costs	(19,356)	(28,225)	(13,134)
Development costs incurred during the year that reduced future development costs	28,689	24,475	12,128
Accretion of discount	10,652	13,646	7,069
Net change in income taxes	8,522	35,409	2,567
Others	(21,316)	51,503	18,899
End of year	106,411	97,765	99,383

There is no Group's share in equity method investees' changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Exhibit 1.1

ESTATUTO
DE
YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

TITULO I
DENOMINACIÓN, DOMICILIO Y DURACIÓN

Artículo 1°—Denominación

La Sociedad se denomina YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA**.** En el cumplimiento de las actividades propias de su objeto social y en todos los actos jurídicos que formalice, podrá usar, indistintamente, su nombre completo o el abreviado YPF S.A.

Artículo 2°—Domicilio

El domicilio legal de la Sociedad se fija en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, República Argentina, sin perjuicio de lo cual podrá establecer administraciones regionales, delegaciones, sucursales, agencias o cualquier especie de representación dentro o fuera del país.

Artículo 3°—Duración

El término de duración de la Sociedad se establece en cien (100) años contados desde la inscripción de este Estatuto en el Registro Público de Comercio.

TITULO II
OBJETO

Artículo 4°—Objeto

La Sociedad tendrá por objeto llevar a cabo por sí, por intermedio de terceros o asociada a terceros, el estudio, la exploración y la explotación de los yacimientos de hidrocarburos líquidos y/o gaseosos y demás minerales, como asimismo, la industrialización, transporte y comercialización de estos productos y sus derivados directos e indirectos, incluyendo también productos petroquímicos, químicos derivados o no de hidrocarburos y combustibles de origen no fósil, biocombustibles y sus componentes, así como la generación de energía eléctrica a partir de hidrocarburos, a cuyo efecto podrá elaborarlos,

utilizarlos, comprarlos, venderlos, permutarlos, importarlos o exportarlos, así como también tendrá por objeto prestar, por sí, a través de una sociedad controlada, o asociada a terceros, servicios de telecomunicaciones en todas las formas y modalidades autorizadas por la legislación vigente y previa solicitud de las licencias respectivas en los casos que así lo disponga el marco regulatorio aplicable, así como también la producción, industrialización, procesamiento, comercialización, servicios de acondicionamiento, transporte y acopio de granos y sus derivados, así como también realizar cualquier otra actuación complementaria de su actividad industrial y comercial o que resulte necesaria para facilitar la consecución de su objeto. Para el mejor cumplimiento de estos objetivos podrá fundar, asociarse con o participar en personas jurídicas de carácter público o privado domiciliadas en el país o en el exterior, dentro de los límites establecidos en este Estatuto.

Artículo 5°—Medios para el cumplimiento del objeto social

a) Para cumplir su objeto la sociedad podrá realizar toda clase de actos jurídicos y operaciones cualesquiera sea su carácter legal, incluso financieros, excluida la intermediación, que hagan al objeto de la Sociedad, o estén relacionados con el mismo, dado que, a los fines del cumplimiento de su objeto, la Sociedad tiene plena capacidad jurídica para adquirir derechos, contraer obligaciones y ejercer todos los actos que no sean prohibidos por las leyes o por este Estatuto.

b) En particular, la Sociedad podrá:

   (i) Adquirir por compra o cualquier título, bienes inmuebles, muebles, semovientes, instalaciones y toda clase de derechos, títulos, acciones o valores, venderlos, permutarlos, cederlos y disponer de ellos bajo cualquier título, darlos en garantía y gravarlos, incluso con prendas, hipotecas o cualquier otro derecho real y constituir sobre ellos servidumbres, asociarse con personas de existencia visible o jurídica, concertar contratos de unión transitoria de empresas y de agrupación de colaboración empresaria.

   (ii) Celebrar toda clase de contratos y contraer obligaciones, incluso préstamos y otras obligaciones, con bancos oficiales o particulares, nacionales o extranjeros, organismos internacionales de crédito y/o de cualquier otra naturaleza, aceptar consignaciones, comisiones y/o mandatos y otorgarlos, conceder créditos comerciales vinculados con su giro.

(iii) Emitir, en el país o en el extranjero, debentures, obligaciones negociables y otros títulos de deudas en cualquier moneda con o sin garantía real, especial o flotante, convertibles o no.

TITULO III
CAPITAL. ACCIONES

Artículo 6°—Capital

a) Monto del capital social: El capital social se fija en la suma de pesos TRES MIL NOVECIENTOS TREINTA Y TRES MILLONES CIENTO VEINTISIETE MIL NOVECIENTOS TREINTA ($ 3.933.127.930) totalmente suscripto e integrado, representado por TRESCIENTOS NOVENTA Y TRES MILLONES TRESCIENTOS DOCE MIL SETECIENTOS NOVENTA Y TRES (393.312.793) de acciones ordinarias escriturales, de DIEZ PESOS ($10,00) valor nominal cada una y un voto por acción.

b) Clases de acciones ordinarias: El capital social se divide en cuatro clases de acciones ordinarias de acuerdo al siguiente detalle:

(i) Acciones clase A, sólo el Estado Nacional podrá ser titular de acciones clase A.

(ii) Acciones clase B, destinadas originariamente a ser adquiridas por tenedores de Bonos de Consolidación de Regalías de Gas y Petróleo o titulares de acreencias contra la Nación por regalías de gas y petróleo. La acción clase B adquirida por un tenedor de los citados Bonos que no fuera una Provincia o el Estado Nacional se convertirá en acción clase D.

(iii) Acciones clase C, destinadas originariamente por el Estado Nacional a los empleados de la Sociedad bajo el régimen del Programa de Propiedad Participada de la Ley 23.696. Las acciones clase C no adquiridas por los empleados de la Sociedad bajo el Programa de Propiedad Participada se convertirán en acciones clase A; y

(iv) Acciones clase D, convertidas en tales por transferencia a cualquier persona de acciones clase A, B o C de acuerdo a las siguientes reglas:

- Las acciones clase A que el Estado Nacional transfiera a cualquier persona se convertirán en acciones clase D, salvo transferencias a Provincias si una ley previamente lo autoriza en cuyo caso no cambiarán de clase.
- Las acciones clase B que las Provincias transfieran a cualquier persona que no sea una Provincia se convertirán en acciones clase D.
- Las acciones clase C que se transfieran a terceros fuera del Programa de Propiedad Participada se convertirán en acciones clase D.
- Las acciones clase D no cambiarán de clase por ser eventualmente suscriptas o adquiridas por el Estado Nacional, las Provincias, otra persona jurídica de carácter público o por personal que participa en el Programa de Propiedad Participada.

c) Derechos especiales de la clase A: Se requerirá el voto favorable de las acciones clase A, cualquiera sea el porcentaje del capital social que dichas acciones clase A representen para que la Sociedad válidamente resuelva:

(i) Decidir la fusión con otra u otras sociedades;

(ii) Aceptar que la Sociedad, a través de la adquisición por terceros de sus acciones, sufra una situación de copamiento accionario consentido u hostil que represente la posesión de más del cincuenta por ciento (50 %) del capital social de la Sociedad;

(iii) Transferir a terceros, la totalidad de los derechos de explotación concedidos en el marco de la Ley 17.319, sus normas complementarias y reglamentarias, y la Ley 24.145, de modo tal que ello determine el cese total de la actividad exploratoria y de explotación de la Sociedad;

(iv) La disolución voluntaria de la Sociedad.

(v) El cambio de domicilio social y/o fiscal de la Compañía fuera de la República Argentina.

Se requerirá, además, previa aprobación de una ley nacional para resolver favorablemente sobre los subincisos (iii) y (iv) anteriores.

d) Acciones preferidas: La Sociedad puede emitir acciones preferidas con o sin derecho de voto divididas también en clases A, B, C y D. Se aplicarán a cada clase de acciones preferidas las mismas reglas sobre titularidad y conversión que las previstas para la misma clase de acciones ordinarias en el inciso b) precedente. Cuando las acciones preferidas ejerzan el derecho de voto (ya sea transitoria o permanentemente) lo harán, en su caso, como integrantes, a ese efecto, de la clase a la cual pertenezcan.

e) Aumentos de Capital: El capital puede ser aumentado hasta su quíntuplo por decisión de la asamblea ordinaria, conforme lo dispuesto por el artículo 188 de la Ley 19.550, no rigiendo tal límite si la Sociedad es autorizada a hacer oferta pública de sus acciones. Corresponde a la Asamblea establecer las características de las acciones a emitir en razón del aumento, dentro de las condiciones dispuestas en el presente Estatuto, pudiendo delegar en el directorio la facultad de fijar la época de las emisiones, como también la determinación de la forma y condiciones de pago de las acciones, pudiendo efectuar, asimismo, toda otra delegación admitida por la ley. Toda emisión de acciones ordinarias o preferidas se hará por clases respetando la proporción existente entre las distintas clases a la fecha de esa emisión, sin perjuicio de las modificaciones que ulteriormente resulten del ejercicio del derecho de preferencia y del derecho de acrecer según se prevé en el artículo 8° de este Estatuto.

Artículo 7°—Transferencia de acciones

a) Acciones escriturales: Las acciones no se representarán en títulos sino que serán escriturales y se inscribirán en cuentas llevadas a nombre de sus titulares en la Sociedad, bancos comerciales, de inversión o cajas de valores autorizados, según lo disponga el directorio. Las acciones son indivisibles. Si existiese copropiedad, la representación para el ejercicio de los derechos o el cumplimiento de las obligaciones deberá unificarse.

b) Transferencia de acciones clase A o C: Toda transferencia de acciones clase A efectuada en violación de lo dispuesto por el último párrafo de artículo 8° de la Ley 24.145, o de acciones clase C efectuada en violación de las normas del Programa de Propiedad Participada o del respectivo Acuerdo General de Transferencia comunicado fehacientemente a la Sociedad, será nula, carecerá de todo efecto y no será reconocida por la Sociedad.

c) Deber de información: Toda persona que, directa o indirectamente, adquiera por cualquier medio o título, acciones clase D, o que al transferirse se conviertan en clase D, o títulos de la Sociedad de cualquier tipo que sean convertibles en acciones clase D (incluyendo, dentro del significado del término "título", pero sin limitarse, a los debentures, obligaciones negociables y cupones de acciones) que otorguen control sobre más del tres por ciento (3%) de las acciones de la clase D, deberá dentro de los cinco (5) días de efectuada la adquisición que causó la superación de dicho límite, informar esa circunstancia a la Sociedad, sin perjuicio de cumplir con los recaudos adicionales que las normas aplicables en los mercados de capitales impongan para tal evento. La información referida deberá detallar, además, la fecha de la operación, el precio, el número de acciones adquiridas y si es propósito del adquirente de esa participación adquirir una participación mayor o alcanzar el control de la voluntad social de la Sociedad. Si el adquirente está conformado por un grupo de personas, deberá identificar los miembros del grupo. La información aquí prevista deberá proporcionarse con relación a adquisiciones posteriores a la informada originariamente brindada, cuando se vuelva a exceder, según lo aquí previsto, los montos de acciones clase D indicados en la última información.

d) Toma de control: Sin cumplirse con lo indicado en los incisos e) y f) de este artículo no podrán adquirirse, directa o indirectamente, por cualquier medio o título, acciones de la Sociedad o títulos de la Sociedad (incluyendo dentro del significado del término "título", pero sin limitarse, a los debentures, obligaciones negociables y cupones de acciones) convertibles en acciones cuando, como consecuencia de dicha adquisición, el adquirente resulte titular de, o ejerza el control sobre acciones Clase D de la Sociedad que, sumadas a sus tenencias anteriores de dicha clase (si las hubiere) representen, en total, el QUINCE POR CIENTO (15%) o más del capital social, o el VEINTE POR CIENTO (20%) o más de las acciones clase D en circulación, si las acciones representativas de dicho VEINTE POR CIENTO (20%) constituyeran, al mismo tiempo, menos del QUINCE POR CIENTO (15%) del capital social.

No obstante lo indicado: (i) estarán excluidas de las previsiones de los incisos e) y f) de este artículo, las adquisiciones que realice quien ya sea titular o ejerza el control de acciones que representen más del CINCUENTA POR CIENTO (50%) del capital social; y (ii) estarán excluidas de las previsiones del inciso e) punto (ii) y del inciso f) de este artículo, las adquisiciones posteriores que realice quien ya sea titular o ejerza el control de acciones que representen el QUINCE POR CIENTO (15%) o más del capital social, o el VEINTE POR CIENTO (20%) o más de las acciones clase D en circulación, si las acciones representativas de dicho VEINTE POR CIENTO (20%) constituyeran, al mismo tiempo, menos del QUINCE POR CIENTO (15%) del capital social, siempre que las acciones de las que fuera y/o pase a ser titular el adquirente (incluyendo las acciones de las que fuera titular al momento de la adquisición y de las que pase a ser titular en virtud de la misma) no superen el CINCUENTA POR CIENTO (50%) del capital social.

Las adquisiciones a las que se refiere este inciso d) se denominan “Adquisiciones de control”.

e) Requisitos: La persona que desee llevar a cabo una Adquisición de Control (en adelante, en este inciso “el oferente”) deberá:

(i) Obtener el consentimiento previo de la asamblea especial de los accionistas de la clase A y

(ii) Realizar una oferta pública de adquisición de todas las acciones de todas las clases de la Sociedad y de todos los títulos convertibles en acciones.

Toda decisión que la asamblea especial de la clase A adopte en relación con las materias previstas en este inciso e) será definitiva y no generará derecho a indemnización alguna para ninguna parte.

f) Oferta Pública de Adquisición: Cada oferta pública de adquisición será realizada de acuerdo con el procedimiento indicado en este inciso y, en la medida que las normas aplicables en las jurisdicciones en que la oferta pública de adquisición sea hecha y las disposiciones de las bolsas y mercados de valores en donde coticen las acciones y títulos de la Sociedad impongan requisitos adicionales o más estrictos a los aquí indicados, se cumplirá con dichos requisitos adicionales o más estrictos en las bolsas y mercados en que ellos sean exigibles.

(i) El Oferente deberá notificar por escrito a la Sociedad de la oferta pública de adquisición con por lo menos quince días hábiles de anticipación a la fecha de inicio de la misma. En la notificación se informará a la Sociedad todos los términos y condiciones de cualquier acuerdo o preacuerdo que el oferente hubiera realizado o proyectara realizar con un tenedor de acciones de la Sociedad en virtud del cual, si dicho acuerdo o preacuerdo se consumara, el Oferente se encontraría en la situación descripta por el primer párrafo del inciso d) de este Artículo (en adelante, el Acuerdo Previo), y, además, toda la siguiente información mínima adicional:

(A) La identidad, nacionalidad, domicilio y número de teléfono del Oferente;

(B) Si el oferente está conformado por un grupo de personas, la identidad y domicilio de cada Oferente en el grupo y de la persona directiva de cada persona o entidad que conforme el grupo;

(C) La contraprestación ofrecida por las acciones y/o títulos. Si la oferta está condicionada a que un número determinado de acciones resulte adquirido, se deberá indicar dicho mínimo;

(D) La fecha programada de vencimiento del plazo de validez de la oferta pública de adquisición, si la misma puede ser prorrogada, y en su caso el procedimiento para su prórroga;

(E) Una declaración por parte del Oferente sobre las fechas exactas con anterioridad y posterioridad a las cuales los accionistas y tenedores de títulos que los sujetaron para su venta al régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición tendrán el derecho de retirarlos, la forma en la cual las acciones y títulos así sujetos a la venta serán aceptados y sujeta a la cual se realizará el retiro de las acciones y títulos de su sujeción al régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición;

(F) Una declaración indicando que la oferta pública de adquisición estará abierta a todos los tenedores de acciones y de títulos convertibles en acciones;

(G) La información adicional, incluyendo los estados contables del Oferente, que la Sociedad pueda razonablemente requerir o que pueda ser necesaria para que la notificación arriba indicada no conduzca a conclusiones erróneas o cuando la información suministrada sea incompleta o deficiente.

(ii) El Directorio de la Sociedad convocará por cualquier medio fehaciente a una Asamblea especial de la clase A a celebrarse a los diez días hábiles contados a partir de la recepción por la Sociedad del aviso indicado en el subinciso (i), a fin de considerar la aprobación de la oferta pública de adquisición y someterá a dicha Asamblea su recomendación al respecto. Si tal asamblea no se celebra pese a la convocatoria, o si se celebrara y en ella se rechazara la oferta pública de adquisición, ésta no podrá cumplirse y tampoco se llevará a cabo el Acuerdo Previo, si existiera.

(iii) La Sociedad enviará por correo, a cada accionista o tenedor de títulos convertibles en acciones, a costa del Oferente, con la diligencia razonable, copia de la notificación entregada a la Sociedad de acuerdo con lo indicado en el subinciso (i). El Oferente deberá adelantar a la Sociedad los fondos requeridos para este fin.

(iv) El Oferente enviará por correo o de otra forma suministrará, con una diligencia razonable, a cada accionista o tenedor de títulos convertibles en acciones que se lo requiera, copia de la notificación suministrada a la Sociedad y publicará un aviso conteniendo sustancialmente la información indicada en el subinciso (i), al menos una vez por semana, comenzando en la fecha en que dicha notificación es entregada a la Sociedad de acuerdo con el subinciso (i) y terminando al expirar la fecha para la oferta pública de adquisición. Sujeto a las disposiciones legales aplicables, esta publicación se hará en la sección de negocios de diarios de circulación general en la República Argentina, en la ciudad de Nueva York, EE.UU. y en cualquier otra ciudad en cuya bolsa o mercado coticen las acciones.

(v) La contraprestación por cada acción o título convertible en acción pagadera a cada accionista o tenedor del título será la misma, en dinero, y no será inferior al precio por acción clase D o en su caso título convertible en acción clase D, más alto de los precios siguientes:

(A) el mayor precio por acción o título pagado por el Oferente, o por cuenta del Oferente, en relación con cualquier adquisición de acciones clase D o títulos convertibles en acciones clase D dentro del período de dos años inmediatamente anterior al aviso de la adquisición de Control, ajustado a raíz de cualquier división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o se relacione a la clase D de acciones; o

(B) El precio más alto cierre vendedor durante el período de treinta días inmediatamente precedente a dicho aviso, de una acción clase D según su cotización en la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, en cada caso ajustado a raíz de cualquier división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o se relacione a la clase D de acciones; o

(C) Un precio por acción igual al precio de mercado por acción de la clase D determinado según lo indicado en el subinciso (B) de esta cláusula multiplicado por la relación entre: (a) el precio por acción más alto pagado por el Oferente o por cuenta del mismo, por cualquier acción de la clase D, en cualquier adquisición de acciones de la clase dentro de los dos años inmediatamente precedentes a la fecha del aviso indicado en el subinciso (i), y (b) dicho precio de mercado por acción de la clase D en el día inmediatamente precedente al primer día del período de dos años en el cual el Oferente adquirió cualquier tipo de interés o derecho en una acción de la clase D. En cada caso el precio será ajustado teniendo en cuenta cualquier subsiguiente división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o esté relacionada a la clase D; o

(D) El ingreso neto de la Sociedad por acción de la clase D durante los cuatro últimos trimestres fiscales completos inmediatamente precedentes a la fecha del aviso indicado en el subinciso (i), multiplicado por la más alta de las siguientes relaciones: la relación precio/ingreso para ese período para las acciones de la clase D (si lo hubiere) o la relación precio/ingreso más alta para la Sociedad en el período de dos años inmediatamente precedente a la fecha del aviso indicado en el subinciso (i). Dichos múltiplos serán determinados en la forma común en la cual se los computa e informa en la comunidad financiera.

(vi) Los accionistas o tenedores de títulos que los hayan sujetado a la oferta pública de adquisición podrán retirarlos de la misma antes de la fecha fijada para el vencimiento de dicha oferta.

(vii) La oferta pública de adquisición no podrá ser inferior a VEINTE (20) días, ni exceder de TREINTA (30) días contados desde la fecha de autorización de la solicitud de oferta pública por la Comisión Nacional de Valores de Argentina.

(viii) El Oferente adquirirá todas las acciones y/o títulos convertibles en acciones que antes de la fecha de la expiración de la oferta, sean puestos a venta de acuerdo al régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición. Si el número de dichas acciones o títulos es menor al mínimo al cual condicionó el Oferente la oferta pública de adquisición, el Oferente podrá retirarla.

(ix) Si el Oferente no ha fijado un mínimo al cual condiciona su oferta pública de adquisición según lo indicado en el subinciso (i) (C) de este inciso, finalizado dicho procedimiento podrá concretar el Acuerdo Previo, si lo hubiera, cualquiera sea el número de acciones y/o títulos que haya adquirido bajo el régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición. Si hubiere fijado tal mínimo, podrá concretar el Acuerdo Previo sólo si bajo el régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición ha superado dicho mínimo. El acuerdo previo deberá concretarse dentro de los treinta días de finalizada la oferta pública de adquisición, caso contrario, para poder concretarlo será necesario repetir el procedimiento previsto en este Artículo.

Si no hubiese Acuerdo Previo, el Oferente, en los supuestos y oportunidades indicados previamente en que se podría concretar un Acuerdo Previo, podrá adquirir libremente el número de acciones y/o títulos que informó a la Sociedad en la comunicación indicada en el subinciso (i) de este inciso, en tanto no haya adquirido dicho número de acciones y/o títulos bajo el régimen de la oferta pública de adquisición.

g) Transacciones relacionadas: Toda fusión, consolidación u otra forma de combinación que tenga substancialmente los mismos efectos (en adelante, en este artículo "la Transacción Relacionada") que comprenda a la Sociedad y cualquier otra persona (en adelante en este artículo "el Accionista Interesado"), que haya realizado previamente una Adquisición de control o que tenga para el Accionista Interesado los efectos, en cuanto a la tenencia de acciones clase D, de una Adquisición de control, sólo será realizada si la contraprestación que recibirá cada accionista de la Sociedad en dicha Transacción Relacionada fuera igual para todos los accionistas y no menor a:

(i) El precio por acción más alto pagado por o por cuenta de dicho Accionista Interesado con relación a la adquisición de:

(A) Acciones de la clase del tipo a ser transferidas por los accionistas en dicha Transacción Relacionada (en adelante, "La clase"), dentro del período de dos años inmediatamente anterior al primer anuncio público de la Transacción Relacionada (en adelante, "la Fecha del Anuncio"), o

(B) Acciones de la Clase adquiridas por dicho Accionista Interesado en cualquier Adquisición de control.

En ambos casos según dicho precio sea ajustado con motivo de cualquier división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o esté relacionada a la clase.

(ii) El precio, cierre vendedor, más alto durante el período de treinta días inmediatamente precedente a la fecha del anuncio o la fecha en que el Accionista Interesado adquiera acciones de la Clase en cualquier Adquisición de control, de una acción de la clase según su cotización en la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, ajustado por cualquier división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o esté relacionada a la Clase.

(iii) Un precio por acción igual al precio de mercado por acción de la Clase determinado según lo indicado en el inciso (ii) de esta cláusula multiplicado por la relación entre: (a) el precio por acción más alto pagado por el Accionista Interesado o por cuenta del mismo, por cualquier acción de la Clase, en cualquier adquisición de acciones de la Clase dentro de los dos años inmediatamente precedentes a la Fecha del Anuncio, y (b) dicho precio de mercado por acción de la Clase en el día inmediatamente precedente al primer día del período de dos años en el cual el Accionista Interesado adquirió cualquier tipo de interés o derecho en una acción de la Clase. En cada caso el precio será ajustado teniendo en cuenta cualquier subsiguiente división accionaria, dividendo en acciones, subdivisión o reclasificación que afecte o esté relacionada a la Clase.

(iv) El ingreso neto de la Sociedad por acción de la Clase durante los cuatro últimos trimestres fiscales completos inmediatamente precedentes a la Fecha del Anuncio, multiplicado por la más alta de las siguientes relaciones: la relación precio/ ingreso para ese período para las acciones de la Clase (si lo hubiere) o la relación precio/ingreso más alta para la Sociedad en el período de dos años inmediatamente precedente a la Fecha del Anuncio. Dichos múltiplos serán determinados en la forma común en la cual se los computa e informa en la comunidad financiera.

h) Violación de requisitos: Las acciones y títulos adquiridos en violación a lo establecido en los incisos 7 c) a 7 g), ambos inclusive, de este artículo, no darán derecho a voto o a cobrar dividendos u otras distribuciones que realice la Sociedad y no serán computadas a los fines de determinar el quórum en cualquiera de las asambleas de accionistas de la Sociedad, hasta tanto las acciones no sean enajenadas, en el caso de que el adquirente haya obtenido el control directo sobre YPF, o hasta tanto el adquirente pierda el control sobre la sociedad controlante de YPF, si la toma de control ha sido indirecta.

i) Interpretación: A los efectos de este artículo 7, el término "indirectamente" incluirá a las sociedades controlantes del adquirente, las sociedades por él controladas o que resultarían controladas como consecuencia de la Adquisición de control, Oferta Pública de Adquisición, Acuerdo Previo, o Transacción Relacionada, según sea el caso, que otorgarían a su vez el control de la Sociedad, las sociedades sometidas a control común con el adquirente y a las demás personas que actúen concertadamente con el adquirente; asimismo quedarán incluidas las tenencias accionarias que una persona posea a través de fideicomisos, certificados de depósito de acciones ("ADR") u otros mecanismos análogos.

La Sociedad no se encuentra adherida al Régimen Estatutario Optativo de Oferta Pública de Adquisición Obligatoria previsto por el artículo 24 del Decreto 677/01.

Artículo 8°—Derecho de preferencia

a) Reglas generales: Los tenedores de acciones ordinarias o preferidas de cada clase gozarán del derecho de preferencia en la suscripción de las acciones de la misma clase que se emitan, en proporción a las que posean. Este derecho deberá ejercerse en las condiciones y dentro del plazo fijados por la Ley y reglamentaciones aplicables. Las condiciones de emisión, suscripción e integración de las acciones clase C podrán ser más ventajosas para sus adquirentes que las previstas para el resto de las acciones pero en ningún caso podrán ser más gravosas. Todo titular de un derecho de preferencia, cualquiera sea la clase de acción que lo origina, podrá cederlo a cualquier tercero, en cuyo caso la acción objeto de dicho derecho de preferencia se convertirá o consistirá en una acción clase D.

b) Derecho de acrecer: El derecho de acrecer se ejercerá dentro del mismo plazo fijado para el derecho de preferencia, y respecto de todas las clases de acciones que no hayan sido inicialmente suscriptas. A estos efectos:

   (i) Las acciones clase A que no hayan sido suscriptas en ejercicio del derecho de preferencia por el Estado Nacional se convertirán en acciones clase D y serán ofrecidas a los accionistas de dicha Clase que hubieran manifestado la intención de acrecer con relación a las acciones clase A no suscriptas;

   (ii) Las acciones clase B que no hayan sido suscriptas por Provincias en ejercicio de sus derechos de preferencia originales, por omisión de ejercicio o por cesión del mismo, se asignarán seguidamente a las Provincias que hayan suscripto acciones clase B y manifestado la intención de acrecer, y el excedente se convertirá en acciones clase D para ser ofrecidas a los accionistas de dicha clase D que hubieran manifestado la intención de acrecer con relación a las acciones clase B no suscriptas;

   (iii) Las acciones clase C que no hayan sido suscriptas por personas comprendidas en el Programa de Propiedad Participada en ejercicio de sus derechos de preferencia originales, por omisión de ejercicio o por cesión del mismo, se asignarán a aquellas de las personas comprendidas en dicho régimen que hayan suscripto acciones clase C y manifestado la intención de acrecer, y el excedente se convertirá en acciones clase D para ser ofrecidas a los accionistas de dicha clase que hubieran manifestado la intención de acrecer con relación a las acciones clase C no suscriptas;

(iv) Las acciones clase D que no hubieren sido suscriptas en ejercicio de derechos de preferencia emanados de acciones de esa clase serán asignadas a aquellos de los suscriptores de esa clase que hayan manifestado la intención de acrecer;

(v) Las acciones clase D remanentes se asignarán a los accionistas de las demás clases que hubieren manifestado intención de acrecer, en paridad de rango.

c) Límites: Los derechos de preferencia y de acrecer previstos en los párrafos precedentes existirán sólo en la medida en que sean exigidos por la legislación societaria vigente en cada momento o sean necesarios para cumplir las disposiciones aplicables de las Leyes 23.696 y 24.145.

Artículo 9°—Oferta pública y privada. Derogado

TITULO IV
OBLIGACIONES NEGOCIABLES, BONOS DE PARTICIPACION Y OTROS TITULOS

Artículo 10°—Títulos emitibles

a) Obligaciones negociables: La Sociedad podrá emitir obligaciones negociables, convertibles o no. Cuando fuere legalmente necesario que la emisión de obligaciones negociables sea decidida por la asamblea, ésta podrá delegar en el Directorio todas o algunas de las condiciones de emisión.

b) Otros títulos: La Sociedad podrá emitir bonos de preferencia y otros títulos admitidos por la legislación aplicable. Los bonos de preferencia otorgarán a sus titulares el derecho de suscripción preferente en los aumentos de capital que se decidan en el futuro y hasta el monto que dichos bonos prevean. En la suscripción de dichos bonos y otros títulos convertibles, los accionistas tendrán derecho de preferencia en los términos y en los casos previstos en el artículo 8º de este Estatuto.

c) Conversión a clase D: Todo título convertible emitido por la Sociedad dará derecho a conversión sólo en acciones clase D. Su emisión deberá ser autorizada por asamblea especial de la clase D.

TITULO V
DIRECCION Y ADMINISTRACION

Artículo 11°—Directorio

a) Integración: La dirección y administración de la Sociedad estará a cargo de un directorio integrado por un número de once (11) a veintiún (21) directores titulares, según lo determine la Asamblea, los que serán designados con mandato entre 1 y 3 ejercicios según lo determine la Asamblea en cada caso, pudiendo ser reelegidos indefinidamente, sin perjuicio de lo establecido por el inciso e) de este artículo.

b) Directores suplentes: Cada clase de acciones designará un número de directores suplentes igual o menor al de titulares que le corresponda designar. Los directores suplentes llenarán las vacantes que se produzcan dentro de su respectiva clase en el orden de su designación cuando tal vacante se produzca, sea por ausencia, renuncia, licencia, incapacidad, inhabilidad o fallecimiento, previa aceptación por el directorio de la causal de sustitución cuando ésta sea temporaria.

c) Designación: Los directores serán designados por voto mayoritario dentro de cada una de las clases de acciones ordinarias, de la siguiente manera:

   (i) la clase A elegirá un director titular y un suplente mientras exista al menos una acción clase A;

   (ii) la designación del resto de los directores titulares y suplentes (que en ningún caso será menor de seis titulares y un número igual o menor de suplentes) corresponderá a la clase D. Las clases B y C votarán conjuntamente con las acciones clase D en la asamblea especial de ésta última convocada para la elección de Directores;

   (iii) en las asambleas especiales de clase D convocadas para la elección de directores se podrá votar por voto acumulativo con arreglo a las previsiones del artículo 263 de la Ley 19.550, incluso cuando a ella concurran accionistas tenedores de acciones A, B ó C conforme a lo previsto anteriormente.

d) Ausencia de una clase: Si no hubiere ninguna acción de una determinada clase con derecho a elegir directores de clase, presente en una asamblea celebrada en segunda convocatoria y convocada para elegir directores, los directores de dicha clase serán elegidos

por los accionistas de las restantes clases votando conjuntamente como si constituyeran una sola clase salvo en caso en que la ausencia de accionistas ocurriera en las asambleas de las clases A, B o C en cuyo caso el síndico designado por las acciones clase A o por las acciones clase A, B y C en conjunto, según corresponda con arreglo a lo previsto en el Artículo 21 inciso b) procederá a efectuar la designación de directores titulares y suplentes de aquella de dichas clases que hubieren estado ausentes.

e) Elección escalonada: La elección será por el plazo que establezca la Asamblea según lo previsto en el art. 11 inc. a), salvo cuando se elijan directores para completar el mandato de los reemplazados.

f) Nominación de candidatos: En cada asamblea que deba elegir directores para la clase D, todo accionista, o grupo de accionistas de la clase D que posea más del tres por ciento (3%) del capital representado por acciones clase D, podrá requerir que se envíe a todos los accionistas de esa clase la lista de candidatos que ese accionista o grupo de accionistas propondrá a la asamblea de dicha clase para su elección. En el caso de bancos depositarios que tengan acciones registradas a su nombre, esta regla se aplicará con respecto a los beneficiarios. Igualmente, el directorio podrá proponer candidatos a directores a ser electos por las asambleas de las clases respectivas, cuyos nombres se comunicarán a todos los accionistas junto con las listas propuestas por los accionistas mencionados en primer término. Las reglas anteriores no impedirán a ningún accionista presente en la asamblea proponer candidatos no incluidos en las propuestas circularizadas por el directorio. No podrá efectuarse ninguna propuesta de elección de directores para ninguna de las clases, antes del acto de la asamblea o en el curso de la misma, sin presentar a la Sociedad prueba escrita de la aceptación del cargo por los candidatos propuestos.

g) Forma de la elección: Sin perjuicio de lo establecido sobre voto acumulativo por el subinciso (vi) del inciso (c) de este Artículo la elección de directores de la clase D se efectuará por lista siempre que ningún accionista lo objete; en caso contrario, se efectuará individualmente. Se declarará electa a la lista o persona, según el caso, que obtenga la mayoría absoluta de las acciones clase D presentes en la asamblea; si ninguna lista obtuviera tal mayoría, se realizará una nueva votación en la que participarán las dos listas o personas más votadas, considerándose electa la lista o persona que en tal votación obtenga la mayor cantidad de votos.

h) Remoción: Sujeto a los requisitos de quórum aplicables, cada clase, por mayoría de las acciones de la clase presente en la asamblea, podrá remover a los directores por ella elegidos siempre que la remoción haya sido incluida en el orden del día.

Artículo 12°—Garantía

Los directores titulares deben constituir, cada uno de ellos, una garantía de diez mil pesos ($ 10.000) o su equivalente, como mínimo, la que podrá consistir en bonos, títulos públicos o sumas de moneda nacional o extranjera depositados en entidades financieras o cajas de valores, a la orden de la sociedad, o en fianzas o avales bancarios o seguros de caución o de responsabilidad civil a favor de la sociedad, cuyo costo deberá ser soportado por cada director; en ningún caso procederá constituir garantía mediante el ingreso directo de fondos a la caja social. Cuando la garantía consista en depósito de bonos, títulos públicos o sumas de moneda nacional o extranjera, las condiciones de su constitución deberán asegurar su indisponibilidad mientras esté pendiente el plazo de prescripción de eventuales acciones de responsabilidad. Los directores suplentes solamente deberán constituir la garantía aludida en caso de asumir como titulares en reemplazo de un director titular saliente para completar el período o períodos que correspondan.

Artículo 13°—Vacantes

Los síndicos podrán designar directores, en caso de vacancia, cuyo mandato se extenderá hasta la elección de nuevos directores por la asamblea. Corresponderá al síndico designado por las acciones clase A nombrar a un director por la clase A, después de consultar con el accionista clase A, y a los síndicos designados por las acciones clase D nombrar a los directores por esa clase.

Artículo 14°—Remuneración

a) Miembros no ejecutivos: Las funciones de los miembros no ejecutivos del directorio serán remuneradas según lo resuelva anualmente la asamblea ordinaria en forma global y se repartirá entre ellos en forma igualitaria, y entre sus suplentes en proporción al tiempo que reemplazaron a esos titulares. La asamblea autorizará los montos que podrán pagarse a cuenta de dichos honorarios durante el ejercicio en curso, sujeto a ratificación por la asamblea que considerara dicho ejercicio.

b) Miembros ejecutivos: Los directores de la Sociedad que cumplan funciones ejecutivas, técnico-administrativas o comisiones especiales recibirán una remuneración por dichas funciones o comisiones de nivel acorde con el vigente en el mercado, que será fijada por el Directorio, con la abstención de los nombrados. Estas remuneraciones, juntamente con las de la totalidad del Directorio, estarán sujetas a ratificación por la asamblea según el régimen del artículo 261 de la Ley 19.550.

c) Regla general: Las remuneraciones de los directores establecidas por los incisos a) y b) anteriores deberán respetar los límites fijados por el Artículo 261 de la Ley 19.550, salvo el caso previsto en el último párrafo de dicho artículo.

Artículo 15º—Reuniones

El Directorio se reunirá, como mínimo, una vez por trimestre, sin perjuicio de que el Presidente del Directorio, o quien lo reemplace, lo convoque cuando lo considere conveniente. Asimismo, el Presidente del Directorio o quien lo reemplace, debe citar al Directorio cuando lo solicite cualquiera de los directores. La convocatoria se hará, en este último caso, por el Presidente del Directorio, para llevar a cabo la reunión dentro del quinto día de recibido el pedido; en su defecto, la convocatoria podrá ser efectuada por cualquiera de los directores. Las reuniones de Directorio deberán ser convocadas por escrito con indicación del orden del día, pero podrán tratarse temas no incluidos en el orden del día, si se hubieran originado con posterioridad y tuvieran carácter urgente.

Artículo 16°—Quórum y mayorías

El Directorio podrá funcionar con los miembros presentes, o comunicados entre sí por otros medios de transmisión simultánea de sonido, imágenes o palabras. El Directorio funcionará con la presidencia del Presidente del Directorio o quien lo reemplace, pudiendo delegarse la firma del acta por parte de aquellos que se encuentren a distancia a los miembros presentes. El quórum se constituirá con la mayoría absoluta de los miembros que lo integren, computándose la asistencia de los miembros participantes, presentes o comunicados entre sí a distancia. Se dejará constancia en el Acta de la asistencia y la participación de los miembros presentes y de los miembros a distancia. En caso de que en una reunión convocada regularmente, una hora después de la fijada en la convocatoria no se hubiese alcanzado quórum, el Presidente del Directorio o quien lo

reemplace podrá invitar al o los suplentes de las clases correspondientes a los ausentes a incorporarse a la reunión hasta alcanzar el quórum mínimo o convocar la reunión para otra fecha. No obstante, en caso de que las ausencias no afecten el quórum, el Directorio podrá invitar a los suplentes de las clases correspondientes a incorporarse a la reunión. El Directorio adoptará sus resoluciones por el voto de la mayoría de los miembros presentes y a distancia. La Comisión Fiscalizadora dejará constancia en el Acta del Directorio de la regularidad de las decisiones adoptadas. El Presidente del Directorio, o quien lo reemplace tendrá, en todos los casos, derecho a voto y doble voto en caso de empate. Los directores ausentes podrán autorizar a otro director a votar en su nombre, siempre que existiera quórum, en cuyo caso no se incorporarán suplentes en reemplazo de quienes así hubieren autorizado. Las actas serán confeccionadas y firmadas dentro de los CINCO (5) días hábiles de celebrada la reunión por los miembros presentes del Directorio y por el representante de la Comisión Fiscalizadora.

Artículo 17°—Facultades del Directorio

El directorio tendrá amplias facultades para organizar, dirigir y administrar la Sociedad, incluso lo que requiera poderes especiales a tenor del Artículo 375 del Código Civil y Comercial de la Nación y del Artículo 9 del Decreto Ley 5965/63. Podrá especialmente operar con toda clase de bancos, compañías financieras o entidades crediticias oficiales y privadas; dar y revocar poderes especiales y generales, judiciales, de administración u otros, con o sin facultad de sustituir; iniciar, proseguir, contestar o desistir denuncias o querellas penales y realizar todo otro hecho o acto jurídico que haga adquirir derechos o contraer obligaciones a la Sociedad, sin otras limitaciones que las que resulten de las leyes que le fueren aplicables, del presente Estatuto y de los acuerdos de asambleas, correspondiéndole:

(i) Otorgar poderes generales y especiales -inclusive aquellos cuyo objeto sea lo previsto en el artículo 375 del Código Civil y Comercial de la Nación- así como aquellos que faculten para querellar criminalmente, y revocarlos. A los efectos de absolver posiciones, reconocer documentos en juicios, prestar indagatoria o declarar en procedimientos administrativos, el directorio podrá otorgar poderes para que la Sociedad sea representada por cualquier director, gerente o apoderado, debidamente instituido.

(ii) Comprar, vender, ceder, donar, permutar y dar o tomar en comodato toda clase de bienes muebles e inmuebles, establecimientos comerciales e industriales, buques, artefactos navales y aeronaves, derechos, inclusive marcas, patentes de invención y derechos de propiedad industrial e intelectual; constituir servidumbres, como sujeto activo o pasivo, hipotecas, hipotecas navales, prendas o cualquier otro derecho real y, en general, realizar todos los demás actos y celebrar, dentro o fuera del país, los contratos que sean atinentes al objeto de la Sociedad, inclusive arrendamientos por el plazo máximo que establezca la ley.

(iii) Asociarse con otras personas de existencia visible o jurídica, conforme a la legislación vigente y a estos Estatutos y celebrar con ellas contratos de unión transitoria de empresas, o de agrupaciones de colaboración empresaria.

(iv) Tramitar ante las autoridades nacionales o extranjeras todo cuanto sea necesario para el cumplimiento del objeto de la Sociedad.

(v) Aprobar la dotación del personal, efectuar nombramientos de los gerentes generales o especiales, fijar sus niveles de retribuciones, condiciones de trabajo y cualquier otra medida de política de personal y disponer promociones, pases, traslados y remociones y aplicar las sanciones que pudieren corresponder.

(vi) Emitir, dentro o fuera del país, en moneda nacional o extranjera, debentures, obligaciones negociables y otros títulos de deuda con garantía real, especial o flotante o sin garantía, convertibles o no, conforme las disposiciones legales que fueren aplicables y previa resolución de la asamblea competente cuando ello fuere legalmente requerido.

(vii) Transar judicial o extrajudicialmente toda clase de cuestiones, comprometer en árbitros o amigables componedores, promover y contestar toda clase de acciones judiciales y administrativas y asumir el papel de querellante en jurisdicción penal o correccional competente, otorgar toda clase de fianzas y prorrogar jurisdicciones dentro o fuera del país, renunciar al derecho de apelar o a prescripciones adquiridas, absolver o poner posiciones en juicio, hacer novaciones, otorgar quitas o esperas y, en general, efectuar todos los actos que según la ley requieren poder especial.

(viii) Efectuar toda clase de operaciones con bancos y entidades financieras inclusive el Banco de la Nación Argentina, de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, y demás instituciones bancarias y financieras oficiales, privadas o mixtas del país o del exterior. Celebrar operaciones y contratar préstamos, empréstitos y otras obligaciones con bancos oficiales o particulares, incluidos los enumerados en la frase anterior, instituciones y organismos internacionales de crédito o de cualquier otra naturaleza, personas de existencia visible o jurídica, del país o del extranjero.

(ix) Crear, mantener, suprimir, reestructurar o trasladar las dependencias y sectores de la Sociedad y crear nuevas administraciones regionales, agencias o sucursales dentro o fuera del país; constituir y aceptar representaciones.

(x) Aprobar y someter a la consideración de la asamblea la Memoria, Inventario, Balance General y Estado de Resultados de la Sociedad proponiendo, anualmente, el destino de las utilidades del Ejercicio.

(xi) Aprobar el régimen de contrataciones de la Sociedad, el que asegurará la concurrencia de oferentes, transparencia y publicidad de procedimientos.

(xii) Disponer, si lo considera conveniente y necesario, la creación e integración del Comité Ejecutivo y de otros comités de Directorio, fijar las funciones y límites de su actuación dentro de las facultades que le otorga este Estatuto y dictar su reglamento interno.

(xiii) Aprobar la designación del Gerente General y del Subgerente General, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 18 (c).

(xiv) Resolver cualquier duda o cuestión que pudiera suscitarse en la aplicación del presente Estatuto, a cuyo efecto el Directorio queda investido de amplios poderes sin perjuicio de dar cuenta, oportunamente, a la asamblea.

(xv) Dictar su propio reglamento interno.

(xvi) Solicitar y mantener la cotización, en bolsas y mercados de valores nacionales e internacionales, de sus acciones, y demás títulos cuando fuere pertinente.

(xvii) Aprobar el presupuesto anual, las estimaciones de gastos e inversiones, los niveles de endeudamiento necesario y los planes anuales de acción de la Sociedad.

(xviii) Ejercer las demás facultades que le confiere este Estatuto.

La enumeración que antecede es enunciativa y no taxativa y, en consecuencia, el directorio tiene todas las facultades para administrar y disponer de los bienes de la Sociedad y celebrar todos los actos que hagan al objeto social, salvo las excepciones previstas en el presente Estatuto, incluso por apoderados especialmente designados al efecto, a los fines y con la amplitud de facultades que, en cada caso particular, se determine.

Artículo 18º—Presidente y Vicepresidente del Directorio—Gerente General y Subgerente General.

a) Designación: El Directorio designará de entre los miembros elegidos por las acciones Clase D a un Presidente del Directorio y podrá designar, en su caso, a un Vicepresidente del Directorio. En caso de empate se resolverá por votación de los directores elegidos por la clase D. El Presidente y el Vicepresidente del Directorio durarán en sus cargos dos (2) ejercicios, pero no más allá de su permanencia en el Directorio, pudiendo ser reelegidos indefinidamente en esas condiciones si fueran electos o reelectos como directores por la clase D.

b) Vicepresidente del Directorio: El Vicepresidente del Directorio reemplazará al Presidente del Directorio en caso de renuncia, fallecimiento, incapacidad, inhabilidad, remoción o ausencia temporaria o definitiva de este último. En todos estos casos, salvo en el de ausencia temporaria, el Directorio deberá elegir nuevo Presidente del Directorio dentro de los sesenta días de producida la vacancia y según lo previsto en el inciso a) de este artículo.

c) Gerente General: El Directorio designará un Gerente General, quien podrá o no ser director, pero en el primer caso la elección deberá recaer sobre un director electo por la clase D, no pudiendo el Presidente del Directorio revestir el carácter de Gerente General. El Gerente General será el principal ejecutivo de la Sociedad y tendrá a su cargo la conducción de las funciones ejecutivas de la administración. El Gerente General deberá proponer al Directorio las personas que integrarán la primera línea de su equipo de gestión así como el Subgerente General, (que podrá o no ser director, pero en el primer caso deberá haber sido electo por la clase D), quienes lo asistirán en el gerenciamiento de las operaciones de la Sociedad y en las demás funciones ejecutivas que les sean atribuidas, sujeto a la aprobación del Directorio. El Subgerente General, en caso de existir, actuará como Director General de Operaciones y reportará directamente al Gerente General, quien será reemplazado por aquél ante ausencia u otro impedimento transitorio.

d) En caso de empate en la aprobación de la designación del Gerente General o del Subgerente General, se resolverá por votación de los directores elegidos por la clase D.

e) A los efectos de su actuación en el extranjero y ante los mercados internacionales de capitales, el Gerente General será designado como “Chief Executive Officer” y el Director General de Operaciones, será designado como “Chief Operating Officer”. El Gerente General y el Subgerente General, estarán facultados para firmar todos los contratos, papeles de comercio, escrituras públicas y demás actos públicos o privados que obliguen y/u otorguen derechos a la Sociedad dentro de los límites de los poderes que les otorgue el Directorio, sin perjuicio de la representación legal que le corresponde al Presidente del Directorio y en su caso al Vicepresidente del Directorio, y de los demás poderes y delegaciones de firma que el Directorio disponga.

Artículo 19º—Facultades del Presidente del Directorio

Son facultades y deberes del Presidente del Directorio o, a falta de éste, del Vicepresidente del Directorio, además de las que pudieren corresponderles según se prevé en el artículo 18º de este Estatuto:

(i) Ejercer la representación legal de la Sociedad conforme a lo dispuesto en el artículo 268 de la Ley 19.550 y cumplir y hacer cumplir las leyes, los decretos, el presente Estatuto y las resoluciones que tomen la asamblea, el Directorio y el Comité Ejecutivo.

(ii) Convocar y presidir las reuniones del Directorio con voto en todos los casos y doble voto en caso de empate.

(iii) Firmar actos públicos y privados en representación de la Sociedad, sin perjuicio de las delegaciones de firmas o de poderes que el Directorio haya conferido y de las facultades que, en su caso, competen al Gerente General y al Subgerente General.

(iv) Ejecutar o hacer ejecutar las resoluciones del Directorio, sin perjuicio de las facultades que competen, en su caso, al Gerente General y al Subgerente General o de que el Directorio resuelva asumir por sí la ejecución de una resolución o de un tipo de funciones o atribuciones determinadas.

(v) Presidir las asambleas de la Sociedad.

TITULO VI
FISCALIZACION

Artículo 20°—Comisión Fiscalizadora

a) Integración: La fiscalización de la Sociedad será ejercida por una comisión fiscalizadora compuesta por un número de tres (3) a cinco (5) síndicos titulares y tres (3) a cinco (5) suplentes, según lo determine la Asamblea.

b) Designación: Un síndico y un suplente serán designados por las acciones clase A mientras exista al menos una acción clase A, y los restantes titulares y suplentes serán designados por las acciones clase D. Los síndicos serán elegidos por el período de un (1) ejercicio y tendrán las facultades establecidas en la Ley 19.550 y en las disposiciones legales vigentes. La Comisión Fiscalizadora podrá ser convocada por cualquiera de los síndicos, sesionará con la totalidad de sus miembros y adoptará las resoluciones por mayoría. El síndico disidente tendrá los derechos, atribuciones y deberes establecidos en la Ley 19.550.

c) Retribución: Las retribuciones de los síndicos serán fijadas por la asamblea ordinaria dentro de los límites establecidos por la ley vigente.

TITULO VII
ASAMBLEAS GENERALES

Artículo 21°—Convocatoria

Se convocará a asamblea ordinaria o extraordinaria, en su caso, para considerar los asuntos establecidos en los artículos 234 y 235 de la Ley 19.550. Las convocatorias se harán de acuerdo con las disposiciones legales vigentes.

Artículo 22°—Publicación

a) Edictos: Las convocatorias para las asambleas de accionistas, tanto ordinarias como extraordinarias se efectuarán por medio de avisos publicados en el Boletín Oficial, en uno de los diarios de mayor circulación general en la República y en los boletines de las bolsas y mercados de valores del país en los que coticen las acciones de la Sociedad, por el término y con la anticipación establecidos en las disposiciones legales vigentes. El directorio ordenará las publicaciones a efectuar en el exterior para cumplir con las normas y prácticas vigentes de las jurisdicciones correspondientes a los mercados y Bolsas donde se coticen esas acciones.

b) Otros medios de difusión: El directorio podrá emplear los servicios de empresas especializadas en la comunicación con accionistas, y recurrir a otros medios de difusión a fin de hacerles llegar sus puntos de vista sobre los temas a someterse a las asambleas que se convoquen. El costo de tales servicios y difusión estará a cargo de la Sociedad.

Artículo 23º—Representación

Los accionistas pueden hacerse representar en el acto de la asamblea de la que se trate, mediante el otorgamiento de un mandato en instrumento privado con su firma certificada en forma judicial, notarial o bancaria. Presidirá las asambleas de accionistas el Presidente del Directorio o, en su defecto, la persona que designe la asamblea.

Artículo 24°—Celebración

a) Quórum y mayorías: Rigen el quórum y mayoría determinados por los artículos 243 y 244 de la Ley 19.550 según la clase de asamblea, convocatoria y materias de que se trate, excepto:

   (i) en cuanto al quórum de la asamblea extraordinaria en segunda convocatoria la que se considerará constituida cualquiera sea el número de acciones presentes con derecho a voto;

   (ii) para resolver sobre las cuestiones enumeradas en el inciso (c) del Artículo 6 en que se requerirá el voto afirmativo de las acciones clase A otorgado en Asamblea Especial;

   (iii) para resolver sobre las cuestiones enumeradas en el inciso (b) siguiente en los que se requerirá tanto en primera como en segunda convocatoria, una mayoría equivalente al 75% (setenta y cinco por ciento) de las acciones con derecho a voto;

   (iv) para resolver sobre las cuestiones enumeradas en el inciso (c) siguiente en los que se requerirá tanto en primera como en segunda convocatoria, una mayoría equivalente al 66% (sesenta y seis por ciento) de las acciones con derecho a voto.

(v) para afectar los derechos de una clase de acciones en que se requerirá la conformidad de dicha clase otorgada en asamblea especial;

(vi) para modificar cualquier regla de este Estatuto que exija una mayoría especial, en que se requerirá también a ese efecto la mayoría especial; y

(vii) en los demás casos de que el presente requiera la votación por clase o la conformidad de cada una de las clases.

b) Las decisiones que requerirán la mayoría especial prevista en el subinciso (iii) del inciso precedente, sin perjuicio de la conformidad de la Asamblea Especial de la clase cuyos derechos afecten son: (i) la transferencia al extranjero del domicilio social; (ii) el cambio fundamental del objeto social de modo que la actividad definida por el artículo 4° de este Estatuto deje de ser la actividad principal o prioritaria de la sociedad, (iii) el retiro de la cotización de las acciones de la Sociedad de las Bolsas de Buenos Aires o Nueva York y (iv) la escisión de la Sociedad en varias sociedades, cuando como resultado de la escisión se transfieran a las sociedades resultantes el 25% o más de los activos de la sociedad incluso cuando ese resultado se alcanzara por sucesivas escisiones operadas en el plazo de un año.

c) Las decisiones que requerirán la mayoría especial prevista en el subinciso (iv) del inciso precedente, sin perjuicio de la conformidad de la Asamblea Especial de la clase cuyos derechos afecten, son: (i) la modificación del Estatuto en cuanto signifique (A) modificar los porcentajes establecidos en los subincisos 7 (c*)* o 7 (d) o (B) eliminar los requisitos previstos en los subincisos 7(e) (ii) 7 (f) (i) (F) y 7 (f) (v) del artículo 7° en el sentido de que la oferta pública de adquisición alcance el 100% de las acciones y títulos convertibles, sea pagadera en dinero efectivo y no sea inferior al precio resultante de los mecanismos allí previstos; (ii) el otorgamiento de garantías a favor de accionistas de la Sociedad salvo cuando la garantía y la obligación garantizada se hubieran asumido en consecución del objeto social; (iii) la cesación total de las actividades de refinación, comercialización y distribución; y (iv) las normas sobre número, nominación, elección y composición del Directorio.

d) Asambleas especiales: Para las asambleas especiales de clases se seguirán las normas sobre quórum de la asamblea ordinaria aplicadas al total de acciones de esa clase en circulación. Existiendo quórum general de todas las clases presentes, cualquier número de acciones de las clases A, B y C constituirán quórum en primera y ulteriores convocatorias para las asambleas especiales de dichas clases. Mientras el titular de las acciones de la clase A sea únicamente el Estado Nacional, la asamblea especial de esa clase podrá reemplazarse con una comunicación firmada por el funcionario público competente para votar dichas acciones.

TITULO VIII
BALANCES Y CUENTAS

Artículo 25°—Ejercicio Social

a) Fecha: El ejercicio social comenzará el 1 de enero de cada año y concluirá el 31 de diciembre del mismo año, a cuya fecha debe confeccionarse el Inventario, el Balance General y la Cuenta de Ganancias y Pérdidas conforme las disposiciones legales en vigencia y normas técnicas en la materia.

b) Modificación: La asamblea puede modificar la fecha de cierre del ejercicio, inscribiendo la resolución pertinente en el Registro Público de Comercio y comunicándola a las autoridades del control.

c) Destino de las utilidades: Las utilidades líquidas y realizadas se distribuirán conforme al siguiente detalle:

(i) Cinco por ciento (5%) hasta alcanzar el veinte por ciento del capital social, para el Fondo de Reserva Legal;

(ii) Remuneración al directorio y síndicos, en su caso;

(iii) Dividendos fijos de las acciones preferidas, si las hubiere con esa preferencia, y en su caso, los acumulativos impagos;

(iv) El saldo, en todo o en parte, como dividendo en efectivo a los accionistas ordinarios o a Fondos de Reserva facultativos o de previsión o a cuenta nueva o al destino que determine la asamblea.

d) Pago de dividendos: Los dividendos deben ser pagados en proporción a las respectivas integraciones, dentro de los noventa (90) días de su sanción y el derecho a su percepción prescribe en favor de la Sociedad a los tres (3) años contados desde que fueran puestos a disposición de los accionistas. La asamblea o en su caso el directorio, podrá autorizar el pago de dividendos trimestrales, en la medida que no se infrinjan disposiciones aplicables.

TITULO IX
LIQUIDACION

Artículo 26°—Reglas que la rigen

La liquidación de la Sociedad, originada en cualquier causa que fuere se regirá por lo dispuesto en el capítulo I, sección XIII de la Ley 19.550.

TITULO X
OTRAS DISPOSICIONES

Artículo 27°

Todas las menciones efectuadas en el presente a "la fecha de este Estatuto" deben entenderse referidas a la fecha en que se inscriba en el Registro Público de Comercio, la modificación estatutaria aprobada por el Decreto Nº 1106/93.

Artículo 28°—Normas especiales para adquisiciones del Estado Nacional

(A) Las previsiones de los incisos e) y f) del Artículo 7 (con la única excepción de lo establecido en el apartado (B) de este Artículo) se aplicarán a las adquisiciones que directa o indirectamente efectúe el Estado Nacional, por cualquier medio o título, de acciones o títulos de la Sociedad, 1) cuando como consecuencia de dicha adquisición el Estado Nacional resulte titular de, o ejerza el control sobre, acciones de la Sociedad que, sumadas a sus tenencias anteriores de cualquier clase, representen, en total, el 49% o más del capital social; o 2) cuando el Estado Nacional adquiera un 8 % o más de las acciones clase D en circulación, mientras retenga acciones de la clase A que alcancen o superen el 5% del capital social establecido en el inciso (a) del artículo 6 de estos Estatutos al tiempo del registro de los mismos en el Registro Público de Comercio. En caso que las acciones clase A en poder del Estado Nacional representen un porcentaje inferior al anteriormente mencionado, no regirá lo previsto en el punto 2) de este Artículo, aplicándose en tal caso los criterios generales previstos en el inciso d) del Artículo 7.

(B) La oferta de compra prevista para los supuestos contemplados en los puntos (1) y (2) del apartado (A) anterior, se limitará a la totalidad de las acciones de la clase D.

(C) Las sanciones previstas en el inciso (h) del Artículo 7 se limitarán, en el caso del Estado Nacional, a la pérdida del derecho de voto, cuando la adquisición violatoria de lo previsto en el Artículo 7 y en el presente artículo se haya producido a título gratuito o por efecto de una situación de hecho o de derecho en la que el Estado Nacional no haya actuado con el fin y la voluntad de adquirir acciones por encima del límite establecido, salvo que como consecuencia de dicha adquisición, el Estado Nacional resulte titular de, o ejerza el control sobre, 49% o más del capital social, o 50% o más de las acciones clase D. En todos los demás casos se aplicarán las sanciones contempladas en el inciso h) del Artículo 7 sin limitación.

(D) A los efectos previstos en este artículo y en los incisos e) y f) del artículo 7º, el término "sociedades" contemplado en el inciso (i) del artículo 7º, en lo que resulte pertinente, incluye cualquier tipo de ente u organismo respecto del cual el Estado Nacional tenga una vinculación de las características descriptas en el mencionado inciso. El término "títulos" empleado en este artículo tendrá el alcance previsto en el inciso d) del artículo 7º. El término "adquisición de control" empleado por el artículo 7º se aplica a las adquisiciones previstas por el apartado (A) de este artículo con las salvedades, excepciones y régimen establecido en este artículo 28º.

Exhibit 1.2

BY-LAWS OF YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

ARTICLE I—NAME, OFFICES AND DURATION

Section 1 – Name

The Corporation name is YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA. In the performance of the activities incidental to its corporate purpose and in all legal acts carried out thereby, it shall indistinctly use either its full name or the short form YPF S.A.

Section 2 – Office

The legal domicile of the Corporation shall be located at the City of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, notwithstanding which, it may establish regional administrations, delegations, branches, agencies or any other kind of representation within the country or abroad.

Section 3 – Duration

The term of duration of the Corporation shall be of one hundred (100) years as from the registration of these By-laws with the Public Registry of Commerce (Registro Público de Comercio).

ARTICLE II—PURPOSE

Section 4 – Purpose

The Corporation's purpose shall be to perform, on its own, through third parties or in association with third parties, the survey, exploration and exploitation of liquid and/or gaseous hydrocarbon fields and other minerals, as well as the industrialization, transportation and commercialization of these products and their direct or indirect by-products, including petrochemical products, chemical products, whether derived from hydrocarbons or not, and non-fossil fuels, biofuels and their components, as well as the generation of electrical energy through the use of hydrocarbons, to which effect it may manufacture, use, purchase, sell, exchange, import or export them. It shall also be the Corporation's purpose the rendering, on its own, through a controlled company or in association with third parties, of telecommunications services in all forms and modalities authorized by the legislation in force after applying for the relevant licenses as required by the regulatory framework, as well as the production, industrialization, processing, commercialization, conditioning, transportation and stockpiling of grains and products derived from grains, as well as any other activity complementary to its industrial and commercial business or any activity which may be necessary to attain its object. To better achieve these purposes, it may set up, become associated with or have an interest in any public or private entity domiciled in the country or abroad, within the limits set forth in these By-laws.

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Section 5 – Actions for the achievement of the corporate purpose

a) To accomplish its purpose, the Corporation may carry out any kind of legal act or transaction, including those of a financial nature but excluding intermediation, which are incidental to its corporate purpose, or related thereto, since for the purpose of fulfilling its purpose, the Corporation has full legal capacity to acquire rights, undertake obligations, and exercise any act not prohibited by the laws or these By-laws.

b) In particular, the Corporation may:

(i) Purchase or otherwise acquire real estate, personal property, livestock, facilities and any other class of rights, titles, shares or securities, sell, exchange, assign or dispose of them under any instrument, give them as security and encumber them, including pledges, mortgages or any other real-property interests and constitute ease of ways thereon, become associated with individuals or legal persons, enter into joint ventures and business collaboration agreements.

(ii) Enter into any kind of agreement and undertake obligations, even loans or other liabilities, with official or private banks, whether national or foreign, international credit institutions and/or organizations of any other nature, accept and grant consignments, commissions and/or agency agreements and grant commercial credits related to its business activities.

(iii) Issue, in the country or abroad, debentures, corporate bonds, and other debt securities in any currency with or without a security interest, whether special or floating, convertible or not.

ARTICLE III—CAPITAL. SHARES OF STOCK

Section 6 – Principal

a) Amount of capital stock: The capital stock is fixed in the amount of THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED THIRTYTHREE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ($ 3,933,127,930) fully subscribed and paid in, represented by THREE HUNDRED NINTY-THREE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED NINETY-THREE (393,312,793) book-entry shares of common stock, of TEN PESOS ($10.00) nominal value each, entitled to one vote per share.

b) Classes of shares of common stock: The capital stock is divided into four classes of shares of common stock as per the following detail:

(i) Class A shares of stock, only the National Government shall be the holder of class A shares of stock;

(ii) Class B shares of stock, originally destined to be acquired by holders of Consolidation Bonds of Gas and Oil Royalties or creditors of the Nation on account of gas and oil royalties. Class B shares of stock acquired by a holder of such Bonds other than a Province or the National Government shall become Class D shares of stock;

(iii) Class C shares of stock, originally destined by the National Government to the Corporation's employees under the Shared Ownership Program set forth in Act 23,696. Class C shares of stock not purchased by the Corporation's employees under the Shared Ownership Program shall become class A shares of stock; and

(iv) Class D shares of stock, thus converted due to the transfer of class A, B or C shares of stock to any person in accordance with the following rules:

- Class A shares of stock transferred by the National Government to any person shall become class D shares of stock, except for transfers to the Provinces, if previously authorized by law, in which case they shall not change their class.
- Class B shares of stock that the Provinces transfer to any person other than a Province shall become class D shares of stock.
- Class C shares of stock that are transferred to third parties beyond the Shared Ownership Program shall become class D shares of stock.
- Class D shares of stock shall not change to other classes by virtue of the subscription or acquisition thereof by the National Government, the Provinces, other public legal entity or by the personnel participating in the Shared Ownership Program.

c) Class A special rights: The affirmative vote of class A shares of stock, whatever the percentage of capital stock that such class of shares represents, shall be required so that the Corporation validly resolves to:

(i) Determine the merger with another or other companies;

(ii) Accept that the Corporation, through the acquisition of its shares by third parties, shall become subject to a takeover, whether consented or hostile, representing the holding of more than fifty percent (50 %) of the capital stock of the Corporation;

(iii) Transfer to third parties all of the exploitation rights granted within the framework of Act 17,319, its supplementary and regulatory rules, and Act 24,145, for it to determine the full suspension of the exploration and exploitation activities of the Corporation;

(iv) Determine the voluntary dissolution of the Corporation;

(v) Transfer the corporate or fiscal domicile of the Corporation outside the Argentine Republic.

Besides, the prior enactment of a national law will be required to resolve favorably on paragraphs (iii) and (iv) above.

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d) Preferred shares of stock: The Corporation may issue preferred shares with or without voting right, which shall be divided into classes A, B, C, and D. The same rules on ownership and conversion set forth in subsection b) above for the same class of shares of common stock shall be applied to each class of preferred stock. When preferred shares of stock exercise their voting right (whether temporarily or permanently), they shall do so as members, to such effect, of the class they belong to.

e) Capital Increases: The capital may be increased up to five times its original amount by resolution passed at the regular shareholders' meeting, in accordance with the provisions of section 188 of Act 19,550, such limit being ruled out if the Corporation is authorized to make a public offering of its shares of stock. The regular shareholders' meeting shall establish the nature of the shares to be issued on account of the capital increase, pursuant to the conditions set forth in these By-laws, it being able to delegate to the Board of Directors the power to set the time of issuance, as well as the determination of the payment terms and conditions of the shares, being also empowered to carry out any other delegation authorized by law. The issuance of shares of preferred or common stock shall be carried out per classes, respecting the proportion existing among the different classes as of the date of issuance, without prejudice to the modifications that may subsequently be derived from the exercise of the preemptive and accretion rights, as provided for in section 8 hereof.

Section 7 – Transfer of stock

a) Book-entry stocks: Shares shall not be represented by certificates. Instead, they shall be book-entry shares and shall be recorded in accounts kept under their holder's names in the Corporation, commercial banks, investment banks or securities clearing houses as authorized by the Board of Directors. Shares of stock shall be indivisible. Should there be co-ownership, the representation to exercise the rights or the fulfillment of obligations shall be unified.

b) Transfer of class A or C shares: Any transfer of class A shares carried out in breach of the provisions of the last paragraph of section 8 of Act 24,145, or of class C shares carried out in breach of the rules of the Shared Ownership Program or the relevant General Transfer Agreement notified by effective means to the Corporation, shall be null and void and shall not be acknowledged by the Corporation.

c) Information duty: Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, acquire by any means or instrument, class D shares, or which upon transfer shall be converted into class D, or securities of the Corporation of any type that may be convertible into class D shares (including, within the meaning of the term "securities", but without limitation, debentures, corporate bonds, and stock coupons), which shall grant control over more than three per cent (3%) of the class D shares, shall notify the Corporation within five (5) days as from the acquisition that caused such excess, and report such circumstance to the Corporation, notwithstanding the compliance of the additional measures imposed by the applicable regulations on capital markets for this kind of event. The information referred to above shall also include the transaction date, the price, the number of shares purchased and the intent of the purchaser to acquire a larger stake or to take over control of the corporate will.

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If the purchaser is made up of a group of individuals, it shall be bound to identify the members composing the group. The information herein provided for shall be furnished in relation to acquisitions carried out after the one informed first, when the limit on the amounts of class D shares indicated in the latest information shall be exceeded again in accordance with the provisions hereunder.

d) Takeover: If the terms of subsections e) and f) of this section are not complied with, it shall be forbidden to acquire shares or securities of the Corporation, whether directly or indirectly, by any means or instrument (including within the meaning of the term "securities", without limitation, debentures, corporate bonds and stock coupons) convertible into shares if, as a result of such acquisition, the purchaser becomes the holder of, or exercises the control of, class D shares of stock of the Corporation which, in addition to its prior holdings of such class (if any), represent, in the aggregate, FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) or more of the capital stock, or TWENTY PERCENT (20%) or more of the outstanding class D shares of stock, if the shares representing such TWENTY PERCENT (20%) constitute, at the same time, less than FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) of the capital stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing: (i) acquisitions by the person already holding, or the person already exercising control of, shares representing more than FIFTY PERCENT (50%) of the capital stock shall be excluded from the provisions of subsections e) and f) of this section; and (ii) any subsequent acquisitions by any person already holding, or any person already exercising the control of, shares representing FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) or more of the capital stock, or TWENTY PERCENT (20%) or more of outstanding Class D shares, if the shares representing such TWENTY PERCENT (20%) constitute, at the same time, less than FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) of the capital stock, provided the shares the purchaser already holds or becomes a holder of (including the shares it held prior to the acquisition and those it acquired by virtue thereof) do not exceed FIFTY PERCENT (50%) of the capital stock, shall be excluded from the provisions of subsection e) paragraph (ii) and subsection f) of this section.

Acquisitions referred to in this subsection d) are called "Takeovers".

e) Requirements: The person wishing to a Takeover (hereinafter called "the Bidder") shall:

(i) Obtain the prior consent of the special shareholders' meeting of class A shareholders; and

(ii) Arrange a takeover bid for the acquisition of all the shares of all classes of the Corporation and all securities convertible into shares.

Any decision passed at special shareholders' meeting of Class A shares regarding the matters provided for in this subsection e) shall be final and shall not entitle any of the parties to claim any kind of compensation.

f) Takeover Bid: Each takeover bid shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure herein stipulated and, to the extent that applicable regulations in the jurisdictions where the takeover bid takes place and the provisions of the stock exchanges where the Corporation's shares and securities are listed impose additional or stricter requirements than the ones provided hereunder, such additional or stricter requirements shall be complied with in the stock exchanges or markets where they are applicable.

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(i) The Bidder shall notify the Corporation in writing about the takeover bid at least fifteen business days in advance to the starting date thereof. The Corporation shall be notified about all terms and conditions of any agreement or memorandum of understanding that the Bidder might have entered into or might intend to enter into with a holder of shares of the Corporation whereby, if such agreement or memorandum of understanding were executed, the Bidder would be in the situation described in the first paragraph of subsection d) of this Section (hereinafter called "Prior Agreement"). Such notice shall include the following minimum information:

(A) The Bidder's identification, nationality, domicile, and telephone number;

(B) If the Bidder is made up by a group of persons, the identification and domicile of each Bidder of the group and of the managing officer of each person or entity making up the group;

(C) (c) The consideration offered for the shares of stock and/or securities. If the takeover bid is subject to the condition that a certain number of shares be acquired, such minimum number shall be indicated;

(D) The scheduled expiration date of the takeover bid period, whether it can be extended, and if so, the procedure therefor;

(E) A statement by the Bidder indicating the exact dates before and after which the shareholders and security holders, who subjected them for sale subject to the takeover bid regime, shall be entitled to withdraw them, how the shares and securities thus subjected to sale shall be accepted, and in accordance to which the withdrawal of the shares and securities from sale under the takeover bid regime shall be carried out;

(F) A statement indicating that the takeover bid shall be open to all shareholders and holders of securities convertible into shares of stock;

(G) Any additional information, including the Bidder's accounting statements, as the Corporation may reasonably request or which may be necessary so as to avoid the above-mentioned notice from leading to wrong conclusions or when the information submitted is incomplete or insufficient.

(ii) The Board of Directors shall call special meeting of class A shares of stock, by any effective means, to be held ten business days following the receipt by the Corporation of the notice indicated under paragraph (i), for the purpose of considering the approval of the takeover bid, and it shall submit to such meeting its recommendation in that regard. If the meeting is not held despite the call, or if it is held but the takeover bid is rejected, the latter shall not be carried out, nor shall the Prior Agreement, if any, be executed.

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(iii) The Corporation shall send by mail to each shareholder or holder of securities convertible into stock, at the Bidder's cost and expense, and with reasonable due diligence, a copy of the notice delivered to the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (i). The Bidder shall make an advance payment to Corporation of the funds required for such purpose.

(iv) The Bidder shall send by mail or otherwise deliver, with reasonable due diligence, to each shareholder or holder of securities convertible into stock who shall so request, a copy of the notice delivered to the Corporation and shall publish a notice containing substantially the information stated in paragraph (i), at least once a week, starting on the date such notice is served on the Corporation pursuant to paragraph (i) and ending upon the expiration date of the takeover bid. Subject to the applicable legal provisions, this information shall be published in the business section of the major newspapers of the Argentine Republic, in the City of New York, U.S.A. and any other city where the shares shall be listed.

(v) The consideration for each share of stock or security convertible into stock payable to each shareholder or security holder shall be the same, in cash, and shall not be lower than the highest of the following prices of each class D share of stock or security convertible into a class D share:

(A) the highest price per share or security paid by the Bidder, or on behalf thereof, in relation to any acquisition of class D shares of stock or securities convertible into class D shares of stock within the two-year period immediately preceding the notice of Takeover, adjusted as a consequence of any division of shares, stock dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to class D shares of stock; or

(B) The highest closing price, at the seller's rate, during the thirty-day period immediately preceding such notice, of a class D share of stock as quoted by the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, in each case as adjusted as a consequence of any division of shares, stock dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to class D shares of stock; or

(C) A price per share equal to the market price per class D share of stock determined as stated in paragraph (B) herein multiplied by the ratio between: (a) the highest price per share paid by the Bidder, or on his behalf, for any class D share of stock, in any share acquisition of this class within the two-year term immediately preceding the notice date indicated in paragraph (i), and (b) the market price for class D share of stock on the day immediately preceding the first day of the two-year period in which the Bidder acquired any type of interest or right in a class D share of stock. In each case the price shall be adjusted taking into account the subsequent division of shares, stock dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to class D; or

(D) The Corporation's net income per class D share during the last four complete fiscal quarters immediately preceding the notice date indicated in paragraph (i), multiplied by the higher of the following ratios: the price/income ratio for that period for class D shares of stock (if any) or the highest price/income ratio for the Corporation during the two-year period immediately preceding the notice date indicated in paragraph (i). Such multiples shall be determined by applying the regular method used by the financial community for computing and reporting purposes.

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(vi) The shareholders or security holders that have subjected them to the takeover bid may withdraw them from the bid before the date established for the expiration of such bid.

(vii) The takeover bid shall be open for a minimum term of TWENTY (20) days and a maximum term of THIRTY (30) days as from the date the bid was authorized by Comisión Nacional de Valores de Argentina (Argentine Securities Exchange Commission).

(viii) The Bidder shall acquire all shares and/or securities convertible into stock that before the expiration date of the takeover bid are set on sale in accordance with the regime ruling takeover bids. If the number of such shares or securities is lower than the minimum number to which the Bidder conditioned the takeover bid, the Bidder may withdraw it.

(ix) If the Bidder has not set a minimum number as a condition to the takeover bid as stated in paragraph (i) (C) of this subsection, once this procedure has finished, the Bidder may execute the Prior Agreement, if any, whatever the number of shares of stock and/or securities purchased thereby under the regime regulating takeover bids. If he has set that minimum number, the Bidder shall execute the Prior Agreement only if the minimum number required under the regime ruling takeover bids has been exceeded. The prior agreement shall be executed within thirty days as from the closing of the takeover bid, otherwise, it shall be necessary to repeat the procedure provided for in this section to execute it.

If there existed no Prior Agreement, the Bidder, in the afore-mentioned cases and opportunities where such Prior Agreement could be executed, may purchase freely the number of shares of stock and/or securities that he reported to the Corporation through the communication set forth in paragraph (i) of this subsection, provided the Bidder has not purchased such number of shares of stock and/or securities under the takeover bid regime.

g) Related transactions: Any merger, consolidation or any other combination leading to substantially the same effects (hereinafter called “the Related Transaction”) comprising the Corporation or any other person (hereinafter “the Interested Shareholder”) that has previously carried out a Takeover, or having for the Interested Shareholder the effects, regarding the holding of class D shares of stock, of a Takeover, shall only be performed if the consideration to be received by each shareholder from the Corporation in such Related Transaction is equal for all shareholders and not lower than:

i) The highest price per share of stock paid by or on account of such Interested Shareholder in relation to the acquisition of:

(A) Shares of the class to be transferred by the shareholders in such Related Transaction (hereinafter called “the Class”), within the two-year period immediately preceding the first public announcement of the Related Transaction (hereinafter called “the Announcement Date”), or

(B) Shares of the Class purchased by said Interested Shareholder in any Takeover.

In both cases as adjusted by virtue of any stock division, share dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to the class.

(ii) The highest closing price, at the seller's rate, during the thirty-day period immediately preceding the announcement date or the date of purchase of the shares of the Class by the Interested Shareholder in any Takeover, of a share of the Class as quoted at the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, adjusted by any division of shares, stock dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to the Class.

(iii) A price per share equal to the market price of a share of the Class determined as established in subsection (ii) of this section multiplied by the ratio between: (a) the highest price per share paid by the Interested Shareholder or on his behalf, for any share of the Class, in any acquisition of shares of the Class within the two-year period immediately preceding the Announcement Date, and (b) the market price per share of the Class on the day immediately preceding the first day of the two-year period in which the Interested Shareholder acquired any type of interest or right in a share of the Class. In each case the price shall be adjusted taking into account the subsequent division of shares, stock dividend, subdivision or reclassification affecting or related to the Class.

(iv) The net income of the Corporation per each share of the Class during the last four complete fiscal quarters immediately preceding the Announcement Date, multiplied by the higher of the following ratios: the price / income ratio for that period for the shares of stock of the Class (if any) or the highest price / income for the Corporation in the two-year period immediately preceding the Announcement Date. Such multiples shall be determined using the regular method used by the financial community for their computation and reporting.

h) Breach of Requirements: Shares of stock and securities acquired in breach of the provisions of subsections 7 c) through 7 g), both included, of this section, shall not grant any right to vote or collect dividends or other distributions that the Corporation may carry out, nor shall they be computed to determine the presence of the quorum at any of the shareholders' meetings of the Corporation, until such shares of stock are sold, in the case the purchaser has obtained the direct control of YPF, or until the purchaser loses the control of the YPF's parent company, if the takeover has been indirect.

i) Construction: For the purposes of section 7, the term "indirectly" shall include the purchaser's parent companies, the companies controlled by it or that would end up under the control thereof as a consequence of the Takeover, Takeover Bid, Prior Agreement, or Related Transaction, as the case may be, that would grant at the same time the control of the Corporation, the companies submitted to the common control of the purchaser and other persons acting jointly with the purchaser; likewise, the holdings a person has through trusts, American Depositary Receipts ("ADR") or other similar mechanisms shall be included.

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The Corporation is not adhered to the Optional Statutory Regime for the Mandatory Acquisition of Shares in a Takeover Bid (Régimen Estatutario Optativo de Oferta Pública de Adquisición Obligatoria) under the regulations of section 24 of Decree 677/01.

Section 8 – Preemptive right

a) General rules: The holders of each class of common or preferred stock shall be entitled to a preemptive right in the subscription of the shares of stock of the same class to be issued, pro rata their holdings. This right shall be exercised under the conditions and terms established in the applicable Law and regulations. The conditions of issuance, subscription and payment of class C shares of stock may be more advantageous for their purchasers than the ones provided for the rest of the shares; however, under no circumstances shall they be more onerous. Any preemptive right holder, whatever the class of stock originating it, may assign it to any third party, in which case the share of stock entitled to such preemptive right shall become or consist of a class D share of stock.

b) Accretion Right: The accretion right shall be exercised within the same period fixed for the preemptive right, and with respect to all classes of shares that have not been initially subscribed. To such purposes:

(i) Class A shares that have not been subscribed in exercise of the preemptive right of by the National Government shall be converted into class D shares and shall be offered to the shareholders of such Class that have expressed their intention to exercise their accretion right with respect to non-subscribed class A shares;

(ii) Class B shares that have not been subscribed by the Provinces in exercise of their original preemptive rights, for failure to exercise such right or due to the assignment thereof, shall be allocated to the Provinces having subscribed class B shares and having expressed their intention to exercise their accretion right, and the balance shall be converted into class D shares to be offered to class D shareholders who have expressed their intention to exercise their accretion right with respect to non-subscribed class B shares;

(iii) Class C shares that have been subscribed by the persons comprised in the Shared Ownership Program in exercise of their original preemptive rights, due to failure to do so or to assignment thereof, shall be assigned to those persons comprised in such regime that have subscribed class C shares and have stated their intention to exercise their accretion right, and the balance shall be converted into class D shares to be offered to shareholders of that class who have stated their intention to exercise their accretion right with respect to non-subscribed class C shares;

(iv) Class D shares not subscribed in exercise of the preemptive rights incidental to that class of shares shall be assigned to the subscribers of that class who have stated their intention to exercise their accretion right;

(v) The remaining class D shares shall be assigned to shareholders of other classes who have stated their intention to exercise their accretion right.

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c) Limits: The preemptive and accretion rights set forth in the preceding paragraphs shall only exist provided they are required by the corporate legislation in force at the time or that they are necessary to comply with the applicable provisions of Acts 23,696 and 24,145.

Section 9 – Public and private offering. Revoked

ARTICLE IV—CORPORATE BONDS, PROFIT SHARING STOCK ("BONOS DE PARTICIPACIÓN") AND OTHER SECURITIES

Section 10 – Securities the Corporation may Issue

a) Corporate bonds: The Corporation may issue corporate bonds, whether convertible or not. When it is required by law that the issuance of corporate bonds be decided by the shareholders' meeting, said meeting may delegate all or some of the issuance conditions to the Board of Directors.

b) Other securities: The Corporation may issue preferential right securities ("bonos de preferencia") and other securities authorized by the applicable law. The preferential right securities shall grant their holders the preemptive subscription right in the event of capital increases decided in the future and up to the amount that such securities shall allow. In the subscription of such securities and other convertible securities, the shareholders shall have the preemptive right under the terms and in the cases established in section 8 of these By-laws.

c) Conversion into class D: Any convertible security issued by the Corporation shall grant the conversion right only into class D shares of stock. Its issuance shall be authorized at a special meeting of class D shareholders.

ARTICLE V—ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Section 11 – Board of Directors

a) Number: The administration and management of the Corporation shall be in the hands of a Board of Directors composed of at least eleven (11) and not more than twenty-one (21) regular Directors, as may be decided at the Shareholders' Meeting, who shall be appointed to serve for a term of 1 to 3 fiscal years, as may be decided at the Shareholders Meeting in each case, and may be reelected indefinitely, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection e) of this section.

b) Alternate directors: Each class of shares shall appoint an equal or lower number of alternate directors than the number of regular directors it is authorized to appoint. Alternate directors shall fill the vacancies within their respective class in the order of their appointment upon the occurrence of such vacancy, whether by absence, resignation, license, incapacity, disability or death, prior acceptance by the Board of the grounds for substitution, should it be temporary.

c) Appointment: Directors shall be appointed by the majority vote within each of the classes of ordinary shares of stock, as indicated below:

(i) Class A shall appoint a regular and an alternate director provided there exists at least one class A share;

(ii) The appointment of the other regular and alternate directors (which shall in no case be lower than six regular directors and an equal or lower number of alternate directors) shall correspond to class D. Classes B and C shall cast their votes together with class D shares at the special meeting of shareholders of such class called for the appointment of Directors;

(iii) At Class D special meetings of shareholders called for the appointment of directors, directors may be elected by cumulative voting in compliance with provisions of section 263 of Act 19,550, even when such meeting is attended by holders of shares A, B or C as afore-mentioned.

d) Absence of a class: If no shares of a given class entitled to vote in the election of directors of a class of shares are present at a meeting held on second call for the appointment of directors, then the directors of such class shall be elected by the shareholders of the remaining classes voting jointly as if they belonged to a single class, except when the absence of shareholders shall occur at meetings of Class A, B or C shareholders, in which case the statutory auditor elected by class A shares or jointly by classes A, B and C, as appropriate pursuant to the provisions of section 21, subsection b), shall appoint the regular and alternate directors of those classes that are absent.

e) Staggered Appointment: Directors shall be appointed for the term decided at the meeting as provided for in section 11, subsection a), except when directors are appointed to complete the term of office of the directors being replaced.

f) Candidate nomination: Each meeting at which directors for class D shares are to be elected, any class D shareholder or group of shareholders holding more than three per cent (3%) of the capital represented by class D shares, may request that all shareholders of such class be sent a list of the candidates to be proposed by such shareholder or group of shareholders at the meeting of such class for the election thereof. In the case of depositary banks having shares registered in their name, these provisions shall apply with respect to the beneficiaries. Likewise, the board of directors may propose candidates for the office of directors to be elected at the shareholders' meetings of the respective classes, whose names shall be notified to all shareholders together with the lists proposed by the shareholders first above-mentioned. The preceding provisions shall not prevent any shareholder present at the meeting from proposing candidates not included in the nominations notified by the Board. No proposal for the election of directors for any of the classes may be made, prior to the meeting or during the course thereof, unless the written acceptance of the offices by the nominated candidates is presented to the Corporation.

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g) Manner of election: Notwithstanding the provisions related to cumulative voting set forth in paragraph (vi), subsection c) of this Section, class D Directors shall be elected by voting a whole list provided no shareholder shall object thereto; otherwise, it shall be carried out individually. The list or person, as the case may be, shall be considered elected when it has obtained the absolute majority vote of class D shares of stock present at the meeting. Should no list obtain a majority vote, a new voting shall take place in which the two lists or persons receiving the higher number of votes shall participate, and the list or person obtaining the higher number of votes shall be deemed elected.

h) Removal: Subject to the requirements of applicable quorums, each class, by a majority vote of the shares of the class present at the meeting, may remove the directors elected thereby, provided the removal has been included in the agenda.

Section 12 – Performance Bond Each

Regular Director shall furnish a bond for the amount of at least ten thousand Pesos ($ 10,000) or its equivalent, which may consist of securities, sovereign bonds or amounts of money in domestic or foreign currencies deposited with financial institutions or securities clearing houses, to the order of the Corporation, or sureties or bank guaranties, or surety bonds or third party insurance to the name of the Corporation, which cost shall be borne by each Director; no bond shall be furnished by depositing funds in the corporate safe deposit box. When the bond is furnished by depositing securities, sovereign bonds or sums of money in domestic or foreign currencies, the conditions under which such deposits are made shall ensure their unavailability during the course of any liability claims against him. Alternate Directors shall only furnish the mentioned bond in the event of taking office in replacement of a regular Director to complete the relevant term or terms of office.

Section 13 – Vacancies

Statutory auditors may appoint directors in the event vacancies, who shall hold office until the election of new Directors at the shareholders meeting. The statutory auditor appointed by Class A shares shall appoint one Director for Class A shareholder, following consultation with Class A shareholder, and the statutory auditors appointed by Class D shares shall appoint Directors for such class.

Section 14 – Remuneration

a) Non-executive members: The duties of non-executive Board members shall be compensated pursuant to the resolution passed annually at the regular meeting in global terms and shall be distributed in equal parts among them, whereas among alternate directors, such distribution shall be made pro rata the term during which they replaced such regular members. The meeting shall authorize the amounts that may be paid on account of such fees during the current fiscal year, subject to the approval at the meeting at which such fiscal year shall be considered.

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b) Executive members: The Corporation directors performing executive, technical and administrative functions or special assignments shall receive a remuneration for such duties or assignments which shall be in line with those prevailing in the market, and which shall be fixed by the Board, with abstention of the above-mentioned. Such remunerations, together with those of the whole Board, shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders' meeting, pursuant to the system provided for by section 261 of Act. 19,550.

c) General rule: Directors' remunerations set forth in the foregoing subsections a) and b) shall comply with the limits provided for by section 261 of Act 19,550, except for the case provided for in the last paragraph of such section.

Section 15 – Meetings

The Board shall meet at least once a quarter, and may be called by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or his replacement, whenever he shall deem it convenient. Likewise, the Chairman of the Board, or his replacement, shall call a meeting of the Board at any of the director's request. In this case, the meeting shall be called by Chairman of the Board, and the meeting shall be held within a term of five days as from the request receipt; otherwise, the meeting may be called by any of the directors. The Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by written notice and shall include the agenda. However, items not included in the agenda may be considered in the event of urgent matters occurring after the call.

Section 16 – Quorum and majorities

At the meetings, the Board may transact business with the members present thereat, or communicated with one another by other means of simultaneous transmission of sound, images or words. The Board shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or his replacement, and the signing of the minutes may be delegated by those who attend the meeting from another place to the members present at the meeting. The absolute majority of the board members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, considering the attendance of participating and present members as well as those communicated with one another from another place. The attendance and participation of the members present and of the members attending the meeting from another place shall be entered in the minutes. If at a regularly called meeting, after one hour of the time fixed in the meeting notice the quorum shall not be present, the Chairman of the Board, or his replacement, may invite the alternate directors of the classes corresponding to those absent at the meeting to join the meeting until the minimum

quorum shall be present or may call the meeting to another date. Notwithstanding the above, in the event the absences shall not affect the quorum, the board may invite the alternate directors of the corresponding classes to join the meeting. The Board shall adopt resolutions by the majority vote of the members present at the meeting and of those participating thereat from another place. The Statutory Committee shall register in the Board Minutes the adoption of resolutions according to the appropriate procedure. The Chairman of the Board, or his replacement, shall, in all cases, be entitled to vote and double vote should the ballots result in a tie. Absent directors may authorize another director to vote on their behalf, provided the quorum shall be present, in which case no alternate directors shall join the meeting in replacement of the directors granting such authorization. Minutes shall be prepared and signed within FIVE (5) business days from the date on which the meeting was held by the present members of the Board and by the representative of the Statutory Committee.

Section 17 – Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall have wide powers to organize, conduct and manage the affairs of the Corporation, including those powers which require the granting of special powers of attorney as provided for in Section 375 of the Civil and Commercial Code of Argentina, and Section 9 of Decree Law 5965/63. It may specifically operate with all kind of banks, financial companies or public and private credit institutions; grant or revoke special, general, judicial, administrative or other kind of powers of attorney, with or without power of substitution; bring in, prosecute, answer or waive claims or criminal actions, and carry out any other proceedings or legal acts by which the Corporation shall acquire rights or assume obligations, with no further restriction than those arising from the applicable laws, these By-laws or the decisions adopted at the meetings, being empowered to:

(i) Grant general and special powers of attorney –including those having the purpose set forth in section 375 of the Civil and Commercial Code of Argentina,– as well as those authorizing to lodge criminal actions, and to revoke them. For the purposes of filing and answering interrogatories, acknowledge documents in court proceedings, make statements answering charges at the preliminary investigation proceedings or declare at administrative proceedings, the Board shall be allowed to grant powers so that the Corporation be represented by a duly appointed director, manager, or attorney-in-fact.

(ii) Purchase, sell, assign, grant, exchange and give and accept in gratuitous bailment all kinds of real and personal property, business and industrial facilities, vessels, shipping equipment and aircraft, rights, including trade-marks and letters patent and industrial and intellectual property rights; enter into easement agreements, either as grantor or grantee, mortgages, ship mortgages, pledges or any other security interest and, in general, carry out any and all acts and enter into all the contracts deemed convenient with respect to the Corporate purpose, whether within the country or abroad, including leases for the maximum term established by law.

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(iii) Become associated with individuals or legal persons, in compliance with the legislation in force and these By-laws and enter into joint ventures or business collaboration agreements.

(iv) Take all the necessary steps before national or foreign authorities for the fulfillment of the Corporation's purpose.

(v) Approve staff appointments, appoint general or special managers, fix the compensation levels and working conditions thereof, and any other action related to staff policy, decide promotions, transfers and removals, and apply the penalties that might be applicable.

(vi) Issue, within the country or abroad, in national or foreign currency, debentures, corporate bonds or bonds guaranteed by a security interest, or by a special or floating guarantee or unsecured, whether convertible or not, pursuant to the legal applicable provisions and with the prior consent of the pertinent shareholders meeting when legally required.

(vii) Make court or out-of-court settlements in all kind of matters, submit to arbitration proceedings, file and answer all kinds of legal and administrative complaints and assume the capacity as accuser in the competent criminal or correctional jurisdiction, grant all kinds of bonds and extend jurisdictions within the country or abroad, waive the right to appeal and any applicable statutes of limitation, file or answer interrogatories in court, make novations, grant debt reductions or grace periods and, in general, perform all acts for which the law requires a special power of attorney.

(viii) Carry out all kinds of transactions with banks and financial institutions, including Banco de la Nación Argentina, Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, and other official banking and financial institutions, whether private, semi-private existing within the country or abroad. Perform transactions and take out loans and other liabilities with official or private banks, including those mentioned in the preceding phrase, international credit institutions or agencies or of any other nature, individuals or legal persons domiciled in the country or abroad.

(ix) Create, maintain, close, restructure or transfer the offices and divisions of the Corporation and create new regional administrations, agencies or branches within the country or abroad; set up and accept representations.

(x) Approve and submit the Annual Report, Inventory, General Balance Sheet and Statement of Income of the Corporation at the shareholders' meeting for the consideration thereof, proposing, on an annual basis, the allocation of the Fiscal Year profits.

(xi) Approve the contracting system of the Corporation, which shall ensure the participation of bidders as well as the transparency and publicity of the bidding process.

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(xii) Decide, if he shall deem it convenient and necessary, the creation of an executive committee and other committees of the Board, determine the functions and performance restrictions thereof within the powers granted by these By-laws and issue the internal rules of procedure thereof.

(xiii) Approve the appointment of the General Manager and Assistant General Manager, as provided for in section 18 (c).

(xiv) Resolve all doubts or issues derived from the application of these By-laws, for which purpose the Board of Directors shall be vested with ample powers, all of which shall be reported in due time at the shareholders' meeting.

(xv) Issue its own internal rules of procedure.

(xvi) Request and maintain the quotation, on the domestic and foreign stock and security markets, of its shares of stock and other securities when deemed necessary.

(xvii) Approve the annual budget, expenditure and investment estimates, the necessary borrowing levels and the annual action plan of the Corporation.

(xviii) Exercise the other powers granted by these By-laws.

The above list of powers is merely illustrative and not restrictive, and therefore, the Board is vested with all the powers to manage and dispose of the assets of the Corporation and to perform all the acts for the best fulfillment of the corporate purpose, save as otherwise provided for in these By-laws. Such powers may be exercised by attorneys-in-fact specifically appointed to such end, for the purposes and to the extent determined in each particular case.

Section 18 – Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors – General Manager – Assistant General Manager

a) Appointment: The Board shall appoint a Chairman from among the members elected by Class D shares, and it may appoint, as applicable, a Vice Chairman of the Board. In the event of a tie, it shall be decided by the votes cast by the Directors elected by Class D. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board shall hold office for two (2) fiscal years, provided such term shall not exceed their respective terms of office, and may be indefinitely reelected under such conditions should they be elected or reelected as Directors by Class D.

b) Vice Chairman of the Board: The Vice Chairman of the Board shall replace the Chairman of the Board in case of resignation, death, incapacity, disability, removal or temporary or definite absence of the latter. In all these cases, save in the case of temporary absence, the Board shall appoint a new Chairman of the Board within sixty days as from the date in which the vacancy occurred and in compliance with the provisions of subsection a) of this section.

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c) General Manager: The Board shall appoint a General Manager, who may be a Director or not, but in the first case he shall have been elected by Class D shareholders. The Chairman of the Board shall not serves as General Manager. The General Manager shall be the Corporation's chief executive officer and shall be responsible for the executive management functions. The General Manager shall propose to the Board the persons who should be part of its senior management team and the Assistant General Manager (who may be a director or not, but in the first case he shall have been elected by Class D shareholders), who shall assist the General Manager in the management of corporate affairs as well as in any other executive functions that may be assigned upon him, subject to the Board's approval. The Assistant General Manager, if any, shall serve as General Operating Officer and shall report directly to the General Manager, whom he shall replace in case of absence or other interim impediment.

d) In case of a tie vote in the approval of the General Manager's or the Assistant General Managers's designation, it shall be decided by the votes cast by the Directors elected by Class D.

e) A For the purposes of his activities abroad and with respect to the international capital markets, the General Manager shall be appointed as "Chief Executive Officer" and the General Operations Director shall be designated as "Chief Operating Officer". The General Manager and the Assistant General Managers shall be authorized to sign all contracts, commercial papers, public deeds and other public and private documents binding and/or granting rights to the Corporation within the scope of the powers granted by the Board, without detriment to the legal representation corresponding to the Chairman of the Board and the Vice Chairman of the Board, as the case may be, and notwithstanding the other powers and delegations of executing authority as the Board shall decide.

Section 19 – Powers of the Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board, or the Vice Chairman of the Board, in absence of the former, shall have the following rights and duties, in addition to those established in section 18 of these Bylaws:

(i) To exercise the legal representation of the Corporation in compliance with the provisions of section 268 of Act 19,550 and to comply with and verify the compliance of the laws, decrees, these By-laws and the resolutions adopted by the shareholders' meeting, the Board and the Executive Committee.

(ii) To call and preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors, being entitled to vote in all cases and to cast two votes in case of a tie.

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(iii) To execute public and private documents in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, without detriment to the delegation of executing authority or powers granted by the Board thereto and to the powers which, as the case may be, are vested in the General Manager and Assistant General Manager.

(iv) To perform or order the performance of Board resolutions, without detriment to the powers vested, as the case may be, on the General Manager and Assistant General Manager, and notwithstanding the fact that the Board may decide to undertake on its own behalf the performance of a resolution or functions or powers of a particular nature.

(v) To preside over the shareholders' meetings of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI—SUPERVISION

Section 20 – Statutory Audit Committee

a) Number of members: The supervision of the Corporation shall be in the hands of a statutory audit committee composed of three (3) to five (five) regular statutory auditors and three (3) to five (5) alternate statutory auditors, as shall be decided by the shareholders meeting.

b) Appointment: Class A shares shall appoint one regular and one alternate statutory auditors, provided at last one share of such class shall exist; the remaining regular and alternate statutory auditors shall be appointed by Class D shares. Statutory auditors shall serve for one (1) fiscal year and shall have the powers established in Act No. 19,550 and in the legal regulations in force. Meetings of the Statutory Audit Committee may be called by any of the statutory auditors. The presence of all its members shall be necessary at such meetings and resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote. The dissident statutory auditor shall have the rights, powers and duties established in Act No. 19,550.

c) Compensation: Statutory auditors' compensation shall be fixed at shareholders' regular meeting within the limits provided for by the legislation in force.

ARTICLE VII—REGULAR MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Section 21 – Notice

Shareholders' regular or special meetings, as the case may be, shall be called for the purpose of considering the matters established in sections 234 and 235 of Act 19,550. Notices of meetings shall be given pursuant to the legal provisions in force.

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Section 22 – Publicity

a) Public notice: Notice of shareholders' meetings, whether regular or special, shall be published in the Official Gazette ("Boletín Oficial"), in one of the major newspapers in the Argentine Republic and in the reports of the stock and securities exchange markets of the country where the shares of the company shall be listed. Such notice shall be published during the term with the anticipation provided for by legal provisions in force. The Board shall order the publications to be made abroad in order to comply with the rules and practices in force in the jurisdictions corresponding to the stock and exchange markets where the said shares shall be listed.

b) Other media: The Board may hire the services of companies specialized in the communication with shareholders, and may resort to other media in order to inform them about their points of view regarding the items of the agenda to be submitted for consideration at the shareholders' meetings being called. The cost of such services and publicity shall be borne by the Corporation.

Section 23 – Proxies

Shareholders may be represented at any meeting by a written proxy granted by private instrument with the shareholder's signature certified either in court, by a notary public or a bank. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, shall preside over the shareholders' meetings, or in his absence, they shall be presided over by the person appointed at the meeting.

Section 24 – Decision-making

a) Quorum and majorities: The applicable quorum and majorities are those provided for in sections 243 and 244 of Act 19,550 according to the nature of the meeting, notice and matters to be considered, except for:

(i) quorum at special meeting at second call, which shall be deemed validly held whatever the number of shares entitled to vote present thereat;

(ii) decisions regarding the matters listed in subsection (c) of Section 6, which shall require the affirmative vote of class A shares of stock cast at a Special Meeting;

(iii) decisions related to the issues listed in subsection (b) below, which shall require, both at meetings on first and second call, a majority equivalent to 75% (seventy-five percent) of the shares entitled to vote;

(iv) decisions regarding the issues listed in subsection (c) below, which shall require both at first and second call a majority equivalent to 66% (sixty-six percent) of the shares entitled to vote;

(v) decisions modifying the rights of a class of shares, which shall require the consent of such class given at special meeting;

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(vi) decisions related to the amendment of any provision of these By-laws requiring a special majority, which shall require to such end a special majority; and

(vii) other cases in which these By-laws require the voting per class or the consent of each of the classes.

b) The decisions requiring the special majority provided for in paragraph (iii) of the preceding subsection, notwithstanding the consent given by at the Special Meeting of the class which rights are being modified, are the following: (i) the transfer of the corporate office to a foreign country; (ii) a substantial change of the corporate purpose whereby the activity defined in section 4 of these By-laws shall cease to be the main or principal activity of the corporation, (iii) the approval to cancel the listing of shares in the Buenos Aires and New York Stock Exchanges (iv) the Corporation splitting-up into various companies, if as a result thereof at least 25% of the assets of the Corporation are transferred to the resulting companies, even when such percentage shall be reached by successive splitting-ups operated in a one-year term.

c) The decisions that shall require the special majority provided for in paragraph (iv) of the preceding subsection, notwithstanding the consent given at the Special Meeting of Shareholders by the class of shares the rights of which are being affected, are the following: (i) the amendment of these By-laws when it shall imply (A) modifying the percentages set forth in paragraphs 7 (c) or 7 (d) or (B) or eliminating the requirements set forth in paragraphs 7(e) (ii) 7 (f) (i) (F) and 7 (f) (v) of section 7 in the sense that the public offering shall reach 100% of the shares of stock and convertible securities, shall be payable in cash and shall not be lower than the price resulting form the mechanisms provided therein; (ii) the granting of guarantees in favor of the shareholders of the Corporation, except when the guarantee and the guaranteed obligation shall have been assumed in furtherance of the corporate purpose; (iii) the complete suspension of all refining, commercialization and distribution activities; and (iv) the amendment of the provisions related to the number, nomination, election and structure of the Board of Directors.

d) Special shareholders' meetings: Special meetings of classes of shares shall follow the quorum rules provided for regular shareholders' meetings applied to the total number of outstanding shares of such class. Should the general quorum of all classes of shares be present, any number of shares of the classes A, B and C shall constitute quorum at first and subsequent calls for special meetings of the said classes. Should the holder of all class A shares be the National Government, the special meeting of such class may be replaced by a notice signed by the public officer authorized to vote such shares.

YPF S.A.
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina

ARTICLE VIII—BALANCE SHEETS AND ACCOUNTS

Section 25 – Fiscal year of the Corporation

a) Date: the fiscal year of the Corporation shall commence on January 1 of each year and shall close on December 31 of like year. The Inventory, General Balance Sheet and Statement of Income shall be drawn up as of that date according to the pertinent legal regulations and technical accounting standards.

b) Modification: The fiscal year closing date may be modified by decision passed at the shareholders' meeting, which shall be registered with the Public Registry of Commerce and notified to the supervisory authorities.

c) Allocation of profits: The liquid and realized profits shall be allocated as follows:

(i) Five percent (5%) up to the twenty percent of the capital stock, to the Legal Reserve Fund;

(ii) To fees payable to the Board of Directors and statutory auditors, as the case may be;<

(iii) To payment of fixed dividends on preferred shares of stock, if any with such preference, and otherwise the unpaid cumulative dividends;

(iv) The balance, in whole or in part, to dividends in cash to holders of shares of common stock or to contingency Reserve Funds or carried forward to the next fiscal year or to the purpose that the shareholder's meeting shall determine.

d) Dividend payment: Dividends shall be paid pro rata the respective holdings, within ninety (90) days as from the approval thereof and the collection right shall revert to the Company upon the expiration of a three (3) year term as from the date they were made available to the shareholders. The shareholders' meeting, or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, may authorize the payment of dividends on a quarterly basis, provided the applicable provisions are not be infringed.

ARTICLE IX—LIQUIDATION

Section 26 – Applicable rules

Upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation for any cause whatsoever, the pertinent procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I, Article XIII of Act Number 19,550.

YPF S.A.
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina

ARTICLE X—OTHER PROVISIONS

Section 27

All references made in these By-laws to the "date of these By-laws" shall mean the date on which the By-laws amendment passed by Decree Number 1106/93 is registered with the Public Registry of Commerce.

Section 28 – Provisions applicable to acquisitions by the National Government

(A) The provisions of subsections e) and f) of Section 7 (with the sole exception of the provisions of paragraph B of the said Section) shall apply to all acquisitions made by the National Government, whether directly or indirectly, by any means or instrument, of shares or securities of the Corporation, 1) if, as a consequence of such acquisition, the National Government becomes the owner, or exercises the control of, the shares of the Corporation, which, in addition to the prior holdings thereof of any class of shares, represent, in the aggregate, at least 49% of the capital stock; or 2) if the National Government acquires at least 8% of class D outstanding shares of stock, while withholding class A shares of stock amounting at least to 5% of the capital stock provided for in subsection (a) of section 6 of these By-laws upon registration thereof with the Public Registry of Commerce. Should class A shares represent a lower percentage than the one previously mentioned, the provisions set forth in point 2) of this Section shall not be applicable. Instead, the general criteria set forth in subsection d) of Section 7 shall apply.

(B) The purchase offer provided for in the cases contemplated in the preceding points (1) and (2) in A) above shall be limited to the aggregate amount of class D shares of stock.

(C) The penalties provided for in subsection (h) of Section 7 shall be limited, in the case of the National Government, to the loss of the right to vote, provided the acquisition in breach of the provisions of Section 7 and this section has occurred gratuitously or due to a question of fact or a question of law in which the National Government has acted with the intention and purpose of acquiring shares exceeding the established limits, except if, as a consequence of such acquisition, the National Government becomes the owner of, or exercises the control over at least 49% of the capital stock, or over at least 50% of class D shares of stock. In all other cases, the penalties provided for in subsection h) of Section 7 shall be applied with no kind of limitation whatsoever.

(D) For the purposes provided for in this section and in subsections e) and f) of section 7, the term "companies" contemplated in paragraph (i) of section 7, in its relevant parts, comprises any kind of entity or organization having a relationship with the National Government of the nature described in the mentioned subsection. The term "securities" as used in this section shall have the scope provided for in subsection d) of section 7. The term "Takeover" used in section 7 is applied to the acquisitions provided for in paragraph (A) of this section 28.

YPF S.A.
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina

Exhibit 12.1

302 CERTIFICATION

I, Ricardo Darré, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of YPF S.A.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 7, 2017.

/s/ Ricardo Darré
Ricardo Darré
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 12.2

302 CERTIFICATION

I, Daniel González, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of YPF S.A.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 7, 2017.

/s/ Daniel González
Daniel González
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 13.1

906 CERTIFICATION

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "report") for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Ricardo Darré, the Chief Executive Officer and Daniel González, the Chief Financial Officer of YPF S.A., each certifies that, to the best of their knowledge:

1. the report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and

2. the information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of YPF S.A.

Date: April 7, 2017.

/s/ Ricardo Darré
Ricardo Darré
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Daniel González
Daniel González
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 23.1

Gaffney, Cline & Associates, Inc.

5555 San Felipe St., Suite 550
Houston, TX 77056
Telephone: +1 713 850 9955

www.gaffney-cline.com

March 27, 2017

YPF Sociedad Anónima
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires
Argentina

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We hereby consent to the references to Gaffney, Cline & Associates and to the inclusion of our third-party letter report dated March 9, 2017, as set forth under the sections "Item 4 Information on the Company–Exploration and Production Overview–Oil and Gas Reserves," "Item 19 Exhibits," and as Exhibit 99.1 in YPF Sociedad Anónima's (YPF S.A.) report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016, to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Our third-party letter report dated March 9, 2017, contains our independent audit of the proved crude oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, gasoline and marketable gas reserves as of December 31, 2016, of certain selected properties in Argentina in which YPF S.A. holds interests.

Yours sincerely,
Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Daniel Amitrano
Principal Advisor

Exhibit 99.1

Gaffney, Cline & Associates, Inc.

5555 San Felipe St., Suite 550
Houston, TX 77056
Telephone: +1 713 850 9955

www.gaffney-cline.com

March 9, 2017

Mr. Javier Sanagua
Auditor de Reservas
YPF S.A.
Macacha Guemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires
Argentina

javier.sanagua@ypf.com

Dear Mr. Javier Sanagua,

Proved Hydrocarbon Reserves Statement
for YPF S.A. for Certain Argentine Properties
as of December 31, 2016

This Proved reserves statement has been prepared by Gaffney, Cline & Associates (GCA) and issued on March 9, 2017 at the request of YPF S.A. (YPF), operator of certain assets in Argentina. YPF's participating interest in each asset are shown in Appendix V.

GCA has conducted an independent audit examination as of December 31, 2016, of the hydrocarbon liquid and natural gas proved reserves of 47 units. On the basis of technical and other information made available to GCA concerning these property units, GCA hereby provides the reserves statement in the following table:

Statement of Remaining Hydrocarbon Volumes
YPF S.A. Certain Properties in Argentina
as of December 31, 2016

	Gross (100%) Field Volumes		YPF Net Reserves	
Reserves	**Liquids (MMm^3)**	**Gas (Bm^3)**	**Liquids (MMm^3)**	**Gas (Bm^3)**
Proved				
Developed Producing	27.9	34.5	26.1	20.5
Developed Non Producing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Undeveloped	12.7	11.3	12.6	7.0
Total Proved	**40.9**	**45.9**	**38.9**	**27.5**

Notes:

1. Gross Field (100%) Volumes represents 100 working interest.
2. YPF Net Reserves represent YPF's working interest volumes and therefore include volumes related to royalties payable to the relevant Argentine provinces, which according to domestic treatment in Argentina and reporting in YPF's 20-F filings with the SEC, are treated as financial obligations.
3. Hydrocarbon liquid volumes represent crude oil, condensate, gasoline and NGL estimated to be recovered during field separation and plant processing and are reported in millions of stock tank cubic meters (MMm^3).
4. Natural gas volumes represent expected gas sales plus produced gas used for consumption and are reported in billion (10^9) standard cubic meters (Bm^3) at standard condition of 15 degrees Celsius and 1 atmosphere. The total YPF Net Proved reserves gas volume estimate of 27.5 Bm^3 includes 7.9 Bm^3 used for fuel.
5. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

This report relates specifically and solely to the subject matter as defined in the scope of work in the Proposal for Services and is conditional upon the assumptions described herein. The report must be considered in its entirety and must only be used for the purpose for which it was intended. This report is intended for inclusion in YPF's filings (20-F, F-3) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Gas reserves sales volumes are based on firm and existing gas contracts, or on the reasonable expectation of a contract or on the reasonable expectation that any such existing gas sales contracts will be renewed on similar terms in the future.

Appendices II and III provide the Gross Field (100%) and YPF Net Reserves for each basin.

YPF has advised GCA that the YPF reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 37.5% percent of YPF's Proved reserves and that the Proved Undeveloped Reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 41.4% percent of all YPF's Proved Undeveloped Reserves as of December 31, 2016. These proportions are on a barrel oil equivalent (BOE) basis. GCA is not in a position to verify these statements because it was not requested to review YPF's other oil and gas assets. Our study was completed on January 31, 2017.

Reserves Assessment

GCA's audit of the YPF reserves estimates was based on decline curve analysis to extrapolate the production of existing wells or elaborate type curves to estimate future production from the locations proposed by YPF. Geological information, material balance, fluid laboratory tests and other pertinent information was used to assess the reserves estimates and the classification/categorization of the proposed development plan.

This audit examination was based on reserves estimates and other information provided by YPF to GCA from September to December 2016 and included such tests, procedures and adjustments as were considered necessary under the circumstances to prepare the report. All questions that arose during the course of the audit process were resolved to our satisfaction.

The economic tests for the December 31, 2016 Proved Reserve volumes were based on realized crude oil, condensate, NGL and average gas sales prices as shown in the Appendix IV, as advised by YPF. YPF is subject to extensive regulations relating to the oil and gas industry in Argentina which include specific natural gas market regulations.

Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2016 was calculated in accordance with the SEC rules and Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 932, as amended. Accordingly oil prices used to determine volumes and reserves were calculated each month, for crude oils of different quality produced by the Company. Consequently, for calculation of volumes and reserves as of December 31, 2016 the Company considered the realized for crude oil in the domestic market (which are higher than those that had prevailed in the international market) taking into account the unweighted average price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2016. There are no benchmark crude oil prices in Argentina that relate to YPF's oil production from which first-day-of-month prices could be obtained. Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the Company used average realized gas prices during the year to determine its reserves. GCA audited and accepted the methodology and prices used by YPF in estimating the reserves in Argentina.

Future capital costs were derived from development program forecasts prepared by YPF for the fields. Recent historical operating expense data were utilized as the basis for operating cost projections. GCA has found that YPF has projected sufficient capital investments and operating expenses to produce economically the projected volumes.

It is GCA's opinion that the estimates of total remaining recoverable hydrocarbon liquid and gas volumes at December 31, 2016, are, in the aggregate, reasonable and the reserves categorization is appropriate and consistent with the definitions for reserves set out in 17-CFR Part 210 Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (as set out in Appendix VII). GCA concludes that the methodologies employed by YPF in the derivation of the volume estimates are appropriate and that the quality of the data relied upon, the depth and thoroughness of the estimation process is adequate.

GCA is not aware of any potential changes in regulations applicable to these areas that could affect the ability of YPF to produce the estimated reserves.

Basis of Opinion

This document reflects GCA's informed professional judgment based on accepted standards of professional investigation and, as applicable, the data and information provided by the Client the limited scope of engagement, and the time permitted to conduct the evaluation.

In line with those accepted standards, this document does not in any way constitute or make a guarantee or prediction of results, and no warranty is implied or expressed that actual outcome will conform to the outcomes presented herein. GCA has not independently verified any information provided by, or at the direction of, the Client, and has accepted the accuracy and completeness of this data. GCA has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, but does not warrant that its inquiries have revealed all of the matters that a more extensive examination might otherwise disclose.

The opinions expressed herein are subject to and fully qualified by the generally accepted uncertainties associated with the interpretation of geoscience and engineering data and do not reflect the totality of circumstances, scenarios and information that could potentially affect decisions made by the report's recipients and/or actual results. The opinions and statements contained in this report are made in good faith and in the belief that such opinions and statements are representative of prevailing physical and economic circumstances.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating reserves and resources, and in projecting future production, development expenditures, operating expenses and cash flows. Oil and gas resources assessments must be recognized as a subjective process of estimating subsurface accumulations of oil and gas that cannot be measured in an exact way. Estimates of oil and gas resources prepared by other parties may differ, perhaps materially, from those contained within this report.

The accuracy of any resource estimate is a function of the quality of the available data and of engineering and geological interpretation. Results of drilling, testing and production that post-date the preparation of the estimates may justify revisions, some or all of which may be material.

Accordingly, resource estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and gas that are ultimately recovered, and the timing and cost of those volumes that are recovered may vary from that assumed.

GCA's review and audit involved reviewing pertinent facts, interpretations and assumptions made by YPF in preparing estimates of reserves. GCA performed procedures necessary to enable it to render an opinion on the appropriateness of the methodologies employed, adequacy and quality of the data relied on, depth and thoroughness of the reserves and resources estimation process, classification and categorization of reserves and resources appropriate to the relevant definitions used, and reasonableness of the estimates.

Definition of Reserves

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. In addition, there must exist, or there must be a reasonable expectation that there will exist, the legal right to produce, or a revenue interest in, the production, installed means of delivering oil and gas or related substances to market, and all permits and financing required to implement the project.

Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by development and production status. All categories of reserves volumes quoted herein have been derived within the context of an economic limit test (ELT) assessment (pre-tax and exclusive of accumulated depreciation amounts).

GCA has not undertaken a site visit and inspection because it was not part of the scope of work. As such, GCA is not in a position to comment on the operations or facilities in place, their appropriateness and condition, or whether they are in compliance with the regulations pertaining to such operations. Further, GCA is not in a position to comment on any aspect of health, safety, or environment of such operation.

This report has been prepared based on GCA's understanding of the effects of petroleum legislation and other regulations that currently apply to these properties. However, GCA is not in a position to attest to property title or rights, conditions of these rights (including environmental and abandonment obligations), or any necessary licenses and consents (including planning permission, financial interest relationships, or encumbrances thereon for any part of the appraised properties).

Qualifications

In performing this study, GCA is not aware that any conflict of interest has existed. As an independent consultancy, GCA is providing impartial technical, commercial, and strategic advice within the energy sector. GCA's remuneration was not in any way contingent on the contents of this report.

In the preparation of this document, GCA has maintained, and continues to maintain, a strict independent consultant-client relationship with the Client. Furthermore, the management and employees of GCA have no interest in any of the assets evaluated or related with the analysis performed, as part of this report.

Staff members who prepared this report hold appropriate professional and educational qualifications and have the necessary levels of experience and expertise to perform the work. The technical qualification of the person primarily responsible for the preparation of the reserves estimates presented in this report are given in Appendix I.

Notice

This report is intended for inclusion in its entirety in YPF's filings (20-F, F-3) with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth in the SEC regulations. YPF S.A. will obtain GCA's prior written approval for any other use of any results, statements or opinions expressed to YPF S.A. in this report, which are attributed to GCA.

Yours sincerely,
Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Project Manager
Daniel Amitrano, Principal Advisor

Reviewed by
Rawdon Seager, Technical Director

Appendices

Appendix I: Statement of Qualifications
Appendix II: Statement of Gross Field (100%) Volumes per Basin
Appendix III: YPF Net Reserves per Basin
Appendix IV: Hydrocarbon Prices
Appendix V: YPF's Participating Interest in each Area
Appendix VI: SEC Reserves Definitions
Appendix VII: Glossary

Gaffney,
Cline &
Associates

Appendix I
Statement of Qualifications

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Statement of Qualifications

D. A. Amitrano

D. A. Amitrano is one of GCA's Principal Advisors and was the primary responsible for preparation of the audit. Mr. Amitrano has over 27 years of diversified international industry experience mainly in reservoir-engineering, geology, reserves estimates, project development, including, classification and reporting of reserves and resources. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and holds a BS Civil Engineering and Field Exploitation – Production Career and Reservoir Engineering Course from Buenos Aires University, Argentina.

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Appendix II
Gross Field (100%) Volumes per Basin

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Statement of 100% Gross Field Volumes per Basin
YPF S.A. Certain Properties in Argentina
as of December 31, 2016

Liquid Hydrocarbon Volumes

Basin	Proved			
	Developed			
	Producing Mm3	Non Producing Mm3	Undeveloped Mm3	Total Mm3
Cuyana	2,411	35	336	2,783
Golfo San Jorge	19,862	—	10,493	30,355
Neuquina	4,125	194	1,866	6,185
Noroeste	1,521	—	32	1,553
Total	**27,919**	**229**	**12,727**	**40,876**

Notes:

1. Hydrocarbon liquid volumes represent crude oil, condensate, gasoline and NGL estimated to be recovered during field separation and plant processing.
2. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

Natural Gas

Area	Proved			
	Developed			
	Producing MMm3	Non Producing MMm3	Undeveloped MMm3	Total MMm3
Cuyana	27	0	3	30
Golfo San Jorge	4,277	—	1,371	5,648
Neuquina	17,498	7	9,789	27,294
Noroeste	12,703	—	184	12,886
Total	**34,504**	**8**	**11,347**	**45,859**

Notes:

1. Natural gas volumes represent expected gas sales plus produced gas used for consumption.
2. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Appendix III
YPF Net Reserves per Basin

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Statement of Reserves Net to YPF per Basin
Certain Properties in Argentina
as of December 31, 2016

Liquid Hydrocarbon Volumes

Basin	Proved			
	Developed			
	Producing Mm3	Non Producing Mm3	Undeveloped Mm3	Total Mm3
Cuyana	2,411	35	336	2,783
Golfo San Jorge	19,331	—	10,391	29,722
Neuquina	3,758	194	1,855	5,807
Noroeste	552	—	17	569
Total	**26,052**	**229**	**12,599**	**38,881**

Notes:

1. YPF Net Reserves represent YPF's working interest volumes and therefore include volumes related to royalties payable to the relevant Argentine provinces, which according to historical treatment and reporting in YPF's 20-F filings with the SEC, are treated as financial obligations.
2. Hydrocarbon liquid volumes represent crude oil, condensate, gasoline and NGL estimated to be recovered during field separation and plant processing.
3. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Statement of YPF Net Reserves per Basin
Certain Properties in Argentina
as of December 31, 2016

Natural Gas

Area	Proved			
	Developed			
	Producing MMm3	Non Producing MMm3	Undeveloped MMm3	Total MMm3
Cuyana	27	0	3	30
Golfo San Jorge	4,267	—	1,371	5,638
Neuquina	11,664	7	5,572	17,243
Noroeste	4,519	—	97	4,616
Total	**20,477**	**8**	**7,043**	**27,528**

Notes:

1. YPF Net Reserves represent YPF's working interest volumes and therefore include volumes related to royalties payable to the relevant Argentine provinces, which according to historical treatment and reporting in YPF's 20-F filings with the SEC, are treated as financial obligations.
2. Natural gas volumes represent expected gas sales plus produced gas used for consumption.
3. Totals may not exactly equal the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Appendix IV
Hydrocarbon Prices

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Hydrocarbon Prices

Area	Crude Oil Condensate Gasoline (US$/Bbl)	Natural Gas US$/Mcf	NGL (US$/Bbl)
Acambuco	62.97	4.98	—
Aguaragüe	62.97	4.80	—
Ramos (PPE and YYE)	62.97	4.80	—
San Antonio Sur	62.97	4.78	—
Lindero Atravesado	65.13	8.11	—
Manantiales Behr Norte	53.58	5.40	—
Manantiales Behr Sur	53.58	5.40	—
Restinga Alí	53.58	—	—
Río Mayo	53.58	—	—
Zona Central—Bella Vista Este	53.58	—	—
Sarmiento No Operada	53.58	—	—
Barrancas	54.68	6.23	21.56
Cajón de los Caballos	—	—	—
Cerro Fortunoso	51.38	—	—
El Manzano	51.38	—	—
Estructura Cruz de Piedra-Lunlunta	54.68	6.23	—
L.Carrizal	54.68	6.23	—
LV-Cañada Dura	—	—	—
Llancanelo R	—	—	—
Mesa Verde	54.68	—	—
Ugarteche	54.68	—	—
Altiplanicie del Payún	—	—	—
Cerro Liupuca	64.00	—	—
Cerro Negro	64.00	—	—
Aguada de la Arena	65.13	7.35	—
La Ribera Bloque I	—	—	—
La Ribera Bloque II	—	—	—
Las Tacanas	—	—	—
Pampa de las Yeguas Bloque I	65.13	7.49	21.56
Aguada Toledo—Sierra Barrosa	65.13	5.39	21.56
Río Neuquén	64.55	8.26	—
Barranca de los Loros	65.55	—	—
Don Ruiz	65.13	—	—
Las Manadas	65.55	—	—
Loma Amarilla	65.55	—	—
Loma del Molle	—	—	—
Los Caldenes	65.55	2.68	—
Volcán Auca Mahuida	65.55	—	—
Barranca Baya	55.08	5.23	—
Seco León	55.08	5.44	—
Barranca Yankowsky	—	—	—
Cañadón Yatel	55.08	5.23	—
Lomas del Cuy	55.08	5.23	—
Los Monos	55.08	—	—
Los Perales	55.08	5.23	—
Ojo de Agua	—	—	—

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

Appendix V
YPF's Participating Interest in Each Area

Gaffney, Cline & Associates

YPF's Participant Interest in each Area

Area	WI (%)
MANANTIALES BEHR	100%
RESTINGA ALI	100%
RIO MAYO	100%
SARMIENTO	100%
ZONA CENTRAL-BELLA V.ESTE	50%
ACAMBUCO	23%
AGUARAGUE	53%
LINDERO ATRAVESADO	38%
RAMOS (PLUSPETROL ENERGY)	23%
RAMOS YPF (YPF + ASTRA)	28%
SAN ANTONIO SUR	53%
BARRANCAS	100%
CERRO FORTUNOSO	100%
EST.CRUZ PIEDRA-LUNLUNTA	100%
EL MANZANO 100%	100%
EL MANZANO 60%	60%
L.CARRIZAL	100%
MESA VERDE	100%
UGARTECHE	100%
CERRO LIUPUCA	100%
CERRO NEGRO	100%
AGUADA DE LA ARENA	80%
PAMPA DE LAS YEGUAS BLOQUE I	50%
AGUADA TOLEDO-SIERRA BARROSA	100%
RÍO NEUQUÉN	33%
BARRANCA DE LOS LOROS	100%
DON RUIZ	100%
LOMA AMARILLA	100%
LOS CALDENES	100%
LAS MANADAS	100%
VOLCAN AUCA MAHUIDA	100%
BARRANCA BAYA	100%
CAÑADON YATEL	100%
LOMAS DEL CUY	100%
LOS MONOS	100%
LOS PERALES	100%
SECO LEON	100%
CAJON DE LOS CABALLOS	60%
LV-CAÑADA DURA	70%
LLANCANELO R	100%
ALTIPLANICIE DEL PAYUN	100%
CERRO PARTIDO*	0%
LA RIBERA BLOQUE I	100%
LA RIBERA BLOQUE II	100%
LAS TACANAS	50%
MATA MORA*	0%
LOMA DEL MOLLE	50%
BARRANCA YANKOWSKY	98%
CERRO AVISPA*	0%

Notes:

The YPF's interest participation in the mentioned areas below, were transferred during 2016 to the following companies:

1. Working Interest in Palmar Largo was transferred to HIGH LUCK GROUP LTD SUC ARG
2. The YPF's participation in Corralera, Cerro Partido, Mata Mora and Cerro Avispa areas were transferred to GAS Y PETROLEO DEL NEUQUEN S.A.

Appendix VI
SEC Reserves Definitions

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)
MODERNIZATION OF OIL AND GAS REPORTING[1]

Oil and Gas Reserves Definitions and Reporting

(a) Definitions

(1) Acquisition of properties. Costs incurred to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire a property, including costs of lease bonuses and options to purchase or lease properties, the portion of costs applicable to minerals when land including mineral rights is purchased in fee, brokers' fees, recording fees, legal costs, and other costs incurred in acquiring properties.

(2) Analogous reservoir. Analogous reservoirs, as used in resources assessments, have similar rock and fluid properties, reservoir conditions (depth, temperature, and pressure) and drive mechanisms, but are typically at a more advanced stage of development than the reservoir of interest and thus may provide concepts to assist in the interpretation of more limited data and estimation of recovery. When used to support proved reserves, an "analogous reservoir" refers to a reservoir that shares the following characteristics with the reservoir of interest:

(i) Same geological formation (but not necessarily in pressure communication with the reservoir of interest);

(ii) Same environment of deposition;

(iii) Similar geological structure; and

(iv) Same drive mechanism.

Instruction to paragraph (a)(2): Reservoir properties must, in the aggregate, be no more favorable in the analog than in the reservoir of interest.

(3) Bitumen. Bitumen, sometimes referred to as natural bitumen, is petroleum in a solid or semi-solid state in natural deposits with a viscosity greater than 10,000 centipoise measured at original temperature in the deposit and atmospheric pressure, on a gas free basis. In its natural state it usually contains sulfur, metals, and other non-hydrocarbons.

(4) Condensate. Condensate is a mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in the gaseous phase at original reservoir temperature and pressure, but that, when produced, is in the liquid phase at surface pressure and temperature.

(5) Deterministic estimate. The method of estimating reserves or resources is called deterministic when a single value for each parameter (from the geoscience, engineering, or economic data) in the reserves calculation is used in the reserves estimation procedure.

(6) Developed oil and gas reserves. Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can be expected to be recovered:

(i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and

(ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well.

(7) Development costs. Costs incurred to obtain access to proved reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil and gas. More specifically, development costs, including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

1 Extracted from 17 CFR Parts 210, 211, 229, and 249 [Release Nos. 33-8995; 34-59192; FR-78; File No. S7-15-08] RIN 3235-AK00].

(i) Gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines, and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the proved reserves.

(ii) Drill and equip development wells, development-type stratigraphic test wells, and service wells, including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment, and the wellhead assembly.

(iii) Acquire, construct, and install production facilities such as lease flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices, and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and central utility and waste disposal systems.

(iv) Provide improved recovery systems.

(8) Development project. A development project is the means by which petroleum resources are brought to the status of economically producible. As examples, the development of a single reservoir or field, an incremental development in a producing field, or the integrated development of a group of several fields and associated facilities with a common ownership may constitute a development project.

(9) Development well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

(10) Economically producible. The term economically producible, as it relates to a resource, means a resource which generates revenue that exceeds, or is reasonably expected to exceed, the costs of the operation. The value of the products that generate revenue shall be determined at the terminal point of oil and gas producing activities as defined in paragraph (a)(16) of this section.

(11) Estimated ultimate recovery (EUR). Estimated ultimate recovery is the sum of reserves remaining as of a given date and cumulative production as of that date.

(12) Exploration costs. Costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects of containing oil and gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in pail as prospecting costs) and after acquiring the property. Principal types of exploration costs, which include depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

(i) Costs of topographical, geographical and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews, and others conducting those studies. Collectively, these are sometimes referred to as geological and geophysical or “G&G” costs.

(ii) Costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties, such as delay rentals, ad valorem taxes on properties, legal costs for title defense, and the maintenance of land and lease records.

(iii) Dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions.

(iv) Costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells.

(v) Costs of drilling exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells.

(13) Exploratory well. An exploratory well is a well drilled to find a new field or to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir. Generally, an exploratory well is any well that is not a development well, an extension well, a service well, or a stratigraphic test well as those items are defined in this section.

(14) Extension well. An extension well is a well drilled to extend the limits of a known reservoir.

(15) Field. An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both. Reservoirs that are associated by being in overlapping or adjacent fields may be treated as a single or common operational field. The geological terms "structural feature" and "stratigraphic condition" are intended to identify localized geological features as opposed to the broader terms of basins, trends, provinces, plays, areas-of-interest, etc.

(16) Oil and gas producing activities.

(i) Oil and gas producing activities include:

(A) The search for crude oil, including condensate and natural gas liquids, or natural gas ("oil and gas") in their natural states and original locations;

(B) The acquisition of property rights or properties for the purpose of further exploration or for the purpose of removing the oil or gas from such properties;

(C) The construction, drilling, and production activities necessary to retrieve oil and gas from their natural reservoirs, including the acquisition, construction, installation, and maintenance of field gathering and storage systems, such as:

(1) Lifting the oil and gas to the surface; and

(2) Gathering, treating, and field processing (as in the case of processing gas to extract liquid hydrocarbons); and

(D) Extraction of saleable hydrocarbons, in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, from oil sands, shale, coalbeds, or other nonrenewable natural resources which are intended to be upgraded into synthetic oil or gas, and activities undertaken with a view to such extraction.

Instruction 1 to paragraph (a)(16)(i): The oil and gas production function shall be regarded as ending at a "terminal point", which is the outlet valve on the lease or field storage tank. If unusual physical or operational circumstances exist, it may be appropriate to regard the terminal point for the production function as:

a. The first point at which oil, gas, or gas liquids, natural or synthetic, are delivered to a main pipeline, a common carrier, a refinery, or a marine terminal; and

b. In the case of natural resources that are intended to be upgraded into synthetic oil or gas, if those natural resources are delivered to a purchaser prior to upgrading, the first point at which the natural resources are delivered to a main pipeline, a common carrier, a refinery, a marine terminal, or a facility which upgrades such natural resources into synthetic oil or gas.

Instruction 2 to paragraph (a)(16)(i): For purposes of this paragraph (a)(16), the term saleable hydrocarbons means hydrocarbons that are saleable in the state in which the hydrocarbons are delivered.

(ii) Oil and gas producing activities do not include:

(A) Transporting, refining, or marketing oil and gas;

(B) Processing of produced oil, gas or natural resources that can be upgraded into synthetic oil or gas by a registrant that does not have the legal right to produce or a revenue interest in such production;

(C) Activities relating to the production of natural resources other than oil, gas, or natural resources from which synthetic oil and gas can be extracted; or

(D) Production of geothermal steam.

(17) Possible reserves. Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves.

(i) When deterministic methods are used, the total quantities ultimately recovered from a project have a low probability of exceeding proved plus probable plus possible reserves. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10% probability that the total quantities ultimately recovered will equal or exceed the proved plus probable plus possible reserves estimates.

(ii) Possible reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to probable reserves where data control and interpretations of available data are progressively less certain. Frequently, this will be in areas where geoscience and engineering data are unable to define clearly the area and vertical limits of commercial production from the reservoir by a defined project.

(iii) Possible reserves also include incremental quantities associated with a greater percentage recovery of the hydrocarbons in place than the recovery quantities assumed for probable reserves.

(iv) The proved plus probable and proved plus probable plus possible reserves estimates must be based on reasonable alternative technical and commercial interpretations within the reservoir or subject project that are clearly documented, including comparisons to results in successful similar projects.

(v) Possible reserves may be assigned where geoscience and engineering data identify directly adjacent portions of a reservoir within the same accumulation that may be separated from proved areas by faults with displacement less than formation thickness or other geological discontinuities and that have not been penetrated by a wellbore, and the registrant believes that such adjacent portions are in communication with the known (proved) reservoir. Possible reserves may be assigned to areas that are structurally higher or lower than the proved area if these areas are in communication with the proved reservoir.

(vi) Pursuant to paragraph (a)(22)(iii) of this section, where direct observation has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves should be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir above the HKO only if the higher contact can be established with reasonable certainty through reliable technology. Portions of the reservoir that do not meet this reasonable certainty criterion may be assigned as probable and possible oil or gas based on reservoir fluid properties and pressure gradient interpretations.

(18) Probable reserves. Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves but which, together with proved reserves, are as likely as not to be recovered.

(i) When deterministic methods are used, it is as likely as not that actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of estimated proved plus probable reserves. When probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the proved plus probable reserves estimates.

(ii) Probable reserves may be assigned to areas of a reservoir adjacent to proved reserves where data control or interpretations of available data are less certain, even if the interpreted reservoir continuity of structure or productivity does not meet the reasonable certainty criterion. Probable reserves may be assigned to areas that are structurally higher than the proved area if these areas are in communication with the proved reservoir.

(iii) Probable reserves estimates also include potential incremental quantities associated with a greater percentage recovery of the hydrocarbons in place than assumed for proved reserves.

(iv) See also guidelines in paragraphs (a)(17)(iv) and (a)(17)(vi) of this section.

(19) Probabilistic estimate. The method of estimation of reserves or resources is called probabilistic when the full range of values that could reasonably occur for each unknown parameter (from the geoscience and engineering data) is used to generate a full range of possible outcomes and their associated probabilities of occurrence.

(20) Production costs.

(i) Costs incurred to operate and maintain wells and related equipment and facilities, including depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of operating and maintaining those wells and related equipment and facilities, they become part of the cost of oil and gas produced. Examples of production costs (sometimes called lifting costs) are:

(A) Costs of labor to operate the wells and related equipment and facilities.

(B) Repairs and maintenance.

(C) Materials, supplies, arid fuel consumed and supplies utilized in operating the wells and related equipment and facilities.

(D) Property taxes and insurance applicable to proved properties and wells and related equipment and facilities.

(E) Severance taxes.

(ii) Some support equipment or facilities may serve two or more oil and gas producing activities and may also serve transportation, refining, and marketing activities. To the extent that the support equipment and facilities are used in oil and gas producing activities, their depreciation and applicable operating costs become exploration, development or production costs, as appropriate. Depreciation, depletion, and amortization of capitalized acquisition, exploration, and development costs are not production costs but also become part of the cost of oil and gas produced along with production (lifting) costs identified above.

(21) Proved area. The part of a property to which proved reserves have been specifically attributed.

(22) Proved oil and gas reserves. Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.

(i) The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes:

(A) The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and

(B) Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.

(ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty.

(iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty.

(iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when:

(A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and

(B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities.

(v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

(23) Proved properties. Properties with proved reserves.

(24) Reasonable certainty. If deterministic methods are used, reasonable certainty means a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. A high degree of confidence exists if the quantity is much more likely to be achieved than not, and, as changes due to increased availability of geoscience (geological, geophysical, and geochemical), engineering, and economic data are made to estimated ultimate recovery (EUR) with time, reasonably certain EUR is much more likely to increase or remain constant than to decrease.

(25) Reliable technology. Reliable technology is a grouping of one or more technologies (including computational methods) that has been field tested and has been demonstrated to provide reasonably certain results with consistency and repeatability in the formation being evaluated or in an analogous formation.

(26) Reserves. Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. In addition, there must exist, or there must be a reasonable expectation that there will exist, the legal right to produce or a revenue interest in the production, installed means of delivering oil and gas or related substances to market, and all permits and financing required to implement the project.

> Note to paragraph (a)(26): Reserves should not be assigned to adjacent reservoirs isolated by major, potentially sealing, faults until those reservoirs are penetrated and evaluated as economically producible. Reserves should not be assigned to areas that are clearly separated from a known accumulation by a non-productive reservoir (i.e., absence of reservoir, structurally low reservoir, or negative test results). Such areas may contain prospective resources (i.e., potentially recoverable resources from undiscovered accumulations).

(27) Reservoir. A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil and/or gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.

(28) Resources. Resources are quantities of oil and gas estimated to exist in naturally occurring accumulations. A portion of the resources may be estimated to be recoverable, and another portion may be considered to be unrecoverable. Resources include both discovered and undiscovered accumulations.

(29) Service well. A well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Specific purposes of service wells include gas injection, water injection, steam injection, air injection, salt-water disposal, water supply for injection, observation, or injection for in-situ combustion.

(30) Stratigraphic test well. A stratigraphic test well is a drilling effort, geologically directed, to obtain information pertaining to a specific geologic condition. Such wells customarily are drilled without the intent of being completed for hydrocarbon production. The classification also includes tests identified as core tests and all types of expendable holes related to hydrocarbon exploration. Stratigraphic tests are classified as “exploratory type” if not drilled in a known area or “development type” if drilled in a known area.

(31) Undeveloped oil and gas reserves. Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

(i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances.

(ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances, justify a longer time.

(iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

(32) Unproved properties. Properties with no proved reserves.

Appendix VII
Glossary

Glossary – Standard Oil Industry Terms and Abbreviations

%	Percentage
1H05	First half (6 months) of 2005 (example)
2Q06	Second quarter (3 months) of 2006 (example)
2D	Two dimensional
3D	Three dimensional
4D	Four dimensional
1P	Proved Reserves
2P	Proved plus Probable Reserves
3P	Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves
ABEX	Abandonment Expenditure
ACQ	Annual Contract Quantity
°API	Degrees API (American Petroleum Institute)
AAPG	American Association of Petroleum Geologists
AVO	Amplitude versus Offset
A$	Australian Dollars
B	Billion (10^9)
Bbl	Barrels
/Bbl	per barrel
BBbl	Billion Barrels
BHA	Bottom Hole Assembly
BHC	Bottom Hole Compensated
Bscf or Bcf	Billion standard cubic feet
Bscfd or Bcfd	Billion standard cubic feet per day
Bm^3	Billion cubic metres
bcpd	Barrels of condensate per day
BHP	Bottom Hole Pressure
blpd	Barrels of liquid per day
bpd	Barrels per day
boe	Barrels of oil equivalent @ xxx mcf/Bbl
boepd	Barrels of oil equivalent per day @ xxx mcf/Bbl
BOP	Blow Out Preventer
bopd	Barrels oil per day
bwpd	Barrels of water per day
BS&W	Bottom sediment and water
BTU	British Thermal Units
bwpd	Barrels water per day
CBM	Coal Bed Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
cm	centimetres
CMM	Coal Mine Methane
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
Cp	Centipoise (a measure of viscosity)
CSG	Coal Seam Gas
CT	Corporation Tax
D1BM	Design 1 Build Many
DCQ	Daily Contract Quantity
Deg C	Degrees Celsius
Deg F	Degrees Fahrenheit
DHI	Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator
DLIS	Digital Log Interchange Standard
DST	Drill Stem Test
DWT	Dead-weight ton
E&A	Exploration & Appraisal

Glossary – Standard Oil Industry Terms and Abbreviations

E&P	Exploration and Production
EBIT	Earnings before Interest and Tax
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation
ECS	Elemental Capture Spectroscopy
EI	Entitlement Interest
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELT	Economic Limit Test
EMV	Expected Monetary Value
EOR	Enhanced Oil Recovery
EUR	Estimated Ultimate Recovery
FDP	Field Development Plan
FEED	Front End Engineering and Design
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FSO	Floating Storage and Offloading
FWL	Free Water Level
ft	Foot/feet
Fx	Foreign Exchange Rate
g	gram
g/cc	grams per cubic centimetre
gal	gallon
gal/d	gallons per day
G&A	General and Administrative costs
GBP	Pounds Sterling
GCoS	Geological Chance of Success
GDT	Gas Down to
GIIP	Gas Initially In Place
GJ	Gigajoules (one billion Joules)
GOC	Gas Oil Contact
GOR	Gas Oil Ratio
GRV	Gross Rock Volumes
GTL	Gas to Liquids
GWC	Gas water contact
HDT	Hydrocarbons Down to
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSFO	High Sulphur Fuel Oil
HUT	Hydrocarbons up to
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulphide
IOR	Improved Oil Recovery
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
J	Joule (Metric measurement of energy) I kilojoule = 0.9478 BTU)
k	Permeability
KB	Kelly Bushing
KJ	Kilojoules (one Thousand Joules)
kl	Kilolitres
km	Kilometres
km^2	Square kilometres
kPa	Thousands of Pascals (measurement of pressure)
KW	Kilowatt
KWh	Kilowatt hour
LAS	Log ASCII Standard
LKG	Lowest Known Gas
LKH	Lowest Known Hydrocarbons
LKO	Lowest Known Oil
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LoF	Life of Field
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTI	Lost Time Injury

Glossary – Standard Oil Industry Terms and Abbreviations

LWD	Logging while drilling
m	Metres
M	Thousand
m^3	Cubic metres
Mcf or Mscf	Thousand standard cubic feet
MCM	Management Committee Meeting
MMcf or MMscf	Million standard cubic feet
m^3/d	Cubic metres per day
mD	Measure of Permeability in millidarcies
MD	Measured Depth
MDT	Modular Dynamic Tester
Mean	Arithmetic average of a set of numbers
Median	Middle value in a set of values
MFT	Multi Formation Tester
mg/l	milligrams per litre
MJ	Megajoules (One Million Joules)
Mm^3	Thousand Cubic metres
Mm^3/d	Thousand Cubic metres per day
MM	Million
MMm^3	Million Cubic metres
MMm^3/d	Million Cubic metres per day
MMBbl	Millions of barrels
MMBTU	Millions of British Thermal Units
Mode	Value that exists most frequently in a set of values = most likely
Mscfd	Thousand standard cubic feet per day
MMscfd	Million standard cubic feet per day
MW	Megawatt
MWD	Measuring While Drilling
MWh	Megawatt hour
mya	Million years ago
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
N_2	Nitrogen
NTG	Net/Gross Ratio
NPV	Net Present Value
OBM	Oil Based Mud
OCM	Operating Committee Meeting
ODT	Oil-Down-To
OGIP	Original Gas in Place
OIIP	Oil Initially In Place
OOIP	Original Oil in Place
OPEX	Operating Expenditure
OWC	Oil Water Contact
p.a.	Per annum
Pa	Pascals (metric measurement of pressure)
P&A	Plugged and Abandoned
PDP	Proved Developed Producing
Phie	effective porosity
PI	Productivity Index
PIIP	Petroleum Initially In Place
PJ	Petajoules (10^{15} Joules)
PSDM	Post Stack Depth Migration
psi	Pounds per square inch
psia	Pounds per square inch absolute
psig	Pounds per square inch gauge
PUD	Proved Undeveloped
PVT	Pressure, Volume and Temperature

Glossary – Standard Oil Industry Terms and Abbreviations

P10	10% Probability
P50	50% Probability
P90	90% Probability
RF	Recovery factor
RFT	Repeat Formation Tester
RT	Rotary Table
R/P	Reserve to Production
R_w	Resistivity of water
SCAL	Special core analysis
cf or scf	Standard Cubic Feet
cfd or scfd	Standard Cubic Feet per day
scf/ton	Standard cubic foot per ton
SL	Straight line (for depreciation)
s_o	Oil Saturation
SPM	Single Point Mooring
SPE	Society of Petroleum Engineers
SPEE	Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers
SPS	Subsea Production System
SS	Subsea
stb	Stock tank barrel
STOIIP	Stock tank oil initially in place
Swi	irreducible water saturation
s_w	Water Saturation
T	Tonnes
TD	Total Depth
Te	Tonnes equivalent
THP	Tubing Head Pressure
TJ	Terajoules (10^{12} Joules)
Tscf or Tcf	Trillion standard cubic feet
TCM	Technical Committee Meeting
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOP	Take or Pay
Tpd	Tonnes per day
TVD	True Vertical Depth
TVDss	True Vertical Depth Subsea
UFR	Umbilical Flow Lines and Risers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
US$	United States dollar
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier
Vsh	shale volume
VSP	Vertical Seismic Profiling
WC	Water Cut
WI	Working Interest
WPC	World Petroleum Council
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
wt%	Weight percent

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of May, 2017

Commission File Number: 001-12102

YPF Sociedad Anónima

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes ☐ No ☒

YPF Sociedád Anonima

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In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV").
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
AESA	Subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A.
Annual consolidated financial statements	Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016
Associate	Company over which YPF has significant influence as provided for in IAS 28
BONAR	Argentine public bonds
CDS	Associate Central Dock Sud S.A.
CGU	Cash-Generating Units
CIMSA	Subsidiary Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.
CNV	Argentine Securities Commission
Condensed interim consolidated financial statements	Condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2017
Eleran	Subsidiary Eleran Inversiones 2011 S.A.U.
ENARGAS	Argentine National Gas Regulatory Authority
FACPCE	Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences
Group	YPF and its subsidiaries
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IDS	Associate Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
Joint venture	Company jointly owned by YPF as provided for in IAS 28
JO	Joint operation
LGS	Argentine General Corporations Law No. 19,550 (T.O. 1984), as amended
MEGA	Joint venture Compañía Mega S.A.
Metroenergía	Subsidiary Metroenergía S.A.
Metrogas	Subsidiary Metrogas S.A.
MINEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Oldelval	Associate Oleoductos del Valle S.A.
OPESSA	Subsidiary Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.
OTA	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.
OTC	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A.
Profertil	Joint Venture Profertil S.A.
Refinor	Joint Venture Refinería del Norte S.A.
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Subsidiary	Company controlled by YPF in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10
Termap	Associate Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.
US$	U.S. dollar
US$/Bbl	U.S. dollar per barrel
Y-GEN I	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica S.R.L.
Y-GEN II	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L.
YPF Brasil	Subsidiary YPF Brasil Comércio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda.
YPF Chile	Subsidiary YPF Chile S.A.
YPF EE	Subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.
YPF Gas	Associate YPF Gas S.A.
YPF Holdings	Subsidiary YPF Holdings, Inc.
YPF International	Subsidiary YPF International S.A.
YPF or the Company	YPF Sociedad Anónima

YPF SP	Subsidiary YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.
YTEC	Subsidiary YPF Tecnología S.A.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

LEGAL INFORMATION

Legal address

Macacha Güemes 515 – Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fiscal year number 41

Beginning on January 1, 2017

Principal business of the Company:

The Company's purpose shall be to perform, on its own, through third parties or in association with third parties, the exploration, development and production of oil, natural gas and other minerals and refining, marketing and distribution of oil and petroleum products and direct and indirect petroleum derivatives, including petrochemicals, chemicals, including those derived from hydrocarbons, and non-fossil fuels, biofuels and their components, as well as production of electric power from hydrocarbons, through which it may manufacture, use, purchase, sell, exchange, import or export them. It shall also be the Company's purpose to render, on its own, through a subsidiary or in association with third parties, telecommunications services in all forms and modalities authorized by the legislation in force after applying for the relevant licenses as required by the regulatory framework, as well as the production, industrialization, processing, commercialization, conditioning, transportation and stockpiling of grains and products derived from grains, as well as any other activity complementary to its industrial and commercial business or any activity which may be necessary to attain its object. In order to fulfill these objectives, the Company may set up, become associated with or have an interest in any public or private entity domiciled in the country or abroad, within the limits set forth in the Bylaws.

Filing with the Public Registry

Bylaws filed on February 5, 1991 under No. 404, Book 108, Volume "A", Sociedades Anónimas, with the Public Registry of Buenos Aires City, in charge of the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*); and Bylaws in substitution of previous Bylaws, filed on June 15, 1993, under No. 5109, Book 113, Volume "A", Sociedades Anónimas, with the above mentioned Registry.

Duration of the Company

Through June 15, 2093.

Last amendment to the Bylaws

April 29, 2016 registered with the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*) on December 21, 2016 under No. 25,244, Book 82 of Corporations.

Optional Statutory Regime related to Compulsory Tender Offer provided by Decree No. 677/2001 art. 24

Not incorporated (modified by Law No. 26,831).

Capital structure

393,312,793 shares of common stock, Argentine pesos 10 par value and 1 vote per share.

Subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing

3,933,127,930

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND DECEMBER 31, 2016
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	Notes	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS			
Noncurrent Assets			
Intangible assets	8	8,045	8,114
Property, plant and equipment	9	297,613	308,014
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	5,591	5,488
Deferred income tax assets, net	16	362	564
Other receivables	12	1,887	3,909
Trade receivables	13	128	87
Investment in financial assets	7	7,315	7,737
Total noncurrent assets		**320,941**	**333,913**
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	21,032	21,820
Other receivables	12	10,161	13,456
Trade receivables	13	31,919	33,645
Investment in financial assets	7	7,532	7,548
Cash and cash equivalents	14	11,424	10,757
Total current assets		**82,068**	**87,226**
TOTAL ASSETS		**403,009**	**421,139**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' contributions		10,429	10,403
Reserves, other comprehensive income and retained earnings		104,734	108,352
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		**115,163**	**118,755**
Non-controlling interest		73	(94)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**115,236**	**118,661**
LIABILITIES			
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Provisions	15	50,317	47,358
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	16	39,360	42,465
Taxes payable		262	98
Loans	17	123,532	127,568
Other liabilities	18	319	336
Accounts payable	19	1,747	2,187
Total noncurrent liabilities		**215,537**	**220,012**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	15	1,772	1,994
Income tax liability		213	176
Taxes payable		6,391	4,440
Salaries and social security		2,440	3,094
Loans	17	22,756	26,777
Other liabilities	18	466	4,390
Accounts payable	19	38,198	41,595
Total current liabilities		**72,236**	**82,466**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**287,773**	**302,478**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**403,009**	**421,139**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017	2016
Revenues	20	57,003	46,934
Cost	21	(45,798)	(40,131)
Gross profit		**11,205**	**6,803**
Selling expenses	22	(3,887)	(3,045)
Administrative expenses	22	(1,790)	(1,486)
Exploration expenses	22	(593)	(454)
Other operating results, net	23	(424)	(200)
Operating income		**4,511**	**1,618**
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	10	22	97
Financial income	24	1,612	9,121
Financial loss	24	(8,848)	(5,480)
Other financial results	24	75	377
Financial results, net	24	**(7,161)**	**4,018**
Net (loss) income before income tax		**(2,628)**	**5,733**
Income tax	16	2,820	(4,878)
Net income for the period		**192**	**855**
Net income for the period attributable to:			
- Shareholders of the parent company		25	996
- Non-controlling interest		167	(141)
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the parent company basic and diluted	27	0.06	2.54
Other comprehensive income			
Translation differences from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (1)		159	(535)
Translation differences from YPF (2)		(3,802)	15,942
Total other comprehensive income for the period (3)		**(3,643)**	**15,407**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(3,451)**	**16,262**

(1) Will be reversed to net income at the moment of the sale of the investment or full or partial reimbursement of the capital.
(2) Will not be reversed to net income.
(3) Entirely assigned to the parent company's shareholders.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017						
	Shareholders' contributions						
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Sh
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,923	6,085	10	16	61	(152)	
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[3]	—	—	—	—	26	—	
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [2]	—	—	—	—	(1)	1	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balances at the end of the period	3,923	6,085	10	16	86	(151)	

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017							
	Reserves							Equity
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareho of the pa compa
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	24,904	490	3,648	105,529	(28,231)	118
Accrual of share-based benefit plans [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Settlement of share-based benefit plans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(3,643)	—	(3
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Balances at the end of the period	2,007	5	24,904	490	3,648	101,886[1]	(28,206)	115

(1) Includes 105,532 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF S.A. and (3,646) correspondin translation of the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies oth detailed in Note 2.b.1. to the annual consolidated financial statements.
(2) Net of employees' income tax withholding related to the share-based benefit plans.
(3) See Note 33.

MIGU

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016 (Cont.)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016						
	Shareholders' contributions						
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Sh
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	67	(277)	
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[2]	—	—	—	—	40	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balances at the end of the period	3,922	6,083	11	18	107	(277)	

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016							
	Reserves							Equity
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholder of the paren company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	21,264	440	3,648	78,115	4,585	120,41
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	15,407	—	15,40
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	996	99
Balances at the end of the period	2,007	5	21,264	440	3,648	93,522[1]	5,581	136,85

(1) Includes 96,924 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF and (3,402) corresponding to th
the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U.S
2.b.1. to the annual consolidated financial statements.
(2) See Note 33.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGU

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	192	855
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Income from equity interest in associates and joint ventures	(22)	(97)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,764	10,534
Amortization of intangible assets	181	153
Consumption of materials and retirement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	869	1,183
Charge on income tax	(2,820)	4,878
Net increase in provisions	1,671	1,092
Exchange differences, interest and other (1)	6,369	(4,666)
Share-based benefit plan	26	40
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	1,894	(7,966)
Other receivables	3,175	4,518
Inventories	111	1,089
Accounts payable	1,145	778
Taxes payables	2,119	(760)
Salaries and social security	(651)	(419)
Other liabilities	(950)	100
Decrease in provisions due to payment/use	(273)	(354)
Dividends received	95	—
Proceeds from collection of lost profit insurance	—	607
Income tax payments	(245)	(740)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	24,650	10,825
Investing activities:(2)		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(14,574)	(17,303)
Contributions and acquisitions of interests in associates and joint ventures	(272)	—
Investments in financial assets	(3)	(13)
Proceeds from collection of damaged property's insurance	—	355
Interests received from financial assets	8	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(14,841)	(16,961)
Financing activities:(2)		
Payments of loans	(8,393)	(17,179)
Payments of interest	(5,369)	(3,515)
Proceeds from loans	4,769	36,603
Contributions of non-controlling interests	—	50
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(8,993)	15,959
Translation differences provided by cash and cash equivalents	(149)	953
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	667	10,776
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	10,757	15,387
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	11,424	26,163
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	667	10,776

(1) Does not include exchange differences generated by cash and cash equivalents, which are disclosed separately in this statement.
(2) The main investing and financing transactions that have not affected cash and cash equivalents correspond to:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and concession extension easements not paid	4,204	4,482
Capital contributions in joint ventures	10	—

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos, except shares and per share amounts expressed in Argentine Pesos, and as otherwise indicated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP

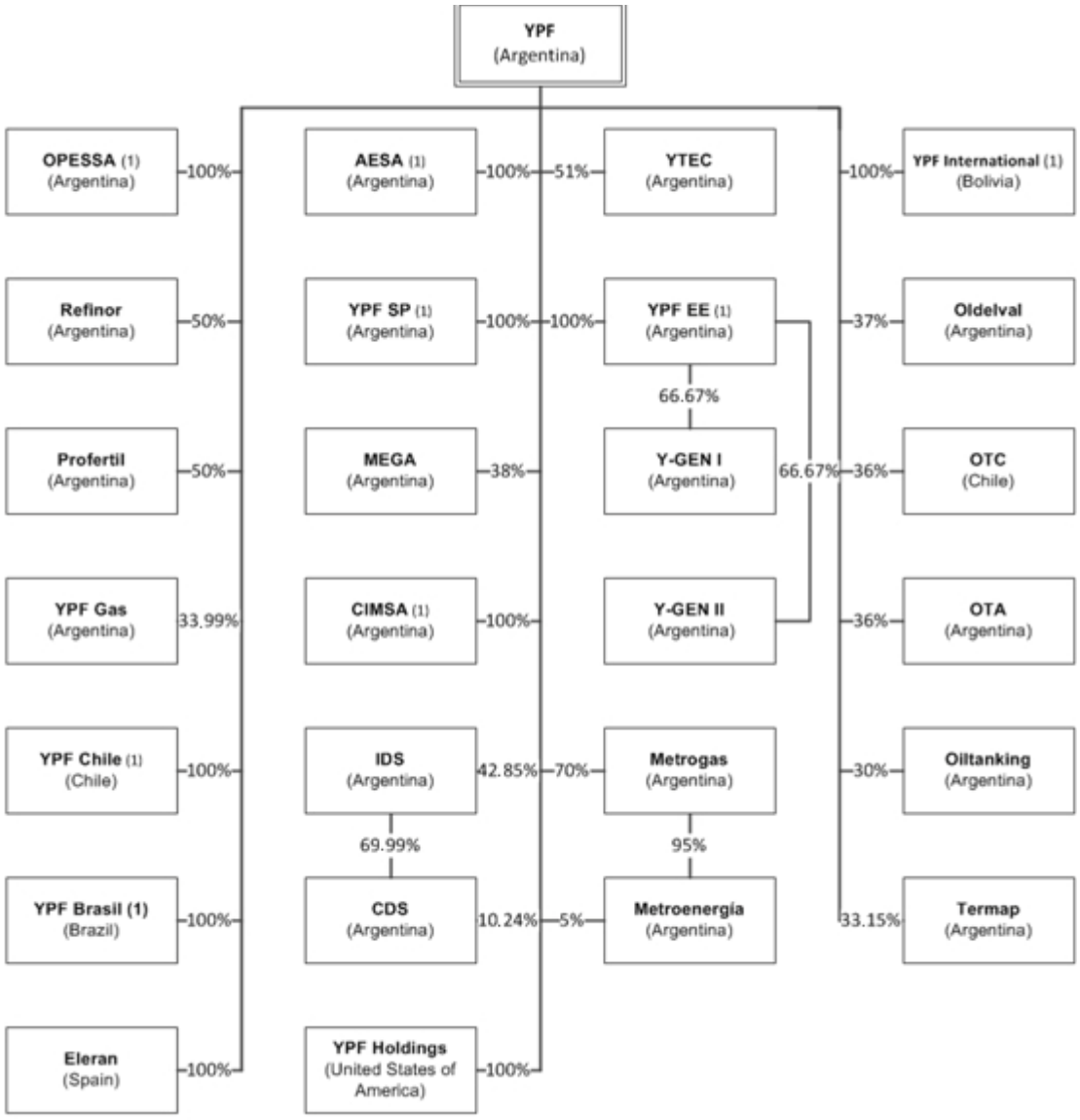
General information

YPF Sociedad Anónima is a *sociedad anónima* (stock corporation) incorporated under the laws in force in the Argentine Republic, with a registered office at Macacha Güemes 515, in the City of Buenos Aires.

YPF and its subsidiaries form the leading energy group in Argentina, which operates a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic Upstream and Downstream segments.

Structure and organization of the economic group

The following chart shows the organizational structure, including the main companies of the Group, as of March 31, 2017:



(1) Held directly and indirectly.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP (Cont.)

Organization of the business

As of March 31, 2017, the Group carries out its transactions and operations in accordance with the following structure:

- Upstream;
- Gas and Power;
- Downstream;
- Central administration and others, which covers the remaining activities not included in the previous categories.

Activities covered by each business segment are detailed in Note 6.

Almost all operations, properties and clients are located in Argentina. However, the Group holds equity interests in one exploratory area in Chile. The Group also sells lubricants and derivatives in Brazil and Chile.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.a) Basis of preparation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of YPF and its subsidiaries for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, are presented in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". The adoption of the IFRS, as issued by the IASB, was determined by the Technical Resolution No. 26 (ordered text) issued by FACPCE and CNV regulations.

Also, some additional information required by the LGS and/or regulations of the CNV was included. Such information is contained in the Notes to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements only to comply with regulatory requirements.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2016 prepared in accordance with IFRS.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors' meeting and authorized to be issued on May 9, 2017.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements corresponding to the three-month period ended on March 31, 2017 are unaudited. The Company's Management believes they have included all necessary adjustments to reasonably present the results of each period on a basis consistent with the annual consolidated financial statements. Income for the three-month period ended on March 31, 2017 does not necessarily reflect the proportion of the Group's full-year income.

2.b) Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements, except for the valuation policy for Income Tax detailed in Note 16. The most significant accounting policies are described in Note 2.b) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

Functional and reporting currency

As mentioned in Note 2.b.1. to the annual consolidated financial statements, YPF has defined the U.S. dollar as its functional currency. In addition, according to CNV Resolution No. 562, YPF must present its financial statements in Argentine pesos.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

2.c) Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements at a certain date requires Management to make estimates and assessments affecting the amount of assets and liabilities recorded, contingent assets and liabilities disclosed at such date, as well as income and expenses recorded during the period. Actual future results might differ from the estimates and assessments made as of the date of preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

In preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, significant estimates and judgments made by Management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the main sources of uncertainty were consistent with those applied by the Group in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements, which are disclosed in Note 2.c) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

2.d) Comparative information

Amounts and other information corresponding to the year ended on December 31, 2016 and to the three-month period ended on March 31, 2016 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements and are intended to be read only in relation to these financial statements.

3. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

Historically, the Group's results have been subject to seasonal fluctuations during the year, particularly as a result of the increase in natural gas sales during the winter. After the 2002 devaluation of the Argentine peso, and as a consequence of the natural gas price freeze imposed by the Argentine government, the use of natural gas has been diversified, generating an increase in demand throughout the entire year. However, sales of natural gas are still typically higher in the winter for the residential sector of the Argentine domestic market, which has lower prices than other sectors of the Argentine market. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the "Additional Injection Stimulus Program" (see Note 30.h) to the annual consolidated financial statements), gas producing companies were invited to file with the MINEM before June 30, 2013 projects to increase natural gas injection, in order to receive an increased price of US$ 7.50/MMBTU for all additional natural gas injected. These projects shall comply with the minimum requirements established in the aforementioned Program, and will be subject to approval by the MINEM, including a maximum term of five years, renewable at the request of the beneficiary, upon the decision of the MINEM. If the beneficiary company does not reach the committed production increase in a given month, it will have to make up for such volumes not produced. The natural gas pricing program was incorporated into the Hydrocarbons Law, as modified by Law No. 27,007.

In view of the foregoing, seasonality of the Group operations is not significant.

4. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, there have been no significant acquisitions or dispositions.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group’s activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group maintains an organizational structure and systems that allow for the identification, measurement and control of the risks to which it is exposed.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures on financial risk management; therefore, they should be read in conjunction with the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the risk management or risk management policies applied by the Group since the last year end. See Note 4 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The different segments in which the Group is organized take into consideration the different activities from which the Group obtains income and incurs expenses. The aforementioned organizational structure is based on the way in which the highest authority in the decision-making process analyzes the main financial and operating magnitudes while making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment also considering the Group’s business strategy.

Upstream

The Upstream segment carries out all activities related to the oil and natural gas exploration, development and production.

It obtains its revenues from (i) the sale of produced oil to the Downstream segment and, marginally, from its sale to third parties; and (ii) the sale of produced gas to the Gas and Power segment, which includes the receipt of incentives from the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program.

Gas and Power

On March 15, 2016, the Gas and Power Executive Vice-presidency was created, and during the previous fiscal year, the complete scope of management of this new business unit was determined.

The Gas and Power segment obtains its income from the development of activities related to: (i) the natural gas commercialization to third parties and the Downstream segment, (ii) the commercial and technical operation of LNG regasification terminals in Bahía Blanca and Escobar, by hiring two regasification vessels, (iii) the natural gas distribution, and (iv) the generation of conventional and renewable electricity,

In addition to the proceeds derived from the sale of natural gas to third parties and the intersegment, which is then recognized as a “purchase” to the Upstream segment, Gas and Power accrues a fee in its favor with the Upstream segment to carry out such commercialization.

The Gas and Power Executive Vice-presidency assumed, as of 2017, all responsibility for the administration and management of collections related to the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program, and therefore began to record revenues derived from sales in the segment, to later be transferred to the Upstream segment as an intersegment operation.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

Downstream

The Downstream segment develops activities related to: (i) oil refining and petrochemical production, (ii) commercialization of refined and petrochemical products obtained from such processes, (iii) logistics related to the transportation of oil and gas to refineries and the transportation and distribution of refined and petrochemical products to be marketed in the different sales channels.

It obtains its income from the marketing mentioned in item (ii) above, which is developed through the Retail, Industry, Agro, LPG, Chemicals and Lubricants and Specialties businesses.

It incurs in all expenses related to the aforementioned activities, including the oil purchase from the Upstream segment and third parties and the natural gas to be consumed in the refinery and petrochemical industrial complexes from the Gas and Power segment.

Central Administration and Others

It covers other activities, not falling into the aforementioned categories, mainly including corporate administrative expenses and assets and construction activities.

Sales between business segments were made at internal transfer prices established by the Group, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Operating income and assets for each segment have been determined after consolidation adjustments.

As required by IFRS 8, comparative information has been given retroactive effect by the creation of the new segment.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

	Upstream	Gas and Power	Downstream	Central Administration and Others	Consolidation Adjustments[1]	Total
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017						
Revenues from sales	155	12,755	43,978	714	(599)	57,003
Revenues from intersegment sales	27,622	990	202	1,566	(30,380)	—
Revenues	27,777	13,745	44,180	2,280	(30,979)	57,003
Operating income (loss)	899	558	4,364	(1,006)	(304)	4,511
Income (loss) from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	—	56	(34)	—	—	22
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,935	65	1,569	195	—	11,764
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9,448	943	1,279	280	—	11,950
Assets	210,579	36,553	123,151	34,090	(1,364)	403,009
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016						
Revenues from sales	5,897	4,750	35,750	537	—	46,934
Revenues from intersegment sales	23,433	706	210	1,661	(26,010)	—
Revenues	29,330	5,456	35,960	2,198	(26,010)	46,934
Operating income (loss)	4,441	4	(798)	(526)	(1,503)	1,618
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	—	66	31	—	—	97
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,096	88	1,202	148	—	10,534
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12,255	457	1,634	395	—	14,741
As of December 31, 2016						
Assets	236,173	25,866	125,536	34,739	(1,175)	421,139

(1) Corresponds to the elimination of income among segments of the YPF Group.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements are described in Note 6 to the annual consolidated financial statements

The tables below show the Group's financial assets measured at fair value as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and their allocation to their fair value hierarchies:

	As of March 31, 2017			
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	113	—	—	113
- Government securities	14,734[(1)]	—	—	14,734
	14,847	—	—	14,847
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Mutual funds	5,333	—	—	5,333
	5,333	—	—	5,333
	20,180	—	—	20,180

	As of December 31, 2016			
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	53	—	—	53
- Government securities	15,232[(1)]	—	—	15,232
	15,285	—	—	15,285
Cash and cash equivalents:	2,808	—	—	2,808
- Mutual funds	2,808	—	—	2,808
	18,093	—	—	18,093

(1) As of March 31, 2017, 7,315 has been classified as noncurrent and 7,419 as current. As of December 31, 2016, 7,737 has been classified as noncurrent and 7,495 as current.

The Group has no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value estimates

From December 31, 2016 until March 31, 2017, there have been no significant changes in the commercial or economic circumstances affecting the fair value of the Group's assets and financial liabilities, whether measured at fair value or amortized cost.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, there were no transfers between the different hierarchies used to determine the fair value of the Group's financial instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of loans, considering unadjusted listed prices (Level 1) for Negotiable Obligations and interest rates offered to the Group (Level 3) in connection with the remaining financial loans, amounted to 153,163 and 157,133 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The fair value of the following financial assets and financial liabilities do not differ significantly from their book value:

- Other receivable

- Trade receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Accounts payable
- Other liabilities

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the Group's intangible assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Service concession	Exploration rights	Other intangibles	Total
Cost	9,527	2,990	4,260	16,777
Accumulated amortization	5,553	155	3,710	9,418
Balances as of December 31, 2015	3,974	2,835	550	7,359
Cost				
Increases	642	75	171	888
Translation effect	2,127	612	936	3,675
Decreases and reclassifications	(547)	(584)	127	(1,004)
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	437	—	280	717
Translation effect	1,245	—	848	2,093
Decreases and reclassifications	—	(6)	—	(6)
Cost	11,749	3,093	5,494	20,336
Accumulated amortization	7,235	149	4,838	12,222
Balances as of December 31, 2016	4,514	2,944	656	8,114
Cost				
Increases	156	—	54	210
Translation effect	(373)	(93)	(172)	(638)
Decreases and reclassifications	—	—	173	173
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	130	—	51	181
Translation effect	(227)	—	(157)	(384)
Decreases and reclassifications	—	—	17	17
Cost	11,532	3,000	5,549	20,081
Accumulated amortization	7,138	149	4,749	12,036
Balances as of March 31, 2017	4,394	2,851	800	8,045

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	March 31, 2017	Decemb
Net book value of property, plant and equipment	332,016	
Provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment	(1,401)	
Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment	(33,002)	
	297,613	

Changes in Group's property, plant and equipment for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31,

	Land and buildings	Mineral property, wells and related equipment	Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	Transportation equipment	Materials and equipment in warehouse	Drilling and work in progress	Exploratory drilling in progress	Furniture, fixtures and installations	Selling equipment	Infrastructu for natura gas distributio
Cost	13,949	458,066	69,429	3,650	13,478	76,803	3,647	5,603	10,778	2,9
Accumulated depreciation	5,920	324,922	41,138	2,392	—	—	—	4,699	6,921	1,1
Balances as of December 31, 2015	8,029	133,144	28,291	1,258	13,478	76,803	3,647	904	3,857	1,7
Cost										
Increases	140	3,831	1	3	6,968	52,610	1,392	25	—	-
Translation effect	2,975	104,086	16,601	802	2,494	14,602	626	1,260	2,430	-
Decreases and reclassifications	1,365	59,645	26,529	1,096	(8,701)	(91,342)	(3,687)	1,201	1,138	2
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	360	40,729	4,312	414	—	—	—	668	642	
Translation effect	1,257	73,288	9,288	516	—	—	—	1,052	1,558	-
Decreases and reclassifications	(40)	(6,937)	(3)	(37)	—	—	—	(18)	(2)	
Cost	18,429	625,628	112,560	5,551	14,239	52,673	1,978	8,089	14,346	3,1
Accumulated depreciation	7,497	432,002	54,735	3,285	—	—	—	6,401	9,119	1,3
Balances as of December 31, 2016	10,932	193,626[1]	57,825	2,266	14,239	52,673	1,978	1,688	5,227	1,8
Cost										
Increases	35	353	—	54	1,397	9,259	751	6	—	-
Translation effect	(546)	(19,881)	(3,519)	(170)	(412)	(1,617)	(90)	(250)	(459)	-
Decreases and reclassifications	16	5,439	(987)	107	(1,360)	(5,990)	(328)	41	197	
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	121	11,985	1,232	173	—	—	—	124	185	
Translation effect	(230)	(13,771)	(1,714)	(101)	—	—	—	(201)	(290)	-

Decreases and reclassifications	—	(942)	(923)	—	—	—	—	35	(7)	-
Cost	17,934	611,539	108,054	5,542	13,864	54,325	2,311	7,886	14,084	3,2
Accumulated depreciation	7,388	429,274	53,330	3,357	—	—	—	6,359	9,007	1,3
Balances as of March 31, 2017	10,546	182,265[1]	54,724	2,185	13,864	54,325	2,311[2]	1,527	5,077	1,9

(1) Includes 9,395 and 9,147 of mineral property as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(2) As of March 31, 2017, there are 35 exploratory wells in progress. During period ended on such date, 7 wells were drilled, 5 wells were charged to exploratory expe properties which are included in the account Mineral property, wells and related equipment.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

The Group capitalizes the financial cost as part of the cost of the assets. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the rate of capitalization was 12.54% and 12.38%, respectively, and the amount capitalized amounted to 204 and 302, respectively, for the periods mentioned above.

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of year	1,380	762
Increase charged to expenses	1	—
Amounts incurred due to utilization	(4)	—
Transfers and other movements	68	—
Translation differences	(44)	98
Amount at end of period	1,401	860

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment for three-month periods ended on March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of year	36,285	2,455
Depreciation[(1)]	(2,167)	(153)
Translation differences	(1,116)	313
Amount at end of period	33,002	2,615

(1) Included in "Depreciation of property, plant and equipment" in Note 22.

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Group does not participate in subsidiaries with a significant non-controlling interest. Furthermore, no investments in associates or joint ventures are deemed individually material.

The following table shows the value of the investments in associates and joint ventures at an aggregate level, considering that none of the individual companies is material, as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Amount of investments in associates	1,360	1,478
Amount of investments in joint ventures	4,243	4,022
Provision for impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	(12)	(12)
	5,591	5,488
Disclosed in investments in associates and joint ventures	5,591	5,488

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The main movements during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, which affected the value of the aforementioned investments, correspond to:

	2017	2016
Amount at the beginning of year	5,488	4,372
Acquisitions and contributions	282	—
Income on investments in associates and joint ventures	22	97
Translation differences	(106)	370
Distributed dividends	(95)	—
Amount at the end of period	5,591	4,839

The following table shows the principal amounts of the results of the investments in associates and joint ventures of the Group, calculated according to the equity value therein, for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. The Group has adjusted, if applicable, the values reported by these companies to adapt them to the accounting criteria used by the Group for the valuation equity method in the aforementioned dates:

	Associates		Joint ventures	
	For the three-month periods ended March 31,		For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	(18)	91	40	6
Other comprehensive income	(7)	19	(99)	351
Comprehensive income for the period	(25)	110	(59)	357

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10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows information of the subsidiaries:

	Information of the issuer							
	Description of the Securities						Last Financial Availa	
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital stock	N
Subsidiaries:[9]								
YPF International S.A.[7]	Common	Bs. 100	66,897	Investment	La Plata Street 19, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, República de Bolivia	03-31-17	15	
YPF Holdings Inc.[7]	Common	US$ 0.01	810,614	Investment and finance	10333 Richmond Avenue I, Suite 1050, TX, U.S.A.	03-31-17	12,668	
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	Common	$ 1	163,701,747	Commercial management of YPF's gas stations	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	164	
A-Evangelista S.A.	Common	$ 1	307,095,088	Engineering and construction services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	307	
YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.	Common	$ 1	50,000	Wells perforation and/or reparation services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	— [8]	
Metrogas S.A.	Common	$ 1	398,419,700	Providing the public service of natural gas distribution	Gregorio Aráoz de Lamadrid 1360, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	03-31-17	569	
YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.	Common	$ 1	30,006,540	Exploration, development, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, and generation, transportation and marketing of electric power	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	30	
YPF Chile S.A.[7]	Common	—	50,968,649	Lubricants and aviation fuels trading and hydrocarbons research and exploration	Villarica 322; Módulo B1, Qilicura, Santiago	03-31-17	700	
YPF Tecnología S.A.	Common	$ 1	234,291,000	Investigation, development, production and marketing of technologies, knowledge, goods and services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	459	
YPF Europe B.V.[7]	Common	US$ 0.01	15,660,437,309	Investment and finance	Prins Bernardplein 200, 1097 JB, Amsterdam, Holanda	12-31-16	— [8]	
YSUR Inversora S.A.U.[10]	—	—	—	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	2,657	
YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U.[10]	—	—	—	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	230	

YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A. [10]	—		—	—	Exploration, extraction, exploitation, storage, transportation, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, as well as other operations related thereto	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	634
Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.	Common	$	1	17,043,060	Exploration, exploitation, processing, management, storage and transport of all types of minerals; assembly, construction and operation of facilities and structures and processing of products related to mining	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	17

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10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows the investments in associates and joint ventures:

	03-31-2017									
	Description of the Securities					Information of the issuer				
								Last Financial Statemen Available		
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book value (3)	Cost (2)	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital stock	Net profit (loss)
Joint ventures:										
Compañía Mega S.A.(7) (6)	Common	$ 1	244,246,140	1,262	—	Separation, fractionation and transportation of natural gas liquids	San Martín 344, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	643	1,088
Profertil S.A.(7)	Common	$ 1	391,291,320	1,837	—	Production and marketing of fertilizers	Alicia Moreau de Justo 740, P. 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	783	600
Refinería del Norte S.A.	Common	$ 1	45,803,655	431	—	Refining	Maipú 1, P. 2º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	92	(12)
				3,530	—					
Associates:										
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	Common	$ 10	4,072,749	177	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	110	8
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	Common	$ 10	476,034	96	—	Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P. 11º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	14	37
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	Common	$ 10	351,167	132	—	Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Terminal Marítima Puerto Rosales – Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.	12-31-16	12	181
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	$ 1	15,579,578	35	—	Gas transportation by pipeline	San Martín 323, P.13°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	156	100
Central Dock Sud S.A.	Common	$ 0.01	11,869,095,145	159	126	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	1,231	305
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.	Common	$ 1	355,270,303	521	415	Investment and finance	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	829	215
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	$ 1	12,135,167	38	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	34	9

YPF Gas S.A	Common	$	1	175,997,158	162	—	Gas fractionation, bottling, distribution and transport for industrial and/or residential use	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-16	176	(25)
Other companies:												
Other [4]	—	—	—		753	135	—	—	—	—	—	
					2,073	676						
					5,603	676						

(1) Holding shareholder's equity, net of intercompany profits (losses).
(2) Cost net of cash dividends and stock redemption.
(3) Holding in shareholders' equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF accounting principles.
(4) Includes Gasoducto del Pacífico (Cayman) Ltd., A&C Pipeline Holding Company, Poligás Luján S.A.C.I.,Oleoducto Transandino (Chile) S.A., Bizoy S.A., Civen Eléctrica S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica III S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica IV S.R.L. and Petrofaro S.A.
(5) Additionally, the Company has a 29.99% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
(6) As stipulated by shareholders' agreement, joint control is held in this company by shareholders.
(7) The U.S. dollar has been defined as the functional currency of this company.
(8) No value is disclosed as the carrying value is less than 1.
(9) In addition, Compañía Minera de Argentina S.A., YPF Services USA Corp., YPF Brasil Comércio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda., Wokler Investment S.A., YPF Colo Inversiones 2011 S.A.U., Lestery S.A., Energía Andina S.A. and EOG Resources Netherlands B.V. are consolidated.
(10) Companies merged with YPF.

11. INVENTORIES

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Refined products	13,193	13,390
Crude oil and natural gas	5,910	6,551
Products in process	463	411
Construction works in progress for third parties	118	12
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	1,348	1,456
	21,032[1]	21,820[1]

(1) As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the cost of inventories does not exceed their realization net value.

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade	—	1,330	—	1,733
Tax credit and export rebates	295	1,736	291	4,648
Loans to third parties and balances with related parties [1]	571	497	2,495	1,703
Collateral deposits	1	233	17	214
Prepaid expenses	131	1,389	159	702
Advances and loans to employees	11	334	12	335
Advances to suppliers and custom agents [2]	—	2,392	—	1,691
Receivables with partners in JO and consortia	845	1,182	816	1,361
Miscellaneous	48	1,109	134	1,111
	1,902	10,202	3,924	13,498
Provision for other doubtful receivables	(15)	(41)	(15)	(42)
	1,887	10,161	3,909	13,456

(1) See Note 32 for information about related parties.
(2) Includes among others, advances to customs agents for the payment of taxes and import rights related to the imports of fuels and goods.

13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Accounts receivable and related parties [1]	128	33,002	87	34,729
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	(1,083)	—	(1,084)
	128	31,919	87	33,645

(1) See Note 32 for information about related parties.

Changes in the provision for doubtful trade receivables

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016

	Current	Current
Amount at beginning of year	1,084	848
Increases charged to expenses	35	19
Decreases charged to income	(15)	(9)
Amounts incurred due to payment/utilization	(3)	(1)
Translation differences	(18)	66
Amount at end of period	1,083	923

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash and banks	5,620	7,922
Short-term investments	471	27
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [(1)]	5,333	2,808
	11,424	10,757

(1) See Note 7.

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15. PROVISIONS

Changes in the Group's provisions for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

	Provision for pending lawsuits and contingencies		Provision for environmental liabilities		Provision for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations		Provision for p
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Amount as of December 31, 2015	10,375	149	1,620	1,400	27,380	429	248
Increases charged to expenses	1,579	335	962	32	3,023	—	97
Decreases charged to income	(158)	(258)	—	—	(10)	(77)	(1)
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	9	(239)	—	(869)	(48)	(584)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	1,221	7	159	52	6,245	94	26
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(2,213)	(11)	(1,351)	(607)	(515)	—	(357)
Reclassifications and other movements	(1,608)	586	(860)	860	1,548	695	(13)
Amount as of December 31, 2016	9,205	569	530	868	37,623	557	—
Increases charged to expenses	720	25	274	—	770	—	—
Decreases charged to income	—	(133)	(6)	—	—	—	—
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	(3)	(18)	—	(160)	—	(92)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	(297)	(7)	—	—	(1,256)	(12)	—
Reclassifications and other movements	2,900[1]	32	(175)	175	32	(32)	—
Amount as of March 31, 2017	12,525	468	623	883	37,169	421	—

(1) Includes 2,932 of reclassifications from Other liabilities.

Provisions for lawsuits, claims and environmental liabilities are described in Note 14 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

No significant new provisions have been identified for the three-month period ended on March 31, 2017, nor have there been amendme
ongoing matters as of December 31, 2016, except for the provisions in Note 28.

16. INCOME TAX

According to IAS 34, income tax expense is recognized in each interim period based on the best estimate of the effective income tax rate expected as of year-end. Amounts calculated for income tax expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 may need to be adjusted in subsequent periods if, based on new factors of judgment, the estimate of the effective expected income tax rate changes.

The calculation of the income tax expense accrued for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Current income tax	(139)	(261)
Deferred income tax	2,959	(4,617)
	2,820	(4,878)

The reconciliation between the charge to income for income tax for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 and the one that would result from applying the prevailing tax rate on net (loss) income before income tax arising from the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for each year is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net (loss)/income before income tax	(2,628)	5,733
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income (loss) before income tax	920	(2,007)
Effect of the valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured in functional currency	3,782	(9,108)
Exchange differences	(2,476)	7,585
Effect of the valuation of inventories	274	(1,027)
Income on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	8	34
Miscellaneous	312	(355)
Income tax expense	2,820	(4,878)

Breakdown of deferred tax as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions and other non-deductible liabilities	3,709	3,607
Tax losses carryforward and other tax credits	1,034	3,837
Miscellaneous	79	82
Total deferred tax assets	4,822	7,526
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(40,114)	(45,579)
Miscellaneous	(3,706)	(3,848)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(43,820)	(49,427)
Total deferred tax, net	(38,998)	(41,901)

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Group has classified as deferred tax assets for 362 and 564, respectively, and as deferred tax liability 39,360 and 42,465, respectively, all of which arise from the net deferred tax balances of each of the separate companies included in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the causes that generate allocations to Other comprehensive income, did not create temporary differences for income tax.

17. LOANS

	Interest rate [1]	Maturity	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
			Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Argentine pesos:						
Negotiable obligations	19.97% - 27.23%	2017-2024	29,044	3,462	29,194	4,400
Loans[3]	20.00% - 29.64%	2017-2020	1,694	3,809	2,416	1,459
Account overdraft[5]	— - —	—	—	—	—	4,037
			30,738	7,271	31,610	9,896
Currencies other than the Argentine peso:						
Negotiable obligations[2][4] [6]	1.29% - 10.00%	2017-2028	83,455	3,220	86,116	4,360
Export pre-financing	2.00% - 8.07%	2017-2019	1,853	5,742	1,908	6,491
Imports financing	1.60% - 6.23%	2017-2018	—	2,295	—	2,439
Loans[6]	1.00% - 8.50%	2017-2025	7,486	4,228	7,934	3,591
			92,794	15,485	95,958	16,881
			123,532	22,756	127,568	26,777

(1) Annual interest rate in force as of March 31, 2017.
(2) Disclosed net of 637 and 672 corresponding to YPF's own negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions, as of March 31, 2017 and December 2016, respectively.
(3) Includes loans granted by Banco Nación Argentina. As of March 31, 2017, it includes 4,105; 105 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 4 percentage points, 2,000 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 3.5 percentage points and 2,000 of which accrues interest at a fixed rate of 20 percentage points. As of December 31, 2016, it includes 2,105, 105 of which accrues interest at a variable BADLAR rate plus a margin of 4 percentage points and 2,000 of which accrues interest at a variable BADLAR rate plus a spread of 3.5 percentage points. See Note 32.
(4) Includes 2,812 and 3,253 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, of nominal value of negotiable obligations that will be canceled in pesos at the applicable exchange rate in accordance with the terms of the series issued.
(5) Includes 1,440 corresponding to overdrafts granted by Banco Nación Argentina as of December 31, 2016. See Note 32.
(6) Includes 4,583 and 4,960 corresponding to financial loans and negotiable obligations secured by cash flows as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The breakdown of the Group's loans as of the three-month periods ended on March 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of the year	154,345	105,751
Proceeds from loans	4,769	36,603
Payments of loans	(8,393)	(17,179)
Payments of interest	(5,369)	(3,515)
Accrued interest[1]	4,080	3,674
Exchange differences and translation, net	(3,144)	9,664
Amount at the end of the period	146,288	134,998

(1) Includes capitalized financial costs. See Note 9.

On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved the extension of the effective term of the Global Medium Term Notes Program of the Company for a term of 5 years.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities
case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

17. LOANS (Cont.)

Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of the Group are as follows:

Month	Year	Principal value		Ref.	Class	Interest rate[3]		Principal Maturity	March Noncurre
YPF									
-	1998	US$	15	(1)(6)	-	Fixed	10.00%	2028	2
November and December	2012	$	2,110	(2)(4)(6)(7)	Class XI	-	—	—	–
December and March	2012/3	$	2,828	(2)(4)(6)(7)	Class XIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	24.66%	2018	1,4
April	2013	$	2,250	(2)(4)(6)(7)	Class XVII	BADLAR plus 2.25%	22.87%	2020	2,2
April	2013	US$	89	(2)(5)(6)	Class XIX	Fixed	1.29%	2017	–
June	2013	$	1,265	(2)(4)(6)	Class XX	BADLAR plus 2.25%	22.17%	2020	1,2
July	2013	US$	92	(2)(5)(6)	Class XXII	Fixed	3.50%	2020	5
October	2013	US$	150	(2)(6)	Class XXIV	Libor plus 7.50%	8.54%	2018	2
December, February and December	2013/5	US$	862	(2)	Class XXVI	Fixed	8.88%	2018	12,9
April, February and October	2014/5/6	US$	1,522	(2)(4)	Class XXVIII	Fixed	8.75%	2024	23,3
March	2014	$	500	(2)(6)(7)	Class XXIX	BADLAR	19.97%	2020	3
June	2014	US$	66	(2)(5)(6)	Class XXXIII	-	—	—	–
September	2014	$	1,000	(2)(6)(7)	Class XXXIV	BADLAR plus 0.1%	20.86%	2024	1,0
September	2014	$	750	(2)(4)(6)	Class XXXV	BADLAR plus 3.5%	24.26%	2019	7
February	2015	$	950	(2)(6)(7)	Class XXXVI	BADLAR plus 4.74%	26.61%	2020	9
February	2015	$	250	(2)(6)(7)	Class XXXVII	-	—	—	–
April	2015	$	935	(2)(4)(6)	Class XXXVIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	25.23%	2020	9
April	2015	US$	1,500	(2)	Class XXXIX	Fixed	8.50%	2025	22,8
July	2015	$	500	(2)(6)	Class XL	BADLAR plus 3.49%	24.47%	2017	–
September	2015	$	1,900	(2)(7)	Class XLI	BADLAR	20.76%	2020	1,9
September and December	2015	$	1,697	(2)(4)	Class XLII	BADLAR plus 4%	24.76%	2020	1,6
October	2015	$	2,000	(2)(7)	Class XLIII	BADLAR	26.98%	2023	2,0
December	2015	$	1,400	(2)	Class XLIV	BADLAR plus 4.75%	24.72%	2018	1,4
March	2016	$	150	(2)	Class XLV	BADLAR plus 4%	23.99%	2017	–
March	2016	$	1,350	(2)(4)	Class XLVI	BADLAR plus 6%	27.23%	2021	1,3
March	2016	US$	1,000	(2)	Class XLVII	Fixed	8.50%	2021	15,3
April	2016	US$	46	(2)(5)	Class XLVIII	Fixed	8.25%	2020	7
April	2016	$	535	(2)	Class XLIX	BADLAR plus 6%	26.94%	2020	5
July	2016	$	11,248	(2)(8)	Class L	BADLAR plus 4%	23.85%	2020	11,2
September	2016	CHF	300	(2)	Class LI	Fixed	3.75%	2019	4.5
Metrogas									
January	2013	US$	177		Series A-L	Fixed	8.88%	2018	2,4
January	2013	US$	18		Series A-U	Fixed	8.88%	2018	2
									112,4

(1) Corresponds to the 1997 M.T.N. Program for US$ 1,000 million.
(2) Corresponds to the 2008 M.T.N. Program for US$ 10,000 million.
(3) Interest rate as of March 31, 2017.
(4) The ANSES and/or the "Fondo Argentino de Hidrocarburos" have participated in the primary subscription of these negotiable obligations, which may at the discre
subsequently traded on the securities market where these negotiable obligations are authorized to be traded.

(5) The payment currency of these Negotiable Obligations is the Argentine Peso at the Exchange rate applicable under the terms of the series issued.
(6) As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Group has fully complied with the use of proceeds disclosed in the pricing supplements.
(7) Negotiable obligations classified as productive investments computable as such for the purposes of section 35.8.1, paragraph K of the General Regulations applica the Argentine Insurance Supervisory Bureau.
(8) The payment currency of this issue is the U.S. dollar at the exchange rate applicable in accordance with the conditions of the relevant issued series.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Extension of concessions	319	466	336	508
Maxus Entities' agreements	—	—	—	2,932
Liabilities for contractual claims	—	—	—	950
	319	466	336	4,390

19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade and related parties (1)	1,711	37,319	2,145	40,667
Guarantee deposits	13	436	13	482
Payables with partners of JO	—	—	—	9
Miscellaneous	23	443	29	437
	1,747	38,198	2,187	41,595

(1) For more information about related parties, see Note 32.

20. REVENUES

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Sales (1)	58,500	48,418
Revenues from construction contracts	483	140
Turnover tax	(1,980)	(1,624)
	57,003	46,934

(1) Includes 1,857 and 5,230 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, associated with revenues related to the natural gas additional injection stimulus program created by Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Planning and Strategic Coordination Commission of the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investment. See Note 32.

21. COSTS

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Inventories at beginning of year	21,820	19,258
Purchases	12,263	9,828
Production costs(1)	33,424	29,214
Translation effect	(677)	2,386
Inventories at end of the period	(21,032)	(20,555)
	45,798	40,131

(1) See Note 22.

22. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Group presents the statement of comprehensive income by classifying expenses according to their function as part of the "Costs", "Administrative expenses", "Selling expenses" and "Exploration expenses" lines. The following additional information is disclosed as required, on the nature of the expenses and their relation to the function within the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	2,505	763	433	83	3,784
Fees and compensation for services	234	461[2]	124	—	819
Other personnel expenses	761	74	37	11	883
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	491	79	822	—	1,392
Royalties, easements and canons	4,108	—	7	9	4,124
Insurance	200	10	19	—	229
Rental of real estate and equipment	1,346	4	118	—	1,468
Survey expenses	—	—	—	89	89
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,363	147	254	—	11,764
Amortization of intangible assets	148	27	6	—	181
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	1,107	4	32	3	1,146
Operation services and other service contracts	3,869	47	215	16	4,147
Preservation, repair and maintenance	4,225	88	170	11	4,494
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	370	370
Transportation, products and charges	1,977	3	1,375	—	3,355
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	20	—	20
Publicity and advertising expenses	1	54	74	—	129
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	1,089	29	181	1	1,300
	33,424	1,790	3,887	593	39,694

(1) Includes approximately 259 corresponding to export withholdings.
(2) Includes 11 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2016 of 127 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2017, the approximate sum of 48.
(3) The expense recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 81.

	For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	2,013	566	341	63	2,983
Fees and compensation for services	204	336[2]	90	17	647
Other personnel expenses	671	55	25	11	762
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	355	76	687	—	1,118
Royalties, easements and canons	4,340	—	6	8	4,354
Insurance	179	10	83	—	272
Rental of real estate and equipment	1,225	8	117	—	1,350
Survey expenses	—	—	—	123	123
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,169	143	222	—	10,534
Amortization of intangible assets	94	50	9	—	153
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	1,348	9	21	3	1,381

Operation services and other service contracts	2,297	80	169	27	2,573
Preservation, repair and maintenance	3,685	82	59	10	3,836
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	188	188
Transportation, products and charges	1,605	3	1,024	—	2,632
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	10	—	10
Publicity and advertising expenses	—	37	25	—	62
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	1,029	31	157	4	1,221
	29,214	1,486	3,045	454	34,199

(1) Includes approximately 223 corresponding to export withholdings.

(2) Includes 40 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 29, 2016, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2015 for 140 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2016 the approximate sum of 127.

(3) The expense recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 70.

23. OTHER OPERATING RESULTS, NET

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Lawsuits	(636)	(182)
Miscellaneous	212	(18)
	(424)	(200)

24. FINANCIAL RESULTS, NET

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Financial income		
Interest income	476	328
Exchange differences	1,136	8,793
Total financial income	1,612	9,121
Financial loss		
Interest loss	(4,078)	(4,027)
Financial accretion	(806)	(724)
Exchange differences	(3,964)	(729)
Total financial costs	(8,848)	(5,480)
Other financial results		
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	75	89
Gains on derivative financial instruments	—	288
Total other financial results	75	377
Other financial results, net	(7,161)	4,018

25. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

The assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and expenses for the three-month periods ended on March 31, 2017 and 2016 of JO and other agreements are as follows:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Noncurrent assets[1]	56,600	63,145
Current assets	969	2,602
Total assets	57,569	65,747
Noncurrent liabilities	4,982	5,946
Current liabilities	5,931	6,293
Total liabilities	10,913	12,239

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Production Cost	5,326	4,599
Exploration expenses	219	207

(1) Does not include impairment of property, plant and equipment since such impairment is recorded by the participating partners of the JO.

26. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's subscribed capital as of March 31, 2017, is 3,923 and is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares (A, B, C and D), with a par value of Argentine pesos 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing.

As of March 31, 2017, there are 3,764 Class A outstanding shares. As long as any Class A share remains outstanding, the affirmative vote of Argentine Government is required for: 1) mergers, 2) acquisitions of more than 50% of YPF shares in an agreed or hostile bid, 3) transfers of all the YPF's exploitation and exploration rights, 4) the voluntary dissolution of YPF or 5) change of corporate and/or tax address outside the Argentine Republic. Items 3) and 4) will also require prior approval by the Argentine Congress.

On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, which approved YPF's financial statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and approved the following in relation to the distribution of profits: a) the complete elimination of the special reserve for initial adjustment for the implementation of IFRS pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, Chapter III, Title IV of the CNV Rules (T.O. 2013), the reserve for future dividends, the reserve for purchase of Company shares and the reserve for investments; b) to fully absorb the losses accumulated in Retained earnings of up to 28,231 against amounts corresponding to discontinued reserves for up to that amount; and c) to allocate the remaining amount of the discontinued reserves as follows: (i) the amount of 100 to establish a reserve to purchase Company shares, in order to make it possible for the Board of Directors to acquire Company shares when they consider it opportune, and to fulfill commitments under the bonus and incentive plans, both currently existing and those that may arise in the future, and (ii) the amount of 716 to a reserve for payment of dividends, authorizing the Board of Directors to determine when to distribute such dividends prior to the end of the fiscal year.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the net income and the number of shares that have been used for the calculation of the basic earnings per share:

	For the three-month periods ended on March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income	25	996
Average number of shares outstanding	390,550,426	392,101,191
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.06	2.54

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as shown in Note 2.b.13 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

28. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES

- **Reorganization process under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Law of Maxus Entities**

On March 28, 2017, in connection with the reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code filed by Maxus Energy Corporation, Tierra Solutions Inc., Maxus International Energy Company, Maxus (US) Exploration Company and Gateway Coal Company (collectively, the "Maxus Entities"), the Creditors' Committee and the Maxus Entities submitted an alternative restructuring plan (the "Alternative Plan") that does not incorporate the agreement (the "Agreement") with YPF, jointly with its subsidiaries YPF Holdings, CLH Holdings Inc., YPF International and YPF Services USA Corp (jointly, the "YPF Entities"), to settle any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit.

Under the Alternative Plan, a liquidating trust (the "Liquidating Trust") may pursue alter ego claims or any other estate claims against the YPF Entities. The Liquidating Trust will be funded by Occidental Chemical Corporation, a creditor of the Maxus Entities.

As YPF does not approve of such Alternative Plan and the Alternative Plan does not contemplate the implementation of the Agreement originally submitted, this situation creates an event of default ("Event of Default") under the loan granted within the scope of the Agreement with YPF and the YPF Entities (the "DIP Loan"), and on April 10, 2017, YPF Holdings sent a note to communicate this development. Additionally, on April 17, 2017, YPF Holdings communicated that the amounts due under the DIP Loan terms are an approximate total of US$ 12.2 million.

On April 21, 2017, the Judge issued an order to authorize the repayment of amounts due under the terms of the DIP Loan through the approval of the financing offered by Occidental ("Post-petition DIP Facility") within the scope of the Alternative Plan. The Alternative Plan remains subject to confirmation by the United States Bankruptcy Court of the District of Delaware. The hearing on the confirmation of the Alternative Plan is currently scheduled to begin in late May 2017.

Considering the preceding events mentioned, the Company's Management, in consultation with its legal advisors, estimates that the Agreement originally submitted has no reasonable prospect of final approval by the Judge and, accordingly, has reassessed the amounts reported considering the existing uncertainties and classified them as provisions in accordance with the accounting policies explained in Note 2.b.7) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

29. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are described in Note 28 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

29.a) Contingent assets

No new significant contingent assets have been identified for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, nor have there been amendments to the evaluations of contingencies pending as of December 31, 2016.

29.b) Contingent liabilities

Development for the three-month period ended on March 31, 2017 are described below:

29.b.1) Environmental claims

- **Asociación Superficiarios de la Patagonia ("ASSUPA")**

In connection with the judicial claims filed by ASSUPA against the companies operating concessions in the Northwestern Basin, on April 19, 2017, YPF was notified of the Court's ruling to resume the proceedings. The Company will timely respond to the claim by filing all relevant procedural defenses.

29. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)

29.b.2) Contentious claims

- **Petersen Energía Inversora, S.A.U. and Petersen Energía, S.A.U.**

The Appeals Court scheduled a hearing on June 15, 2017 for the parties to be able to verbally explain their arguments.

29.b.3) Claims under the scope of the National Antitrust Commission ("*CNDC*")

- **Claims for the sale of diesel to public transportation companies**

On March 14, 2017, YPF was notified of SC Resolution No. 137 which, based on the prior opinion given by the CNDC, ordered the case closed for failure to establish collusive behavior by the companies sued and abuse of dominant market position by YPF.

29.b.4) Tax claims

- **Dispute over customs duties**

On March 31, 2017, the Company resolved to pay the differences in export duties which had been objected to by several Customs authorities arising from future commitments to deliver crude oil, in accordance with the moratorium provided for by Law No. 27,260. This action made it possible to reduce interest and release the fines applied which were related to the substantial obligation. In that regard, the summaries and processes in which the application of a fine is in disputed when there are no export duties remain ongoing, in which case the fine provided for in Article 954 subsection c) would be applied, which figure amounts to 450 as of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Contractual commitments are described in Note 29 to the annual consolidated financial statements. Updates for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 are described below:

30.a) Concession extension agreements

- **Salta**

On April 3, 2017, YPF entered into with the Province of Salta an Amendment Agreement to the one signed on October 23, 2012. The signatories are the same in both Agreements. The Amendment Agreement sets forth that the obligations described in items (i), (ii) and (iv) mentioned in the annual consolidated financial statements have been complied with, and in respect of the obligations referenced in item (v), it sets forth that the same will be replaced by the drilling of 2 development wells for a minimum amount of US$ 26 million. In case the development wells yield satisfactory productive results for YPF and associated companies, and contingent on such results, the parties agreed to drill an additional development well. Execution of this commitment shall be initiated within 90 days of the effective date of the Amendment Agreement, subject to the availability of equipment and the issuance of permits, and shall be finished within 365 calendar days as from the same date. Likewise, YPF and signatory associated companies shall drill an exploration well for an amount of US$ 4 million within 365 calendar days as from the effective date of the Amendment Agreement.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

30.b) Investment project agreements

- **Agreement for the development of Loma La Lata Norte and Loma Campana areas**

In relation to the Investment Agreement entered into between the Company and subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation for the joint exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in the province of Neuquen, in the Loma Campana area, for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017, the Company and Compañía de Hidrocarburo No Convencional S.R.L. ("CHNC") have carried out transactions which include the purchase of gas and crude oil by YPF for 1,044. These transactions were executed based on the market's general and regulatory framework. The net balance to be paid to CHNC as of March 31, 2017 amounts to 280.

- **Agreement for interest assignment in Aguada de la Arena area**

On February 23, 2017, YPF and Petrouruguay S.A. signed a definitive agreement for the transfer of a 20% participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area located in the province of Neuquén, for a total of US$ 18 million. As a result, YPF has increased its participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area to 100%.

- **Agreement for the development of Bajada de Añelo area**

On February 23, 2017, YPF and O&G Developments Ltd. S.A. (hereinafter "O&G"), an affiliate of Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., executed an agreement through which YPF and O&G agreed on the principal terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil and shale gas pilot in two phases, for a joint investment amount of US$ 305.8 million plus VAT, in the Bajada de Añelo area in the province of Neuquén, of which O&G will contribute 97.6% and YPF will contribute 2.4%. O&G will be the operator of the area. The agreement provides for a period of exclusivity for the negotiation and execution of definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and certain conditions precedent have been fulfilled, including the relevant regulatory approval of the province of Neuquén authorities, the execution of the project will begin, through which O&G will acquire a 50% participating interest in the exploitation concession that covers an area of 204 km2.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS

Main regulations and others are described in Note 30 to the annual consolidated financial statements. Updates for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017 are described below:

31.a) Incentive programs for the production of natural gas

- **Incentive program for investment in development of natural gas production from non-conventional reservoirs**

On March 6, 2017, MINEM Resolution No. 46-E/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, which created the "Investment in Natural Gas Production from Non-Conventional Reservoirs Stimulus Program" (hereinafter the "Program"), established in order to stimulate investments in natural gas from non-conventional reservoirs in the Neuquina basin, and in effect as of its publication until December 31, 2021.

The Resolution establishes compensation for the volume of non-conventional gas production from concessions located in the Neuquina basin included in the Program, for which such concessions must first have a specific investment plan approved by the province's application authority and the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

The compensation will be determined by deducting from the effective sales price obtained from sales to the internal market, including conventional and non-conventional natural gas, the minimum sales prices established by the Resolution each year, multiplied by the volumes of production of non-conventional natural gas. The minimum prices established by the Resolution are US$ 7.50 /MMBtu for 2018, US$ 7.00 /MMBtu for 2019, US$ 6.50 /MMBtu for 2020 and US$ 6.00/MMBtu for 2021.

The compensation from the Program will be distributed, for each concession included in the Program, as follows: 88% to the companies and 12% to the province corresponding to each concession included in the Program.

31.b) Regulatory requirements applicable to the natural gas industry

- **Tariff renegotiation**

i. Transitional Agreement 2017

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas signed a Transitional Agreement (“Transitional Agreement 2017”) with MINEM and the Ministry of Economy which provides for the temporary price and tariff adjustment to the Natural Gas Distribution Public Service, the specific allocation of the amounts set forth therein until the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation and the effective application of the final tariff schemes which result from the General Tariff Review. The Temporary Agreement 2017 is supplemental to the agreement approved by Decree No. 234 dated March 26, 2009, which extends the one approved by Decree No. 445 dated April 1, 2014 and the Transitional Agreement 2016.

The Transitional Agreement 2017, which is not subject to ratification by the National Executive Power, sets forth a temporary tariff scheme as of April 1, 2017 consisting of the readjustment of tariffs pursuant to the necessary guidelines to maintain the continuity of service in order to allow the licensee to manage its operation, maintenance, management and commercialization expenses, the disbursements corresponding to the execution of the mandatory investment plan determined by ENARGAS and to comply with the respective payment obligations, keeping its payment procedure for the purpose of ensuring the continued normal provision of the public service it is responsible for until the effective date of the tariff scheme that derives from the Memorandum of Agreement for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation.

Additionally, the Transitional Agreement 2017 incorporates a Mandatory Investment Plan led by Metrogas.

Finally, Metrogas may not distribute dividends without prior accreditation before the ENARGAS of its comprehensive compliance with the Mandatory Investment Plan.

On March 30, 2017, the MINEM instructed the ENARGAS, by means of Resolution No. 74 - E/2017, to make effective the tariff schemes resulting from the General Tariff Review stated in Article 1 of the MINEM Resolution No. 31 dated March 29, 2016 and carried out as per the provisions in the Memorandum of Agreement for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation entered into with the licensees within the provisions of Law No. 25,561, as amended and supplemented.

In this sense, for the purpose of the gradual and progressive implementation of such measure, it established that the ENARGAS should apply the tariff increases resulting from the Comprehensive Tariff Review in stages according to the following progression: thirty percent (30%) of the increase, as from April 1, 2017; forty percent (40%) of the increase, as from December 1, 2017; and the remaining thirty percent (30%), as from April 1, 2018.

Moreover, and for the cases in which the corresponding Memorandum of Agreement for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation had not become effective, it instructed the ENARGAS to apply to the licensees (among them, Metrogas) a transitional tariff adjustment on account of the Comprehensive Tariff Review.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHER (Cont.)

Under the terms of the Transitional Agreement 2017, on March 31, 2017, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, whereby the tariff schemes resulting from the Metrogas General Tariff Review and temporary tariff schemes applicable to Metrogas users became effective as of April 1, 2017. By means of differential tariffs, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 determined tariff schemes for those residential users who showed a saving in their consumption equal to or higher than 15% as compared with the same period of year 2015, as well as those which would be applicable to beneficiaries of the “Social Tariff” (MINEM Resolution No. 28/2016 and ENARGAS Resolutions No. I-2,905/2014 and No. 3,784/2016) and the Public Welfare Entities (Law No. 27,218). The tariff schemes corresponding to the “Social Tariff” beneficiaries were rectified by ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,369/2017. Invoicing resulting from the application of the new temporary tariff schemes must comply with the limits set forth in Article 10 of MINEM Resolution No. 212/2016, which are in accordance with the criteria of ENARGAS Resolution No. I-4,044/2016.

Additionally, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 superseded ENARGAS Resolutions No. I-2,407/12 and No. I-3,249/15, which allowed the collection of a fixed amount per invoice under the “FOCEGAS” operation.

Finally, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 approved the Semiannual Adjustment Methodology attached as Annex V and which will become effective jointly with the Memorandum of Agreement for the License Adjustment.

ii. Memorandum of Agreement for the Natural Gas Distribution License Contract

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas signed a Memorandum of Agreement for the Natural Gas Distribution License Contract Adjustment with MINEM and the Ministry of Economy. In the terms provided therein, a number of guidelines were established which shall contemplate the General Tariff Review process (non-automatic mechanisms for the adjustment of the distribution tariff among five-year tariff reviews, criteria for determining the capital base and the rate of return to apply, fees and charges, investment plan, etc.) and, subject to the effective application of the Memorandum of Agreement, it sets forth the suspension and withdrawal of all claims, appeals and lawsuits filed, pending or in the process of execution, whether in administrative, arbitration or judicial venues, in the Argentine Republic or abroad, which are based on or related to the facts or measures taken, regarding the License Contract, as from the Emergency Law and/or the annulment of the PPI (Producer Price Index of the United States of America).

For the effective implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement, this must be ratified by Metrogas Shareholders’ Meeting, in order for the National Executive Power to issue the ratifying Decree of the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement.

The Memorandum of Agreement also states that Metrogas shall commit to make, during the extension term of the license, plus its eventual ten-year extension and within the license area, additional sustainable investments equivalent to the amount of the award granted in the “BG Group Plc. vs. The Argentine Republic (UNC 54 KGA)” arbitration with the proportional percentage that had been established in the payment agreement and excluding the amounts corresponding to interest for a delay in the payment of the award. The plan of additional investments will be determined by ENARGAS at the Company’s proposal, and they shall not be incorporated into the tariff base.

iii. Supplementary Agreement with Natural Gas Producers

By means of Resolution No. 74 – E/2017, MINEM determined the new prices at the Entry Point to the Transportation System for natural gas which shall be applicable as of April 1, 2017 to the user categories therein indicated. Likewise, it determined the new discounted prices at the Entry Point to the Transportation System for residential users of natural gas that show savings in consumption equal to or higher than fifteen percent (15%) as compared to the same period of year 2015. These new prices at the Entry Point to the Transportation System have been contemplated in ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017.

- **Note from ENARGAS referred to the participation of YPF in Metrogas**

On March 30, 2017, YPF filed for reconsideration and requested to render the note null and void and to issue a new decision that sets a reasonable and consistent term with the current reality of the gas market to comply with the provisions of Article 34 of Law No. 24,076.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHER (Cont.)

- **CNV Regulatory Framework**

a) CNV General Resolution No. 622

I. Pursuant to section 1, Chapter III, Title IV of such Resolution, a description of the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements containing information required under the Resolution in the form of exhibits follows.

Exhibit A – Fixed Assets	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
Exhibit B – Intangible assets	Note 8 Intangible assets
Exhibit C – Investments in companies	Note 10 Investments in associates and joint ventures
Exhibit D – Other investments	Note 7 Financial instruments by category
Exhibit E – Provisions	Note 13 Trade receivables
	Note 12 Other receivables
	Note 10 Investments in associates and joint ventures
	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
	Note 15 Provisions
Exhibit F – Cost of goods sold and services rendered	Note 21 Costs
Exhibit G – Assets and liabilities in foreign currency	Note 34 Assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Argentine peso

II. On March 18, 2015, the Company was registered with the CNV under the category "Settlement and Clearing Agent and Trading Agent - Own account", record No. 549. Considering the Company's business, and the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company shall not, under any circumstance, offer brokerage services to third parties for transactions in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV, and it shall also not open operating accounts to third parties to issue orders and trade in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV.

Besides, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI, Chapter II, Title VII of the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company's equity exceeds the minimum required equity under such rules, which is 15, while the minimum required counterparty capital, which is 3, is comprised of 8,522,815 Class B Units of Compass Ahorro Mutual Fund with 24-hour settlement upon redemption, the total value of the Company's Units as of March 31, 2017, amounts to 19.

b) CNV General Resolution No. 629

Due to General Resolution No. 629 of the CNV, the Company informs that supporting documentation of YPF's operations, which is not in YPF's headquarters, is stored in the following companies:

- Adea S.A. located in Barn 3 – Route 36, Km. 31.5 – Florencio Varela – Province of Buenos Aires.
- File S.R.L., located in Panamericana and R.S. Peña – Blanco Encalada – Luján de Cuyo – Province of Mendoza.

Additionally, it is placed on record that the detail of the documentation given in custody is available at the registered office, as well as the documents mentioned in section 5, subsection a.3), Section I, Chapter V, Title II of the CNV Rules.

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Group enters into operations and transactions with related parties according to general market conditions, which are part of the normal operation of the Group with respect to their purpose and conditions.

The information detailed in the tables below shows the balances with associates and joint ventures as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and transactions with the mentioned parties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable
	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current
Joint ventures:						
Profertil	97	204	63	97	162	99
MEGA	—	839	87	—	797	80
Refinor	—	158	35	—	296	39
Bizoy S.A.	5	—	—	9	—	—
Y-GEN I	16	1	—	—	2	—
	118	1,202	185	106	1,257	218
Associates:						
CDS	—	111	—	—	108	—
YPF Gas	44	495	17	35	375	35
Oldelval	—	—	67	—	—	81
Termap	—	—	41	—	—	44
OTA	—	—	4	—	—	5
OTC	2	—	—	2	—	—
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	4	—	30	4	—	31
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	—	—	51	—	—	50
Emp. Perforaciones de Argentina S.A.	2	—	—	—	—	—
	52	606	210	41	483	246
	170	1,808	395	147	1,740	464

	For the three-month periods ended on March 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Revenues	Purchases and services	Revenues	Purchases and services
Joint ventures:				
Profertil	234	79	283	77
MEGA	1,051	99	556	120
Refinor	190	83	340	37
Y-GEN I	17	—	—	—
	1,492	261	1,179	234
Associates:				
CDS	25	—	230	—
YPF Gas	160	11	98	8
Oldelval	—	97	—	93
Termap	—	90	—	83
OTA	—	6	—	6
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	—	46	—	42
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	—	93	—	93
	185	343	328	325
	1,677	604	1,507	559

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

Additionally, in the normal course of business, and taking into consideration that YPF is the main oil and gas company in Argentina, the Group's client/suppliers portfolio encompasses both private sector entities as well as national, provincial and municipal public sector entities. As required by IAS 24 "Related party disclosures", among the major transactions above mentioned the most important are:

		Balances		Transactions	
		Credits / (Liabilities)		Income / (Costs)	
				For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
Customers / Suppliers	Ref.	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	2017	2016
CAMMESA	(1)	3,506	3,782	4,977	5,052
CAMMESA	(2)	(82)	(170)	(486)	(446)
ENARSA	(3)	716	727	604	477
ENARSA	(4)	(1,312)	(1,357)	(28)	(35)
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(5)	414	364	988	642
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(6)	(4)	(2)	(4)	—
MINEM	(7)	9,199	10,881	1,857	5,230
MINEM	(8)	113	129	19	11
MINEM	(9)	110	142	26	25
Ministry of Transport	(10)	1,417	1,152	1,240	1,053
Secretariat of Industry	(11)	—	378	—	28

(1) The provision of fuel oil and natural gas, and electric power generation.
(2) Purchases of energy.
(3) Rendering of regasification service in the regasification projects of liquefied natural gas in Escobar and Bahía Blanca.
(4) The purchase of natural gas and crude oil.
(5) The provision of jet fuel.
(6) The purchase of miles for the YPF Serviclub program.
(7) The benefits of the incentive scheme for the Additional Injection of natural gas.
(8) Benefits for the propane gas supply agreement for undiluted propane gas distribution networks.
(9) Benefits for the bottle-to-bottle program.
(10) The compensation for providing gas oil to public transport of passengers at a differential price.
(11) Incentive for domestic manufacturing of capital goods, for the benefit of AESA.

Additionally, the Group has entered into certain financing and insurance transactions with entities related to the national public sector, as defined in IAS 24. Such transactions consist of certain financial transactions that are described in Note 17 of these financial statements, and transactions with Nación Seguros S.A. related to certain insurance policies contracts, and in connection therewith, to the reimbursement from the insurance coverage for the incident mentioned in Note 28.a) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the Group holds BONAR 2020 (see Note 30.h) to the annual consolidated financial statements and 2021 (see Note 4 to the annual consolidated financial statements), classified as "Investments in financial assets".

Furthermore, in relation to the investment agreement signed between YPF and Chevron subsidiaries, YPF has an indirect non-controlling interest in CHNC with which YPF carries out transactions in connection with the above mentioned investment agreement. See Note 30.b).

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

The table below discloses the compensation for the Company's key management personnel, including members of the Board of Directors and vice presidents (managers with executive functions appointed by the Board of Directors), for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2017[1]	2016[1]
Short-term employee benefits [2]	56	42
Share-based benefits	10	9
Post-retirement benefits	2	2
	68	53

(1) Includes the compensation for YPF's key management personnel which developed their functions during the mentioned periods.
(2) Does not include Social Security contributions of 11 and 9 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Note 2.b.10 to the annual consolidated financial statements describes the main characteristics and accounting treatment for benefit plans implemented by the Group.

i. Retirement plan

The total charges recognized under the Retirement Plan amounted to approximately 18 and 22 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

ii. Performance Bonus Programs and Performance evaluation

The amount charged to expense related to the Performance Bonus Programs was 446 and 320 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

iii. Share-based benefit plan

The amount charged to expense in relation with the share-based plans, which are disclosed according to their nature, amounted to 26 and 40 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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34. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN THE ARGENTINE PESO

	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate[1]	Total	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate[1]	Total
Noncurrent assets						
Other receivables						
U.S. Dollar	60	15.29	917	169	15.79	2,669
Real	10	4.82	48	10	4.84	48
Trade receivables						
U.S. Dollar	2	15.29	31	—	—	—
Investments in financial assets						
U.S. Dollar	478	15.29	7,315	490	15.79	7,737
Total noncurrent assets			8,311			10,454
Current assets						
Trade receivables						
U.S. Dollar	371	15.29	5,673	397	15.79	6,269
Chilean peso	7,365	0.02	147	10,542	0.02	211
Real	23	4.82	111	23	4.84	111
Other receivables						
U.S. Dollar	189	15.29	2,890	349	15.79	5,511
Euro	8	16.31	130	15	16.63	249
Real	5	4.82	24	4	4.84	19
Chilean peso	2,277	0.02	46	—	—	—
Swiss franc	1	15.26	15	—	—	—
Investments in financial assets						
U.S. Dollar	493	15.29	7,532	478	15.79	7,548
Cash and cash equivalents						
U.S. Dollar	288	15.29	4,404	414	15.79	6,537
Chilean peso	563	0.02	11	240	0.02	5
Real	4	4.82	19	2	4.84	10
Swiss franc	—	—	—	— [2]	15.52	6
Total current assets			21,002			26,476
Total assets			29,313			36,930
Noncurrent liabilities						
Provisions						
U.S. Dollar	3,008	15.39	46,293	2,675	15.89	42,506
Real	1	4.84	5	—	—	—
Loans						
U.S. Dollar	5,727	15.39	88,141	5,741	15.89	91,222
Real	12	4.84	58	13	4.88	63
Swiss franc	299	15.38	4,595	300	15.57	4,673
Other liabilities						
U.S. Dollar	21	15.39	319	21	15.89	334
Accounts payable						
U.S. Dollar	12	15.39	185	133	15.89	2,113
Real	13	4.84	63	—	—	—
Total noncurrent liabilities			139,659			140,911
Current liabilities						

Provisions						
U.S. Dollar	50	15.39	770	45	15.89	715
Taxes payable						
Real	6	4.84	29	5	4.88	24
Chilean peso	1,123	0.02	22	1,055	0.02	21
Loans						
U.S. Dollar	989	15.39	15,218	1,054	15.89	16,754
Real	37	4.84	179	17	4.88	82
Swiss franc	6	15.38	88	3	15.57	45
Salaries and social security						
U.S. Dollar	7	15.39	108	6	15.89	96
Real	1	4.84	5	2	4.88	10
Chilean peso	403	0.02	8	501	0.02	10
Other liabilities						
U.S. Dollar	30	15.39	462	275	15.89	4,371
Accounts payable						
U.S. Dollar	898	15.39	13,820	1,197	15.89	19,020
Euro	40	16.46	658	15	16.77	252
Chilean peso	2,568	0.02	51	4,915	0.02	98
Real	—	—	—	9	4.88	44
Swiss franc	—	—	—	— (2)	15.57	3
Yen	31	0.14	4	—	—	—
Total current liabilities			31,422			41,545
Total liabilities			171,081			182,456

(1) Exchange rate in force at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 according to Banco Nación Argentina.
(2) Registered value less than 1.

35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- **Bandurria Sur Area Development Agreement**

On April 12, 2017, YPF executed an agreement (hereinafter the “Agreement”) with Schlumberger Oilfield Eastern Ltd. (hereinafter “SPM”), an affiliate of Schlumberger Argentina S.A., through which YPF and SPM agreed on the main terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil pilot project in two phases, with a total investment of US$ 390 million plus VAT in the Bandurria Sur area (hereinafter the “Area”), located in the Province of Neuquén, 100% of which will be contributed by SPM. YPF will continue as the Area operator. The Agreement provides for an exclusivity period to negotiate and execute definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and conditions precedent have been fulfilled, SPM will acquire a 49% stake in the unconventional exploitation concession of the Area, and YPF will keep the remaining 51%.

- **Bloque Llancanelo Interest Assignment Agreement**

On April 18, 2017, YPF executed an agreement with Patagonia Oil Corp. (“Patagonia”), an affiliate of PentaNova Energy Corp., through which Patagonia will acquire YPF’s 11% interest in the block known as Bloque Llancanelo, located in the Province of Mendoza, for a total price of US$ 40 million (hereinafter the “Price”), and YPF will keep a 50% stake in such block. Additionally, both companies agreed on the main terms and conditions for the development of a pilot project of heavy crude oil in the same block with a total investment of US$ 54 million over the next 36 months (hereinafter the “Project”), where YPF will be the operator and Patagonia will contribute its expertise in heavy crude oil. The project investment corresponding to YPF’s stake shall be paid by Patagonia by way of partial payment of the Price. The agreement provides for an exclusivity term to negotiate and execute definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and certain conditions precedent have been fulfilled, including the relevant approval by the Province of Mendoza, the execution of the Project will begin.

- **Issuance of negotiable obligations**

In May 2017, the Company is in the process of issuing Series LII negotiable obligations for an amount of 4,602 to be paid in U.S. Dollars. Series LII negotiable obligations will accrue interest at a fixed nominal annual rate of 16.50% due every six months, and maturity of the principal will take place in 2022.

As of the date of issuance of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, there have been no further significant subsequent events that require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2017, which were not already considered in such condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

YPF Sociedad Anónima

Date: May 17, 2017

By: /s/ Diego Celaá
Name: Diego Celaá
Title: Market Relations Officer

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of November, 2017

Commission File Number: 001-12102

YPF Sociedad Anónima

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes ☐ No ☒

YPF Sociedad Anónima

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV").
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
AESA	Subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A.
Annual consolidated financial statements	Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016
Associate	Company over which YPF has significant influence as provided for in IAS 28
BONAR	Argentine public bonds
CDS	Associate Central Dock Sud S.A.
CGU	Cash-Generating Units
CIMSA	Subsidiary Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.
CNV	Argentine Securities Commission
Condensed interim consolidated financial statements	Condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2017
Eleran	Subsidiary Eleran Inversiones 2011 S.A.U.
ENARGAS	Argentine National Gas Regulatory Authority
FACPCE	Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences
Group	YPF and its subsidiaries
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IDS	Associate Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
Joint venture	Company jointly owned by YPF as provided for in IFRS 11
JO	Joint operation
LGS	Argentine General Corporations Law No. 19,550 (T.O. 1984), as amended
MEGA	Joint venture Compañía Mega S.A.
Metroenergía	Subsidiary Metroenergía S.A.
Metrogas	Subsidiary Metrogas S.A.
MINEM	Ministry of Energy and Mining
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Oldelval	Associate Oleoductos del Valle S.A.
OPESSA	Subsidiary Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.
OTA	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.
OTC	Associate Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A.
Profertil	Joint Venture Profertil S.A.
Refinor	Joint Venture Refinería del Norte S.A.
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Subsidiary	Company controlled by YPF in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10
Termap	Associate Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.
US$	U.S. dollar
US$/Bbl	U.S. dollar per barrel
Y-GEN I	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica S.R.L.
Y-GEN II	Joint venture Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L.
YPF Brasil	Subsidiary YPF Brasil Comércio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda.
YPF Chile	Subsidiary YPF Chile S.A.
YPF EE	Subsidiary YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.
YPF Gas	Associate YPF Gas S.A.
YPF Holdings	Subsidiary YPF Holdings, Inc.
YPF International	Subsidiary YPF International S.A.
YPF or the Company	YPF Sociedad Anónima

YPF SP	Subsidiary YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.
YTEC	Subsidiary YPF Tecnología S.A.

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In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LEGAL INFORMATION

Legal address

Macacha Güemes 515 – Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fiscal year number 41

Beginning on January 1, 2017

Principal business of the Company

The Company's purpose shall be to perform, on its own, through third parties or in association with third parties, the exploration, development and production of oil, natural gas and other minerals and refining, marketing and distribution of oil and petroleum products and direct and indirect petroleum derivatives, including petrochemicals, chemicals, including those derived from hydrocarbons, and non-fossil fuels, biofuels and their components, as well as production of electric power from hydrocarbons, through which it may manufacture, use, purchase, sell, exchange, import or export them. It shall also be the Company's purpose to render, on its own, through a subsidiary or in association with third parties, telecommunications services in all forms and modalities authorized by the legislation in force after applying for the relevant licenses as required by the regulatory framework, as well as the production, industrialization, processing, commercialization, conditioning, transportation and stockpiling of grains and products derived from grains, as well as any other activity complementary to its industrial and commercial business or any activity which may be necessary to attain its object. In order to fulfill these objectives, the Company may set up, become associated with or have an interest in any public or private entity domiciled in the country or abroad, within the limits set forth in the Bylaws.

Filing with the Public Registry

Bylaws filed on February 5, 1991 under No. 404, Book 108, Volume "A", Sociedades Anónimas, with the Public Registry of Buenos Aires City, in charge of the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*); and Bylaws in substitution of previous Bylaws, filed on June 15, 1993, under No. 5109, Book 113, Volume "A", Sociedades Anónimas, with the above mentioned Registry.

Duration of the Company

Through June 15, 2093.

Last amendment to the Bylaws

April 29, 2016 registered with the Argentine Registrar of Companies (*Inspección General de Justicia*) on December 21, 2016 under No. 25,244, Book 82 of Corporations.

Optional Statutory Regime related to Compulsory Tender Offer provided by Decree No. 677/2001 art. 24

Not incorporated (modified by Law No. 26,831).

Capital structure

393,312,793 shares of common stock, Argentine pesos 10 par value and 1 vote per share.

Subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing

3,933,127,930

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	Notes	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS			
Noncurrent Assets			
Intangible assets	8	9,032	8,114
Property, plant and equipment	9	334,670	308,014
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	6,447	5,488
Deferred income tax assets, net	16	441	564
Other receivables	12	1,640	3,909
Trade receivables	13	392	87
Investment in financial assets	7	6,618	7,737
Total noncurrent assets		**359,240**	**333,913**
Current Assets			
Inventories	11	25,040	21,820
Other receivables	12	11,644	13,456
Trade receivables	13	41,988	33,645
Investment in financial assets	7	7,491	7,548
Cash and cash equivalents	14	15,881	10,757
Total current assets		**102,044**	**87,226**
TOTAL ASSETS		**461,284**	**421,139**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' contributions		10,356	10,403
Reserves, other comprehensive income and retained earnings		120,266	108,352
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		**130,622**	**118,755**
Non-controlling interest		286	(94)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**130,908**	**118,661**
LIABILITIES			
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Provisions	15	56,116	47,358
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	16	44,033	42,465
Taxes payable		241	98
Loans	17	148,232	127,568
Other liabilities	18	368	336
Accounts payable	19	1,577	2,187
Total noncurrent liabilities		**250,567**	**220,012**
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	15	1,818	1,994
Income tax liability		201	176
Taxes payable		6,518	4,440
Salaries and social security		3,384	3,094
Loans	17	24,430	26,777
Other liabilities	18	374	4,390
Accounts payable	19	43,084	41,595
Total current liabilities		**79,809**	**82,466**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**330,376**	**302,478**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**461,284**	**421,139**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE NINE-MONTH AND THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND 2016
(UNAUDITED)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos, except per share information, expressed in Pesos)

	Notes	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,		For the three-month periods ended September 30,	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues	20	183,199	155,542	66,034	55,849
Cost	21	(151,581)	(130,978)	(56,108)	(48,028)
Gross profit		**31,618**	**24,564**	**9,926**	**7,821**
Selling expenses	22	(12,780)	(10,678)	(4,684)	(3,934)
Administrative expenses	22	(5,965)	(5,258)	(2,174)	(1,939)
Exploration expenses	22	(1,760)	(1,504)	(334)	(312)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		—	(36,188)	—	(36,188)
Other operating results, net	23	(86)	1,422	316	(26)
Operating income		**11,027**	**(27,642)**	**3,050**	**(34,578)**
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	10	546	373	432	110
Financial income	24	8,963	12,592	4,350	1,483
Financial loss	24	(18,865)	(18,234)	(7,297)	(6,064)
Other financial results	24	1,224	1,709	491	1,290
Financial results, net	24	**(8,678)**	**(3,933)**	**(2,456)**	**(3,291)**
Net income before income tax		**2,895**	**(31,202)**	**1,026**	**(37,759)**
Income tax	16	(2,185)	1,048	(780)	7,503
Net income (loss) for the period		**710**	**(30,154)**	**246**	**(30,256)**
Net income (loss) for the period attributable to:					
- Shareholders of the parent company		330	(29,958)	93	(30,211)
- Non-controlling interest		380	(196)	153	(45)
Earnings (losses) per share basic and diluted	27	0.84	(76.49)	0.24	(77.14)
Other comprehensive income					
Translation differences from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures[1]		(502)	(708)	(239)	(92)
Translation differences from YPF S.A. [2]		12,086	23,272	5,873	2,940
Total other comprehensive income for the period [3]		**11,584**	**22,564**	**5,634**	**2,848**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**12,294**	**(7,590)**	**5,880**	**(27,408)**

(1) Will be reversed to net income at the moment of the sale of the investment or full or partial reimbursement of the capital.
(2) Will not be reversed to net income.
(3) Entirely assigned to the parent company's shareholders.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

MIGUEL ANGEL GUTIERREZ
President

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017						
	Shareholders' contributions						
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Share trad premiu
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,923	6,085	10	16	61	(152)	(
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[4]	—	—	—	—	116	—	
Repurchase of treasury shares	(3)	(4)	3	4	—	(100)	
Settlement of share-based benefit plans [3]	4	4	(4)	(4)	(185)	158	
As decided by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 28, 2017 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	
As decided by the Board of Directors on June 8, 2017 and July 9, 2017 [[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balances at the end of the period	3,924	6,085	9	16	(8)	(94)	(

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017							
	Reserves							Equity attr
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholders of the parent company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	24,904	490	3,648	105,529	(28,231)	118,755
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(100)

Settlement of share-based benefit plans[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(63)
As decided by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 28, 2017 [2]	—	711	(24,904)	(390)	(3,648)	—	28,231	—
As decided by the Board of Directors on June 8, 2017 and July 9, 2017 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	11,584	—	11,584
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	330
Balances at the end of the period	2,007	716	—	100	—	117,113[1]	330	130,622

(1) Includes 121,420 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF and (4,307) corresponding to t the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U.S 2.b.1. to the annual consolidated financial statements.
(2) See Note 26.
(3) Net of employees' income tax withholding related to the share-based benefit plans.
(4) See Note 33.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED) (Cont.)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016						
	Shareholders' contributions						
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Treasury shares	Adjustment to treasury shares	Share-based benefit plans	Acquisition cost of treasury shares	Sha
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,922	6,083	11	18	67	(277)	
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[4]	—	—	—	—	108	—	
Repurchase of treasury shares	(2)	(3)	2	3	—	(50)	
Settlement of share-based benefit plans[3]	3	5	(3)	(5)	(152)	169	
As decided by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 29, 2016[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	
As decided by the Board of Directors on June 9, 2016[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Balances at the end of the period	3,923	6,085	10	16	23	(158)	

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016							
	Reserves							Equity a
	Legal	Future dividends	Investments	Purchase of treasury shares	Initial IFRS adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Shareholders of the parent company
Balances at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,007	5	21,264	440	3,648	78,115	4,585	120,413
Accrual of share-based benefit plans[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50
Settlement of share-based benefit plans[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(48
As decided by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 29, 2016[2]	—	889	3,640	50	—	—	(4,579)	—
As decided by the Board of Directors on June 9, 2016[2]	—	(889)	—	—	—	—	—	(889
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	22,564	—	22,564
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	(29,958)	(29,958
Balances at the end of the period	2,007	5	24,904	490	3,648	100,679[1]	(29,952)	112,140

(1) Includes 104,254 corresponding to the effect of the translation of the financial statements of YPF and (3,575) corresponding to t
the financial statements of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures with functional currencies other than the U.S
2.b.1.to the annual consolidated financial statements.
(2) See Note 25 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

(3) Net of employees' income tax withholdings related to share-based benefit plans.
(4) See Note 33.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND 2016 (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos)

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Net income	710	(30,154)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Income from equity interest in associates and joint ventures	(546)	(373)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	37,454	34,411
Amortization of intangible assets	605	511
Retirement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and consumption of materials	3,218	3,601
Charge on income tax	2,185	(1,048)
Net increase in provisions	2,316	3,792
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	—	36,188
Exchange differences, interest and other [(1)]	7,249	2,193
Share-based benefit plan	116	108
Income from deconsolidation of subsidiaries	—	(1,528)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	(7,827)	(15,393)
Other receivables	2,131	7,034
Inventories	(1,331)	(198)
Accounts payable	4,310	(2,787)
Taxes payables	2,196	(142)
Salaries and social security	293	290
Other liabilities	(480)	177
Decrease in provisions included in liabilities due to payment/use	(981)	(1,303)
Dividends received	328	521
Proceeds from collection of lost profit insurance	—	607
Income tax payments	(761)	(2,347)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	51,185	34,160
Investing activities:[(2)]		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(43,951)	(46,970)
Contributions and acquisitions of interests in associates and joint ventures	(429)	(388)
Investments in financial assets	—	(2,168)
Loans to third parties	—	(2,093)
Proceeds from collection of insurance for damaged property	—	355
Interests received from financial assets	511	—
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	2,404	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(41,465)	(51,264)
Financing activities:[(2)]		
Payments of loans	(24,877)	(49,442)
Payments of interest	(13,525)	(11,621)
Proceeds from loans	33,403	79,770
Repurchase of treasury shares	(100)	(50)
Contributions of non-controlling interests	—	50
Dividends paid	—	(889)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(5,099)	17,818
Translation differences provided by cash and cash equivalents	503	1,681
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	—	(148)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,124	2,247

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	10,757	15,387
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	15,881	17,634
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,124	2,247

(1) Does not include exchange differences generated by cash and cash equivalents, which are disclosed separately in this statement.
(2) The main investing and financing transactions that have not affected cash and cash equivalents correspond to:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and concession extension easements not paid	4,673	4,783
Increase in investments in financial assets through a decrease in trade receivables and other receivables	—	9,918

Accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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President

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos, except for shares and per share amounts expressed in Argentine Pesos, or as otherwise indicated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP

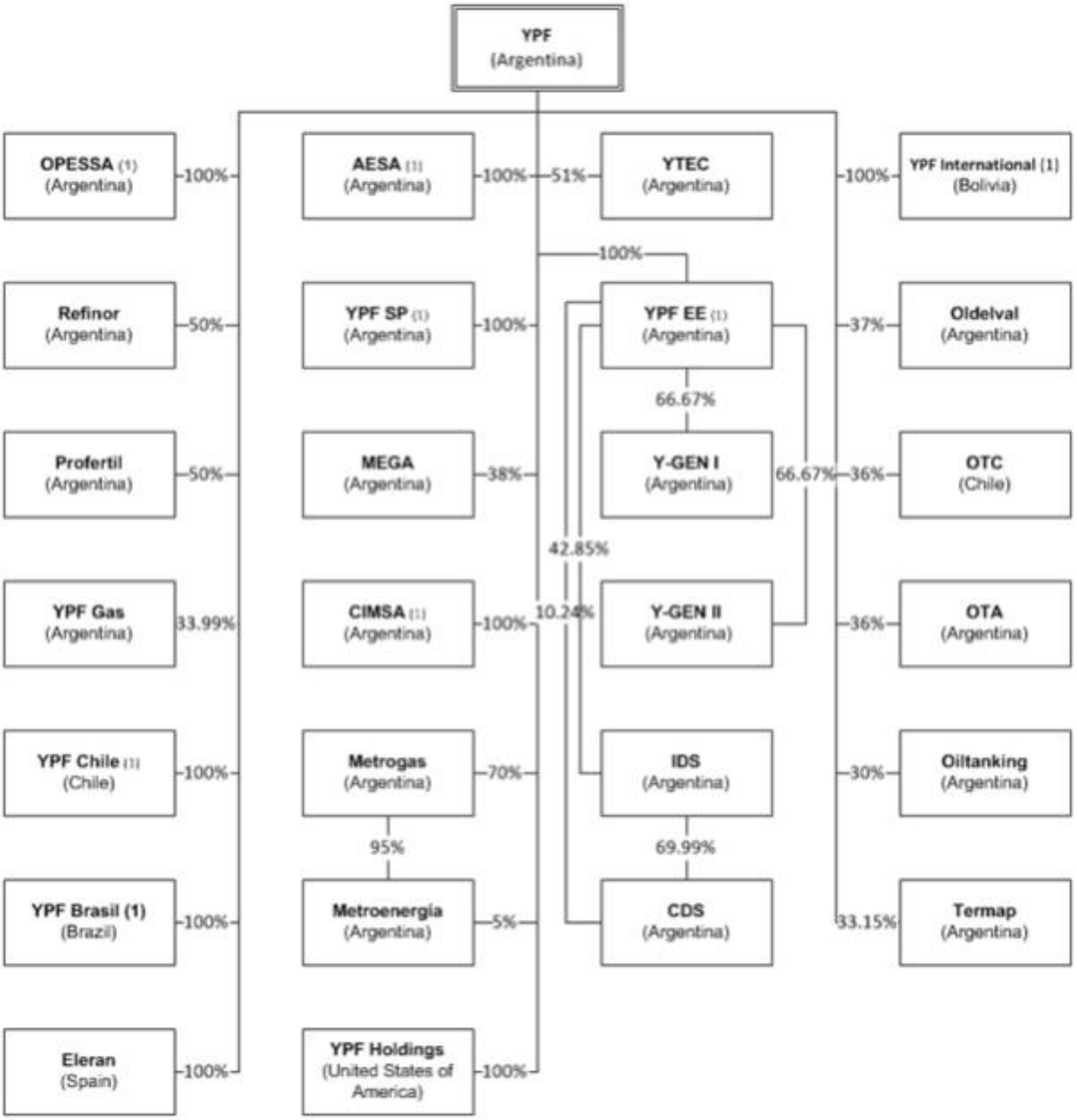
General information

YPF Sociedad Anónima is a *sociedad anónima* (stock corporation) incorporated under the laws in force in the Argentine Republic, with a registered office at Macacha Güemes 515, in the City of Buenos Aires.

YPF and its subsidiaries comprise the leading energy group in Argentina, which operates a fully integrated oil and gas chain with leading market positions across the domestic Upstream and Downstream segments.

Structure and organization of the economic group

The following chart shows the organizational structure, including the main companies of the Group, as of September 30, 2017:



(1) Held directly and indirectly.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION, STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE GROUP (Cont.)

Organization of the business

As of September 30, 2017, the Group carries out its transactions and operations in accordance with the following structure:

- Upstream;
- Gas and Power;
- Downstream;
- Central administration and others, which covers the remaining activities not included in the previous categories.

Activities covered by each business segment are detailed in Note 6.

Almost all operations, properties and clients are located in Argentina. However, the Group holds equity interests in one exploratory area in Chile and Bolivia. The Group also sells lubricants and derivatives in Brazil and Chile.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.a) Basis of preparation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of YPF and its subsidiaries for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, are presented in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". The adoption of the IFRS as issued by the IASB was determined by the Technical Resolution No. 26 (ordered text) issued by FACPCE and CNV regulations.

Also, some additional information required by the LGS and/or regulations of the CNV was included. Such information is contained in the Notes to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements only to comply with regulatory requirements.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2016 prepared in accordance with IFRS.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors' meeting and authorized to be issued on November 8, 2017.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements corresponding to the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2017 are unaudited. The Company´s Management believes they have included all necessary adjustments to reasonably present the results of each period on a basis consistent with the audited annual consolidated financial statements. Income for the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2017 does not necessarily reflect the proportion of the Group's full-year income.

2.b) Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements, except for the valuation policy for Income Tax detailed in Note 16. The most significant accounting policies are described in Note 2.b) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of new standards and interpretations effective January 1, 2017

The Group has adopted the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that are relevant to its operations and that are to be applied effective as of September 30, 2017, as described in Note 2.b.24) to the annual consolidated financial statements. These new and revised standards and interpretations had no impact on these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Cont.)

Functional and reporting currency

As mentioned in Note 2.b.1. to the annual consolidated financial statements, YPF has defined the U.S. dollar as its functional currency. In addition, according to CNV Resolution No. 562, YPF must present its financial statements in Argentine pesos.

2.c) Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements at a certain date requires Management to make estimates and assessments affecting the amount of assets and liabilities recorded, contingent assets and liabilities disclosed at such date, as well as income and expenses recorded during the period. Actual future results might differ from the estimates and assessments made as of the date of preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

In preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, significant estimates and judgments made by Management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the main sources of uncertainty were consistent with those applied by the Group in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements, which are disclosed in Notes 2.b) and 2.c) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

2.d) Comparative information

Amounts and other information corresponding to the year ended on December 31, 2016 and to the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2016 are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements and are intended to be read only in relation to these financial statements.

3. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

Historically, the Group's results have been subject to seasonal fluctuations during the year, particularly as a result of the increase in natural gas sales during the winter. After the 2002 devaluation of the Argentine peso, and as a consequence of the natural gas price freeze imposed by the Argentine government, the use of natural gas has been diversified, generating an increase in demand throughout the entire year. However, sales of natural gas are still typically higher in the winter for the residential sector of the Argentine domestic market, which has lower prices than other sectors of the Argentine market. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the "Additional Injection Stimulus Program" (see Note 30.h) to the annual consolidated financial statements), gas producing companies were invited to file with the MINEM before June 30, 2013 projects to increase natural gas injection, in order to receive an increased price of US$ 7.50 /MMBTU for all additional natural gas injected. These projects shall comply with the minimum requirements established in the aforementioned Program, and will be subject to approval by the MINEM, including a maximum period of five years, renewable at the request of the beneficiary, upon the decision of the MINEM. If the beneficiary company does not reach the committed production increase in a given month, it will have to make up for such volumes not produced. The natural gas pricing program was incorporated into the Hydrocarbons Law, as modified by Law No. 27,007.

In view of the foregoing, seasonality of the Group operations is not significant.

4. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, there have been no significant acquisitions or dispositions.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group maintains an organizational structure and systems that allow for the identification, measurement and control of the risks to which it is exposed.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures on financial risk management; therefore, they should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the risk management or risk management policies applied by the Group since the last year end. See Note 4 to the annual consolidated financial statements and Note 31 to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The different segments in which the Group is organized take into consideration the different activities from which the Group obtains income and incurs expenses. The aforementioned organizational structure is based on the way in which the highest authority in the decision-making process analyzes the main financial and operating magnitudes while making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment also considering the Group's business strategy.

Upstream

The Upstream segment carries out all activities related to the oil and natural gas exploration, development and production.

It obtains its revenues from (i) the sale of produced oil to the Downstream segment and, marginally, from its sale to third parties; and (ii) the sale of produced gas to the Gas and Power segment, which includes the receipt of incentives from the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program.

Gas and Power

On March 15, 2016, the Gas and Power Executive Vice-presidency was created, and during the previous fiscal year, the complete scope of management of this new business unit was determined.

The Gas and Power segment obtains its income from the development of activities related to: (i) the natural gas commercialization to third parties and the Downstream segment, (ii) the commercial and technical operation of LNG regasification terminals in Bahía Blanca and Escobar, by hiring two regasification vessels, (iii) the natural gas distribution, and (iv) the generation of conventional and renewable electricity.

In addition to the proceeds derived from the sale of natural gas to third parties and the intersegment, which is then recognized as a "purchase" to the Upstream segment, Gas and Power accrues a fee in its favor with the Upstream segment to carry out such commercialization.

The Gas and Power Executive Vice-presidency assumed, as of 2017, all responsibility for the administration and management of collections related to the Natural Gas Additional Injection Stimulus Program, and therefore began to record revenues derived from sales in the segment, to later be transferred to the Upstream segment as an intersegment operation.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

Downstream

The Downstream segment develops activities related to: (i) oil refining and petrochemical production, (ii) commercialization of refined and petrochemical products obtained from such processes, (iii) logistics related to the transportation of oil and gas to refineries and the transportation and distribution of refined and petrochemical products to be marketed in the different sales channels.

It obtains its income from the marketing mentioned in item (ii) above, which is developed through the Retail, Industry, Agro, LPG, Chemicals and Lubricants and Specialties businesses.

It incurs in all expenses related to the aforementioned activities, including the oil purchase from the Upstream segment and third parties and the natural gas to be consumed in the refinery and petrochemical industrial complexes from the Gas and Power segment.

Central Administration and Others

It covers other activities, not falling into the aforementioned categories, mainly including corporate administrative expenses and assets and construction activities.

Sales between business segments were made at internal transfer prices established by the Group, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Operating income and assets for each segment have been determined after consolidation adjustments.

As required by IFRS 8, comparative information has been given retroactive effect by the creation of the new segment.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

	Upstream	Gas and Power	Downstream	Central Administration and Others	Consolidation Adjustments (1)	Total
For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017						
Revenues from sales	473	43,772	138,942	1,903	(1,891)	183,199
Revenues from intersegment sales	83,845	2,900	694	5,165	(92,604)	—
Revenues	84,318	46,672	139,636	7,068	(94,495)	183,199
Operating income (loss)	375	3,064	10,661	(2,814)	(259)	11,027
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	—	353	193	—	—	546
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	31,497(2)	197	5,027	733	—	37,454
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	31,852	2,605	5,648	777	—	40,882
Assets	234,575	48,463	139,815	39,844	(1,413)	461,284
For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016						
Revenues from sales	15,620	18,335	119,801	1,786	—	155,542
Revenues from intersegment sales	69,645	2,287	598	5,273	(77,803)	—
Revenues	85,265	20,622	120,399	7,059	(77,803)	155,542
Operating income (loss)	(28,980)	1,183	2,573	(617)	(1,801)	(27,642)
Income from equity interests in associates and joint ventures	—	159	214	—	—	373
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	29,795(2)	217	3,795	604	—	34,411
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	36,188	—	—	—	—	36,188
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	35,329	1,257	6,516	1,134	—	44,236
As of December 31, 2016						
Assets	236,173	25,866	125,536	34,739	(1,175)	421,139

(1) Corresponds to the elimination of income among segments of the YPF Group.
(2) Includes depreciation of charges for impairment of property, plant and equipment.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements are described in Note 6 to the annual consolidated financial statements

The tables below show the Group's financial assets measured at fair value as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and their allocation to their fair value hierarchies:

	As of September 30, 2017			
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	—	—	—	—
- Government securities	14,109[(1)]	—	—	14,109
	14,109	—	—	14,109
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Mutual funds	9,227	—	—	9,227
	9,227	—	—	9,227
	23,336	—	—	23,336

	As of December 31, 2016			
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments in financial assets:				
- Mutual funds	53	—	—	53
- Government securities	15,232[(1)]	—	—	15,232
	15,285	—	—	15,285
Cash and cash equivalents:	2,808	—	—	2,808
- Mutual funds	2,808	—	—	2,808
	18,093	—	—	18,093

(1) As of September 30, 2017, 6,618 has been classified as noncurrent and 7,491 as current. As of December 31, 2016, 7,737 has been classified as noncurrent and 7,495 as current.

The Group has no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value estimates

From December 31, 2016 until September 30, 2017, there have been no significant changes in the commercial or economic circumstances affecting the fair value of the Group's assets and financial liabilities, whether measured at fair value or amortized cost.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, there were no transfers between the different hierarchies used to determine the fair value of the Group's financial instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of loans, considering unadjusted listed prices (Level 1) for Negotiable Obligations and interest rates offered to the Group (Level 3) in connection with the remaining financial loans, amounted to 181,202 and 157,133 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The fair value of the following financial assets and financial liabilities do not differ significantly from their book value:

- Other receivable
- Trade receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Accounts payable
- Other liabilities

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the Group's intangible assets for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Service concession	Exploration rights	Other intangibles	Total
Cost	9,527	2,990	4,260	16,777
Accumulated amortization	5,553	155	3,710	9,418
Balances as of December 31, 2015	3,974	2,835	550	7,359
Cost				
Increases	642	75	171	888
Translation effect	2,127	612	936	3,675
Decreases and reclassifications	(547)	(584)	127	(1,004)
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	437	—	280	717
Translation effect	1,245	—	848	2,093
Decreases and reclassifications	—	(6)	—	(6)
Cost	11,749	3,093	5,494	20,336
Accumulated amortization	7,235	149	4,838	12,222
Balances as of December 31, 2016	4,514	2,944	656	8,114
Cost				
Increases	563	—	96	659
Translation effect	1,082	264	489	1,835
Decreases and reclassifications	(13)	(149)	187	25
Accumulated amortization				
Increases	444	—	161	605
Translation effect	674	—	453	1,127
Decreases and reclassifications	1	(149)	17	(131)
Cost	13,381	3,208	6,266	22,855
Accumulated amortization	8,354	—	5,469	13,823
Balances as of September 30, 2017	5,027	3,208	797	9,032

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	September 30, 2017	Decem
Net book value of property, plant and equipment	368,855	
Provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment	(1,578)	
Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment	(32,607)	
	334,670	

Changes in Group's property, plant and equipment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and the year ended December

	Land and buildings	Mining property, wells and related equipment	Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	Transportation equipment	Materials and equipment in warehouse	Drilling and work in progress	Exploratory drilling in progress	Furniture, fixtures and installations	Selling equipment	Infrastruct for natur gas distributi
Cost	13,949	458,066	69,429	3,650	13,478	76,803	3,647	5,603	10,778	2,
Accumulated depreciation	5,920	324,922	41,138	2,392	—	—	—	4,699	6,921	1,
Balances as of December 31, 2015	8,029	133,144	28,291	1,258	13,478	76,803	3,647	904	3,857	1,
Cost										
Increases	140	3,831	1	3	6,968	52,610	1,392	25	—	
Translation effect	2,975	104,086	16,601	802	2,494	14,602	626	1,260	2,430	
Decreases and reclassifications	1,365	59,645	26,529	1,096	(8,701)	(91,342)	(3,687)	1,201	1,138	
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	360	40,729	4,312	414	—	—	—	668	642	
Translation effect	1,257	73,288	9,288	516	—	—	—	1,052	1,558	
Decreases and reclassifications	(40)	(6,937)	(3)	(37)	—	— —		(18)	(2)	
Cost	18,429	625,628	112,560	5,551	14,239	52,673	1,978	8,089	14,346	3,
Accumulated depreciation	7,497	432,002	54,735	3,285	—	—	—	6,401	9,119	1,
Balances as of December 31, 2016	10,932	193,626[1]	57,825	2,266	14,239	52,673	1,978	1,688	5,227	1,
Cost										
Increases	45	608	42	63	4,995	33,410	1,550	10	—	
Translation effect	1,563	57,456	10,049	516	1,105	4,758	171	730	1,395	
Decreases and reclassifications	(158)	20,841	626	764	(5,049)	(23,646)	(1,060)	481	1,493	
Accumulated depreciation										
Increases	325	37,827	3,919	455	—	—	—	508	616	
Translation effect	662	40,794	5,051	305	—	—	—	592	852	

Decreases and reclassifications	(59)	(942)	(953)	(35)	—	—	—	32	(1)	
Cost	19,879	704,533	123,277	6,894	15,290	67,195	2,639	9,310	17,234	3,
Accumulated depreciation	8,425	509,681	62,752	4,010	—	—	—	7,533	10,586	1,
Balances as of September 30, 2017	11,454	194,852[1]	60,525	2,884	15,290	67,195(2)	2,639	1,777	6,648	1,

(1) Includes 9,881 and 9,147 of mining property as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(2) As of September 30, 2017, there are 35 exploratory wells in progress. During the nine-month period ended on such date, 25 well charged to exploratory expenses and 10 wells have been transferred to properties with proven reserves in the Mining property, w account.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

The Group capitalizes the financial cost as part of the cost of the assets. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the rate of capitalization was 11.84% and 12.91%, respectively, and the amount capitalized amounted to 543 and 1,043, respectively for the periods mentioned above.

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for obsolescence of materials and equipment for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of year	1,380	762
Increase charged to expenses	6	22
Amounts incurred due to utilization	(6)	—
Transfers and other movements	65	—
Translation differences	133	139
Amount at end of period	1,578	923

Set forth below is the evolution of the provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment for nine-month periods ended on September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of year	36,285	2,455
Increase charged to expenses	—	36,188
Depreciation[(1)]	(6,535)	(439)
Translation differences	2,857	411
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	—	(105)
Amount at end of period	32,607	38,510

(1) Included in "Depreciation of property, plant and equipment" in Note 22.

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Group does not participate in subsidiaries with a significant non-controlling interest. Furthermore, no investments in associates or joint ventures are deemed individually material.

The following table shows the value of the investments in associates and joint ventures at an aggregate level, considering that none of the individual companies is material, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Amount of investments in associates	1,656	1,478
Amount of investments in joint ventures	4,803	4,022
Provision for impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures	(12)	(12)
	6,447	5,488
Disclosed in investments in associates and joint ventures	6,447	5,488

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The main movements during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, which affected the value of the aforementioned investments, correspond to:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Amount at the beginning of year	5,488	4,372
Acquisitions and contributions	448	388
Income on investments in associates and joint ventures	546	373
Translation differences	295	483
Distributed dividends	(328)	(521)
Reduced capital in associates	(2)	—
Amount at the end of period	6,447	5,095

The following table shows the principal amounts of the results of the investments in associates and joint ventures of the Group, calculated according to the equity value therein, for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The Group has adjusted, if applicable, the values reported by these companies to adapt them to the accounting criteria used by the Group for the valuation equity method in the aforementioned dates:

	Associates		Joint ventures	
	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,		For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	285	173	261	200
Other comprehensive income	23	25	272	458
Comprehensive income for the period	308	198	533	658

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10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows information of the subsidiaries:

	Information of the issuer							
	Description of the Securities					Last Financial Availa		
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital stock	
Subsidiaries:[9]								
YPF International S.A.[7]	Common	Bs.100	66,897	Investment	La Plata Street 19, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, República de Bolivia	09-30-17	15	
YPF Holdings Inc.[7]	Common	US$ 0.01	810,614	Investment and finance	10333 Richmond Avenue I, Suite 1050, TX, U.S.A.	09-30-17	13,989	
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	Common	$ 1	163,701,747	Commercial management of YPF's gas stations	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	164	
A-Evangelista S.A.	Common	$ 1	307,095,088	Engineering and construction services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	307	
YPF Servicios Petroleros S.A.	Common	$ 1	50,000	Wells perforation and/or reparation services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	— [8]	
Metrogas S.A.	Common	$ 1	398,419,700	Providing the public service of natural gas distribution	Gregorio Aráoz de Lamadrid 1360, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	09-30-17	569	
YPF Energía Eléctrica S.A.	Common	$ 1	2,381,228,100	Exploration, development, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, and generation, transportation and marketing of electric power	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	30	
YPF Chile S.A.[7]	Common	—	50,968,649	Lubricants and aviation fuels trading and hydrocarbons research and exploration	Villarica 322; Módulo B1, Qilicura, Santiago	09-30-17	788	
YPF Tecnología S.A.	Common	$ 1	234,291,000	Investigation, development, production and marketing of technologies, knowledge, goods and services	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	459	
YPF Europe B.V.[7]	Common	US$ 0.01	15,660,437,309	Investment and finance	Prins Bernardplein 200, 1097 JB, Amsterdam, Holanda	12-31-16	— [8]	
YSUR Inversora S.A.U. [7][10]	—	—	—	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	2,657	
YSUR Inversiones Petroleras S.A.U. [7][10]	—	—	—	Investment	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	230	

YSUR Petrolera Argentina S.A. [7][10]	—		—	—	Exploration, extraction, exploitation, storage, transportation, industrialization and marketing of hydrocarbons, as well as other operations related thereto	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	634
Compañía de Inversiones Mineras S.A.	Common	$	1	17,043,060	Exploration, exploitation, processing, management, storage and transport of all types of minerals; assembly, construction and operation of facilities and structures and processing of products related to mining	Macacha Güemes 515, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	236

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10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Cont.)

The following table shows the investments in associates and joint ventures:

	09-30-2017									
	Description of the Securities					Information of the issuer				
								Last Financial Statemen Available		
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book value[3]	Cost [2]	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital stock	Net profit (loss)
Joint ventures:										
Compañía Mega S.A.[7] [6]	Common	$ 1	244,246,140	1,379	—	Separation, fractionation and transportation of natural gas liquids	San Martín 344, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	643	762
Profertil S.A.[7]	Common	$ 1	391,291,320	2,151	—	Production and marketing of fertilizers	Alicia Moreau de Justo 740, P. 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	783	60
Refinería del Norte S.A.	Common	$ 1	45,803,655	460	—	Refining	Maipú 1, P. 2º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	92	(33)
				3,990	—					
Associates:										
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	Common	$ 10	4,072,749	212	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-17	110	135
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	Common	$ 10	476,034	101	—	Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P. 11º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	14	12
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	Common	$ 10	351,167	176	—	Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Terminal Marítima Puerto Rosales – Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.	09-30-17	12	173
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	$ 1	15,579,578	41	—	Gas transportation by pipeline	San Martín 323, P.13°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-16	156	100
Central Dock Sud S.A.	Common	$ 0.01	11,869,095,145	210	126	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	1.231	46
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.	Common	$ 1	355,270,303	651	415	Investment and finance	Pasaje Ingeniero Butty 220, P.16°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	03-31-17	829	32
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	$ 1	12,135,167	40	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	34	5

YPF Gas S.A	Common	$	1	175,997,158	194	—	Gas fractionation, bottling, distribution and transport for industrial and/or residential use	Macacha Güemes 515, P.3º, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-17	176	96
Other companies:												
Other [4]	—	—	—	—	844	132	—	—	—	—	—	
					2,469	673						
					6,459	673						

(1) Holding shareholder's equity, net of intercompany profits (losses).
(2) Cost net of cash dividends and stock redemption.
(3) Holding in shareholders' equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF accounting principles.
(4) Includes Gasoducto del Pacífico (Cayman) Ltd., A&C Pipeline Holding Company, Poligás Luján S.A.C.I.,Oleoducto Transandino (Chile) S.A., Bizoy S.A., Civen Eléctrica S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica II S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica III S.R.L., Y-GEN Eléctrica IV S.R.L. and Petrofaro S.A.
(5) Additionally, the Group has a 29.99% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
(6) As stipulated by shareholders' agreement, joint control is held in this company by shareholders.
(7) The U.S. dollar has been defined as the functional currency of this company.
(8) No value is disclosed as the carrying value is less than 1.
(9) In addition, Compañía Minera de Argentina S.A., YPF Services USA Corp., YPF Brasil Comércio Derivado de Petróleo Ltda., Wokler Investment S.A., YPF Colo Inversiones 2011 S.A.U., Lestery S.A., Energía Andina S.A., YPF Resources Netherlands B.V., Bajo del Toro I S.R.L. and Bajo del Toro II S.R.L. are consolidate
(10) Companies merged with YPF.

11. INVENTORIES

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Refined products	15,504	13,390
Crude oil and natural gas	7,264	6,551
Products in process	563	411
Construction works in progress for third parties	195	12
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	1,514	1,456
	25,040(1)	21,820(1)

(1) As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the cost of inventories does not exceed their realization net value.

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade	69	2,005	—	1,733
Tax credit and export rebates	302	3,227	291	4,648
Loans to third parties and balances with related parties (1)	634	1,107	2,495	1,703
Collateral deposits	1	241	17	214
Prepaid expenses	136	971	159	702
Advances and loans to employees	16	371	12	335
Advances to suppliers and custom agents (2)	—	2,461	—	1,691
Receivables with partners in JO and consortia	684	741	816	1,361
Miscellaneous	34	564	134	1,111
	1,876	11,688	3,924	13,498
Provision for other doubtful receivables	(236)	(44)	(15)	(42)
	1,640	11,644	3,909	13,456

(1) See Note 32 for information about related parties.
(2) Includes among others, advances to customs agents for the payment of taxes and import rights related to the imports of fuels and goods.

13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Accounts receivable and related parties (1)	392	43,227	87	34,729
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	(1,239)	—	(1,084)
	392	41,988	87	33,645

(1) See Note 32 for information about related parties.

Changes in the provision for doubtful trade receivables

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of year	1,084	848
Increases charged to expenses	97	130
Decreases charged to income	(120)	(26)
Amounts incurred due to payment/utilization	(2)	—
Other movements	117	—
Translation differences	63	84
Amount at end of period	1,239	1,036

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash and banks	6,639	7,922
Short-term investments	15	27
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [(1)]	9,227	2,808
	15,881	10,757

(1) See Note 7.

15. PROVISIONS

Changes in the Group's provisions for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 20

	Provision for pending lawsuits and contingencies		Provision for environmental liabilities		Provision for hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations		Provision for p
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Amount as of December 31, 2015	10,375	149	1,620	1,400	27,380	429	248
Increases charged to expenses	1,579	335	962	32	3,023	—	97
Decreases charged to income	(158)	(258)	—	—	(10)	(77)	(1)
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	9	(239)	—	(869)	(48)	(584)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	1,221	7	159	52	6,245	94	26
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(2,213)	(11)	(1,351)	(607)	(515)	—	(357)
Reclassifications and other movements	(1,608)	586	(860)	860	1,548	695	(13)
Amount as of December 31, 2016	9,205	569	530	868	37,623	557	—
Increases charged to expenses	1,403	61	415	—	2,166	—	—
Decreases charged to income	(1,417)	(290)	(6)	—	(2)	1	—
Amounts incurred due to payments/utilization	(15)	(89)	—	(505)	—	(372)	—
Exchange and translation differences, net	676	46	—	—	3,545	36	—
Reclassifications and other movements	2,755[1]	174	(539)	539	(223)	223	—
Amount as of September 30, 2017	12,607	471	400	902	43,109	445	—

(1) Includes 2,932 of reclassifications from Other liabilities. See Note 18.

Provisions for lawsuits, claims and environmental liabilities are described in Note 14 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

No significant new provisions have been identified for the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2017, nor have there been amen
the ongoing matters as of December 31, 2016, except for the provisions in Note 28.

16. INCOME TAX

According to IAS 34, income tax expense is recognized in each interim period based on the best estimate of the effective income tax rate expected as of year-end. Amounts calculated for income tax expense for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 may need to be adjusted in subsequent periods if, based on new factors of judgment, the estimate of the effective expected income tax rate changes.

The calculation of the income tax expense accrued for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Current income tax	(540)	(546)
Deferred income tax	(1,645)	1,594
	(2,185)	1,048

The reconciliation between the charge to income for income tax for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the one that would result from applying the prevailing tax rate on net income before income tax arising from the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for each year is as follows:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income before income tax	2,895	(31,202)
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	(1,013)	10,921
Effect of the valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured in their functional currency	(7,015)	(18,302)
Exchange differences	6,225	9,861
Effect of the valuation of inventories measured in their functional currency	(743)	(1,505)
Income on investments in associates and joint ventures	191	131
Miscellaneous	170	(58)
Income tax expense	(2,185)	1,048

The following deferred tax assets have not been recorded, as they do not meet the criteria for recording under IFRS:

- As of September 30, 2017, 179 corresponding to tax credits from subsidiaries' accumulated tax losses, which expire in 2017.
- As of December 31, 2016, 1,138 corresponding to tax credits from subsidiaries' accumulated tax losses, of which 1,090 have expiration dates from 2017 and 48 have indeterminate expiration dates.

Breakdown of deferred tax as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions and other non-deductible liabilities	3,259	3,607
Tax losses carryforward and other tax credits	3,438	3,837
Miscellaneous	104	82
Total deferred tax assets	6,801	7,526
Deferred tax liabilities		

Property, plant and equipment	(46,592)	(45,579)
Miscellaneous	(3,801)	(3,848)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(50,393)	(49,427)
Total deferred tax, net	(43,592)	(41,901)

16. INCOME TAX (Cont.)

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Group has classified as deferred tax assets for 441 and 564, respectively, and as deferred tax liability 44,033 and 42,465, respectively, all of which arise from the net deferred tax balances of each of the separate companies included in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the causes that generate allocations to Other comprehensive income, did not create temporary differences for income tax.

17. LOANS

	Interest rate [1]	Maturity	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
			Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Argentine pesos:						
Negotiable obligations	16.50% - 25.83%	2017-2024	32,454	4,242	29,194	4,400
Financial loans[3]	20.00% - 24.44%	2017-2021	823	2,774	2,416	1,459
Account overdraft	—	—	—	—	—	4,037[5]
			33,277	7,016	31,610	9,896
Currencies other than the Argentine peso:						
Negotiable obligations[2][4][6]	3.50% - 10.00%	2017-2028	106,495	3,014	86,116	4,360
Export pre-financing	0.95% - 8.22%	2017-2019	353	6,595	1,908	6,491
Imports financing	1.60% - 4.65%	2017-2018	—	3,172	—	2,439
Loans[6]	1.00% - 8.55%	2017-2025	8,107	4,633	7,934	3,591
			114,955	17,414	95,958	16,881
			148,232	24,430	127,568	26,777

(1) Annual interest rate in force as of September 30, 2017.
(2) Disclosed net of 716 and 672 corresponding to YPF's own negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions, as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.
(3) Includes loans granted by Banco Nación Argentina. As of September 30, 2017, it includes 2,553, 53 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 4 percentage points, 1,500 of which accrues interest at a BADLAR variable rate plus a spread of 3.5 percentage points and 1,000 of which accrues interest at a fixed rate of 20 percentage points. As of December 31, 2016, it includes 2,105, 105 of which accrues interest at a variable BADLAR rate plus a margin of 4 percentage points and 2,000 of which accrues interest at a variable BADLAR rate plus a spread of 3.5 percentage points. See Note 32.
(4) Includes 1,418 and 3,253 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, of nominal value of negotiable obligations that will be canceled in pesos at the applicable exchange rate in accordance with the terms of the series issued.
(5) Includes 1,440 corresponding to overdrafts granted by Banco Nación Argentina as of December 31, 2016. See Note 32.
(6) Includes 609 and 4,960 corresponding to financial loans and negotiable obligations secured by cash flows as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The breakdown of the Group's loans as of the nine-month periods ended on September 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Amount at beginning of the year	154,345	105,751
Proceeds from loans	33,403	79,770
Payments of loans	(24,877)	(49,442)
Payments of interest	(13,525)	(11,621)
Accrued interest[1]	13,153	12,530
Exchange differences and translation, net	10,236	14,351

Reclassifications and other movements	(73)	—
Amount at the end of the period	172,662	151,339

(1) Includes capitalized financial costs. See Note 9.

On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved the extension of the effective term of the Global Medium Term Notes Program of the Company for a term of 5 years.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities
case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

17. LOANS (Cont.)

Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of the Group are as follows:

Month	Year	Principal value		Ref.	Class	Interest rate[3]		Principal Maturity	Septemb Noncurre
YPF									
-	1998	US$	15	(1) (6)	-	Fixed	10.00%	2028	2
November and December	2012	$	2,110	(2) (4) (6) (7)	Class XI	-	—	—	—
December and March	2012/3	$	2,828	(2) (4) (6) (7)	Class XIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	25.14%	2018	1,4
April	2013	$	2,250	(2) (4) (6) (7)	Class XVII	BADLAR plus 2.25%	22.02%	2020	2,2
April	2013	US$	89	(2) (5) (6)	Class XIX	-	—	—	—
June	2013	$	1,265	(2) (4) (6)	Class XX	BADLAR plus 2.25%	22.60%	2020	1,2
July	2013	US$	92	(2) (5) (6)	Class XXII	Fixed	3.50%	2020	4
October	2013	US$	150	(2) (6)	Class XXIV	Libor plus 7.50%	8.82%	2018	—
December, April, February and December	2013/4/5	US$	862	(2) (6)	Class XXVI	Fixed	8.88%	2018	14,4
April, February and October	2014/5/6	US$	1,522	(2) (4) (6)	Class XXVIII	Fixed	8.75%	2024	26,2
March	2014	$	500	(2) (6) (7)	Class XXIX	BADLAR	20.20%	2020	3
June	2014	US$	66	(2) (5) (6)	Class XXXIII	-	—	—	—
September	2014	$	1,000	(2) (6) (7)	Class XXXIV	BADLAR plus 0.1%	20.08%	2024	1,0
September	2014	$	750	(2) (4) (6)	Class XXXV	BADLAR plus 3.5%	23.48%	2019	5
February	2015	$	950	(2) (6) (7)	Class XXXVI	BADLAR plus 4.74%	24.47%	2020	9
February	2015	$	250	(2) (6) (7)	Class XXXVII	-	—	—	—
April	2015	$	935	(2) (4) (6)	Class XXXVIII	BADLAR plus 4.75%	25.23%	2020	6
April	2015	US$	1,500	(2) (6)	Class XXXIX	Fixed	8.50%	2025	25,7
July	2015	$	500	(2) (6)	Class XL	BADLAR plus 3.49%	—	—	—
September	2015	$	1,900	(2) (6) (7)	Class XLI	BADLAR	19.98%	2020	1,2
September and December	2015	$	1,697	(2) (4) (6)	Class XLII	BADLAR plus 4%	23.98%	2020	1,6
October	2015	$	2,000	(2) (6) (7)	Class XLIII	BADLAR	20.27%	2023	2,0
December	2015	$	1,400	(2) (6)	Class XLIV	BADLAR plus 4.75%	25.00%	2018	1,4
March	2016	$	150	(2) (6)	Class XLV	BADLAR plus 4%	—	—	—
March	2016	$	1,350	(2) (4) (6)	Class XLVI	BADLAR plus 6%	25.83%	2021	1,3
March	2016	US$	1,000	(2) (6)	Class XLVII	Fixed	8.50%	2021	17,2
April	2016	US$	46	(2) (5) (6)	Class XLVIII	Fixed	8.25%	2020	7
April	2016	$	535	(2) (6)	Class XLIX	BADLAR plus 6%	25.62%	2020	5
July	2016	$	11,248	(2) (6) (8)	Class L	BADLAR plus 4%	24.10%	2020	11,2
September	2016		CHF300	(2)	Class LI	Fixed	3.75%	2019	5,3
May	2017	$	4,602	(2) (6) (8)	Class LII	Fixed	16.50%	2022	4,6
July	2017	US$	750	(2)	Class LIII	Fixed	6.95%	2027	12,9
Metrogas									
January	2013	US$	177		Series A-L	Fixed	8.88%	2018	2,8
January	2013	US$	18		Series A-U	Fixed	8.88%	2018	2
									138,9

(1) Corresponds to the 1997 M.T.N. Program for US$ 1,000 million.
(2) Corresponds to the 2008 M.T.N. Program for US$ 10,000 million.
(3) Interest rate as of September 30, 2017.

(4) The ANSES and/or the "Fondo Argentino de Hidrocarburos" have participated in the primary subscription of these negotiable ob
discretion of the respective holders, be subsequently traded on the securities market where these negotiable obligations are autho
(5) The payment currency of these Negotiable Obligations is the Argentine Peso at the Exchange rate applicable under the terms of
(6) As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Group has fully complied with the use of proceeds disclosed in the p
(7) Negotiable obligations classified as productive investments computable as such for the purposes of section 35.8.1, paragraph K
applicable to Insurance Activities issued by the Argentine Insurance Supervisory Bureau.
(8) The payment currency of this issue is the U.S. dollar at the exchange rate applicable in accordance with the conditions of the rele

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Extension of concessions	359	354	336	508
Maxus Entities' agreements[1]	—	—	—	2,932
Liabilities for contractual claims[2]	—	—	—	950
Miscellaneous	9	20	—	—
	368	374	336	4,390

(1) See Note 15.
(2) See Note 14 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Trade and related parties [1]	82	41,645	2,145	40,667
Guarantee deposits	14	435	13	482
Advances from clients	1,467	204	—	—
Miscellaneous	14	800	29	446
	1,577	43,084	2,187	41,595

(1) See Note 32 for information about related parties.

20. REVENUES

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Sales [1]	188,555	160,581
Revenues from construction contracts	1,181	540
Turnover tax	(6,537)	(5,579)
	183,199	155,542

(1) Includes 10,052 and 14,393 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, associated with revenues related to the natural gas additional injection stimulus program created by Resolution No. 1/2013 of the Planning and Strategic Coordination Commission of the National Plan of Hydrocarbons Investment. See Note 32.

21. COSTS

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Inventories at beginning of year	21,820	19,258
Purchases	47,886	37,121
Production costs[1]	105,026	94,055
Translation effect	1,956	3,247
Reclassifications and other movements	(67)	—
Inventories at end of the period	(25,040)	(22,703)

	151,581	130,978

(1) See Note 22.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

22. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Group presents the statement of comprehensive income by classifying expenses according to their function as part of the "Costs", "Administrative expenses", "Selling expenses" and "Exploration expenses" lines. The following additional information is disclosed as required, on the nature of the expenses and their relation to the function within the Group for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	8,982	2,476	1,366	266	13,090
Fees and compensation for services	796	1,444[2]	402	14	2,656
Other personnel expenses	2,530	270	146	42	2,988
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	1,618	191	3,060	—	4,869
Royalties, easements and canons	12,898	—	23	24	12,945
Insurance	605	37	66	—	708
Rental of real estate and equipment	4,179	12	394	—	4,585
Survey expenses	—	—	—	201	201
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	36,077	554	823	—	37,454
Amortization of intangible assets	498	88	19	—	605
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	4,097	22	74	10	4,203
Operation services and other service contracts	8,925	192	663	106	9,886
Preservation, repair and maintenance	13,636	250	330	77	14,293
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	960	960
Transportation, products and charges	6,388	12	4,270	16	10,686
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	(23)	—	(23)
Publicity and advertising expenses	—	250	335	—	585
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	3,797	167	832	44	4,840
	105,026	5,965	12,780	1,760	125,531

(1) Includes approximately 1,198 corresponding to export withholdings.
(2) Includes 37 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2016 of 127 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2017, the approximate sum of 48.
(3) The expense recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 306.

	For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2016				
	Production costs[3]	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	7,357	1,932	1,149	189	10,627
Fees and compensation for services	676	1,193[2]	298	7	2,174
Other personnel expenses	2,048	283	92	29	2,452
Taxes, charges and contributions[1]	1,381	271	2,611	—	4,263
Royalties, easements and canons	12,813	—	18	29	12,860
Insurance	776	31	60	—	867
Rental of real estate and equipment	3,707	31	361	1	4,100
Survey expenses	—	—	—	321	321
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	33,146	567	698	—	34,411
Amortization of intangible assets	343	143	25	—	511
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	4,079	25	57	7	4,168

Operation services and other service contracts	7,042	265	534	79	7,920
Preservation, repair and maintenance	12,239	234	230	18	12,721
Unproductive exploratory drillings	—	—	—	815	815
Transportation, products and charges	5,029	8	3,548	—	8,585
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	—	—	104	—	104
Publicity and advertising expenses	—	168	260	—	428
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	3,419	107	633	9	4,168
	94,055	5,258	10,678	1,504	111,495

(1) Includes approximately 1,069 corresponding to export withholdings.

(2) Includes 114 corresponding to fees and remunerations of the Directors and Statutory Auditors of YPF's Board of Directors. On April 29, 2016, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings of YPF resolved to ratify the fees corresponding to fiscal year 2015 for 140 and to approve as fees on account for such fees and remunerations for the fiscal year 2016 the approximate sum of 127.

(3) The expense recognized in the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income corresponding to research and development activities amounted to 240.

23. OTHER OPERATING RESULTS, NET

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Lawsuits	(201)	(826)
Construction incentive[1]	150	228
Income on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	—	1,528
Miscellaneous	(35)	492
	(86)	1,422

(1) Corresponds to the incentive for Argentine manufacturers of capital goods received by A-Evangelista S.A. under the provisions of Executive Order No. 379/2001 of the Argentine Ministry of Economy.

24. FINANCIAL RESULTS, NET

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Financial income		
Interest income	939	656
Exchange differences	8,024	11,936
Total financial income	8,963	12,592
Financial loss		
Interest loss	(13,335)	(13,086)
Exchange differences	(3,198)	(2,978)
Financial accretion	(2,332)	(2,170)
Total financial costs	(18,865)	(18,234)
Other financial results		
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,224	1,495
Gains on derivative financial instruments	—	214
Total other financial results	1,224	1,709
Total financial results, net	(8,678)	(3,933)

25. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT OPERATIONS

The assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and expenses for the nine-month periods ended on September 30, 2017 and 2016 of JO and other agreements are as follows:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Noncurrent assets[1]	63,771	63,145
Current assets	1,798	2,602
Total assets	65,569	65,747
Noncurrent liabilities	5,829	5,946
Current liabilities	4,950	6,293
Total liabilities	10,779	12,239

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
Production Cost	14,960	15,406
Exploration expenses	736	395

(1) Does not include impairment of property, plant and equipment since such impairment is recorded by the participating partners of the JO.

26. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's subscribed capital as of September 30, 2017, is 3,924 and is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares (A, B, C and D), with a par value of Argentine pesos 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing.

As of September 30, 2017, there are 3,764 Class A outstanding shares. As long as any Class A share remains outstanding, the affirmative vote of Argentine Government is required for: 1) mergers, 2) acquisitions of more than 50% of YPF shares in an agreed or hostile bid, 3) transfers of all the YPF's exploitation and exploration rights, 4) the voluntary dissolution of YPF or 5) change of corporate and/or tax address outside the Argentine Republic. Items 3) and 4) will also require prior approval by the Argentine Congress.

On April 28, 2017, the General and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, which approved YPF's financial statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and approved the following in relation to the distribution of profits: a) the complete elimination of the special reserve for initial adjustment for the implementation of IFRS pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, Chapter III, Title IV of the CNV Rules (T.O. 2013), the reserve for future dividends, the reserve for purchase of Company shares and the reserve for investments; b) to fully absorb the losses accumulated in Retained earnings of up to 28,231 against amounts corresponding to discontinued reserves for up to that amount; and c) to allocate the remaining amount of the discontinued reserves as follows: (i) the amount of 100 to establish a reserve to purchase Company shares, in order to make it possible for the Board of Directors to acquire Company shares when they consider it opportune, and to fulfill commitments under the bonus and incentive plans, both currently existing and those that may arise in the future, and (ii) the amount of 716 to a reserve for payment of dividends, authorizing the Board of Directors to determine when to distribute such dividends prior to the end of the fiscal year.

On July 9, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors left without effect its decision of June 8, 2017 regarding the timing for the distribution of a dividend of 1.82 per share for an amount of 716, in order to ensure strict compliance with certain contractual obligations assumed by the Company, all in accordance with applicable regulation and in safeguarding the general interests of the Company and its shareholders. Therefore, following the closing of this period, the Company has reinstated the Reserve for future dividends in the amount of 716.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the net income and the number of shares that have been used for the calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share:

	For the nine-month periods ended on September 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income	330	(29,958)
Average number of shares outstanding	392,733,469	391,679,550
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.84	(76.49)

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as shown in Note 2.b.13 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

28. DECONSOLIDATION OF MAXUS ENTITIES

- **Reorganization process under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Law of Maxus Entities**

On March 28, 2017, in connection with the reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code filed by Maxus Energy Corporation, Tierra Solutions Inc., Maxus International Energy Company, Maxus (US) Exploration Company and Gateway Coal Company (collectively, the “Maxus Entities”), the Creditors’ Committee and the Maxus Entities submitted an alternative restructuring plan (the “Alternative Plan”) that does not incorporate the agreement (the “Agreement”) with YPF, jointly with its subsidiaries YPF Holdings Inc., CLH Holdings Inc., YPF International S.A. and YPF Services USA Corp (jointly, the “YPF Entities”), to settle any and all claims held by the Maxus Entities against the YPF Entities, including any alter ego claims, all of which claims the YPF Entities believe are without merit.

Under the Alternative Plan, a liquidating trust (the “Liquidating Trust”) may file alter ego claims or any other estate claims against the YPF Entities. The Liquidating Trust will be funded by Occidental Chemical Corporation, in its capacity as a creditor of the Maxus Entities.

As YPF does not approve of such Alternative Plan and the Alternative Plan does not contemplate the implementation of the Agreement originally submitted, this situation creates an event of default (Event of Default) under the loan granted within the framework of the Agreement with YPF and the YPF Entities (the “DIP Loan”), based on which, on April 10, 2017, YPF Holdings, Inc. sent a note to communicate this situation. Additionally, on April 17, 2017, YPF Holdings, Inc. communicated that the total amounts due under the DIP Loan terms amounted to approximately US$ 12.2 million.

On April 21, 2017, the Judge issued an order to authorize the repayment of amounts due under the terms of the DIP Loan through the approval of the financing offered by Occidental (“Post-petition DIP Facility”) within the framework of the Alternative Plan, which were subsequently received.

On May 22, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware issued an order confirming the Alternative Plan submitted by the Creditors’ Committee and Maxus Entities. The effective date of the Alternative Plan was July 14, 2017, provided that the conditions set forth in Section XII.B of the Alternative Plan were met. The deadline for filing administrative claims and claims for damages, as well as professional claims, expired on August 14, 2017 and September 12, 2017, respectively, without any relevant developments. The above does not significantly affect the statement of comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017.

Considering the aforementioned events and that the agreements originally filed have not been approved by the Judge, the Company’s Management, in consultation with its legal advisors, has reassessed the amounts reported considering the existing uncertainties and classified them as provisions in accordance with the accounting policies explained in Note 2.b.7) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

29. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are described in Note 28 to the annual consolidated financial statements.

29.a) Contingent assets

No new significant contingent assets have been identified for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, nor have there been amendments to the assessments of contingencies pending as of December 31, 2016.

29.b) Contingent liabilities

Development for the nine-month period ended on September 30, 2017 are described below:

29. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)

29.b.1) Environmental claims

- **Asociación Superficiarios de la Patagonia ("ASSUPA")**

In connection with the judicial claims filed by ASSUPA against the companies operating concessions in the Noroeste Basin, on April 19, 2017, YPF was notified of the Court's ruling to resume the proceedings. YPF has timely filed a legal defect exception. The court has not ruled thereon, but ordered the suspension of the terms to respond to the complaint. The deadlines will continue to be suspended until such time as a final resolution is issued regarding the legal defect exception filed by YPF.

29.b.2) Contentious claims

- **Petersen Energía Inversora, S.A.U. and Petersen Energía, S.A.U. (hereinafter, "Petersen")**

On June 15, 2017 a hearing was held for the parties to orally present their arguments. The decision of the Court of Appeals is currently pending.

As of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, there are no elements available to allow the Company to quantify the possible impact this claim might have on the Company.

The Company categorically rejects the claims made in the complaint, which it considers wholly without merit, and will exercise all necessary legal remedies and take all defensive measures in accordance with applicable legal procedure in order to defend its rights.

- **Eton Park Capital Management, L.P., Eton Park Master Fund, LTD. and Eton Park Fund, L.P. (jointly, "Eton Park")**

On June 2, 2017, Eton Park, a former shareholder of YPF, filed a complaint against the Argentine Republic and YPF in the USA District Court for the Southern District of New York claiming alleged damages it suffered during the expropriation process of shares conducted by the Argentine Republic over Repsol's majority interest in YPF in 2012. The complaint, which seeks unspecified damages, alleges that obligations in the bylaws and the initial public offering of YPF shares were violated, which imposed obligations relating to a tender offer for the shareholders.

Currently, the claim is temporarily suspended, awaiting the resolution of the Appellate Court on the Petersen case.

As of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, there are no elements available to allow the Company to quantify the possible impact this claim might have on the Company.

The Company categorically rejects the claims made in the complaint, which it considers wholly without merit, and will exercise all necessary legal remedies and take all defensive measures in accordance with applicable legal procedure in order to defend its rights.

29.b.3) Claims under the scope of the National Antitrust Commission ("CNDC")

- **Claims for the sale of diesel to public transportation companies**

On March 14, 2017, YPF was notified of SC Resolution No. 137 which, based on the prior opinion given by the CNDC, ordered the case closed for failure to establish collusive behavior by the companies sued and abuse of dominant market position by YPF.

29. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)

29.b.4) Tax claims

- **Dispute over the cost deduction for abandoning wells**

On June 28, 2017, the Company was notified of a request for information from the *Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos* (Federal Administration of Public Revenue) ("AFIP") to initiate a verification process with respect to the deduction of well plugging costs from 2011 to 2016, inclusive.

On October 10, 2017, the Company received notice from the AFIP regarding an adjustment for fiscal year 2010. The Company is currently preparing a response to the aforementioned notice.

On October 13, 2017, the Company received notice about the closure of the inspection and the preliminary calculation of the projected adjustment for fiscal periods from 2011 through, and including, 2016, which the Company rejected by means of a note submitted on October 23, 2017.

Notwithstanding the progress of these proceedings and ongoing investigations (and proceedings against other companies in the industry), the Company, based on its opinion and that of its external advisors, believes it has strong arguments to defend the criteria adopted by it.

- **Dispute over customs duties**

On March 31, 2017, the Company resolved to pay the differences in export duties which had been objected to by several Customs authorities arising from future commitments to deliver crude oil, in accordance with the moratorium provided for by Law No. 27,260. This action made it possible to reduce interest and release the fines applied which were related to the substantial obligation. In that regard, the summaries and processes in which the application of a fine is in disputed when there were no export duties remain ongoing, in which case the fine provided for in Article 954 subsection c) would be applied, which figure amounts to 450 as of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Contractual commitments are described in Note 29 to the annual consolidated financial statements. Updates for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 are described below:

30.a) Concession extension agreements

- **Salta**

On April 3, 2017, YPF entered into an Amendment Agreement with the Province of Salta to the one signed on October 23, 2012. The signatories are the same in both Agreements. The Amendment Agreement sets forth that the obligations described in items (i), (ii) and (iv) mentioned in the annual consolidated financial statements have been complied with, and in respect of the obligations referenced in item (v), it sets forth that the same will be replaced by the drilling of 2 development wells for a minimum amount of US$ 26 million. In case the development wells yield satisfactory productive results for YPF and associated companies, and contingent on such results, the parties agreed to drill an additional development well. The parties have begun to fulfill this commitment and will finalize it within 365 calendar days of the effective date of such agreement. Likewise, YPF and signatory associated companies shall drill an exploration well for an amount of US$ 4 million within 365 calendar days of the effective date of the Amendment Agreement.

- **Neuquén**

On August 1, 2017, YPF and the Province of Neuquén entered into an agreement whereby the terms for a Non-Conventional Exploitation Concession in Rincón del Mangrullo block (the "Block") were agreed upon, which will result in an increase in the current

activity of the Block and an extension of the current effective period, which expires in 2022. As from the grant of the new concession, YPF may exploit the Block until 2052, with the possibility of further extensions.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

By means of this agreement, YPF committed to make an investment of US$ 150 million to carry out a pilot program consisting of drilling 13 wells to continue the development of Mulichinco and to investigate other developments such as Vaca Muerta and Lajas

On August 11, 2017, by means of Provincial Decree No. 1,316/17, a non-conventional exploitation concession was granted on the Block to YPF.

YPF currently has an Investment Agreement with Petrolera Pampa S.A. ("Pampa"), pursuant to which the Company operates the area and Pampa participates in the production from certain Block formations, with YPF holding 100% of the rights to Vaca Muerta and Quintuco. Under this framework, YPF will be the owner of 100% of the new Non-Conventional Exploitation Concession and of the current concession of the Block, continuing with the Investment Agreement with Pampa.

- **Tierra del Fuego**

On August 25, 2017, YPF S.A. underwrote an Extension Agreement with the Province of Tierra del Fuego (hereafter, the "Agreement") in order to extend the original term for the hydrocarbon exploitation concession in the Magallanes Area owned by YPF, in the fraction corresponding to the granting jurisdiction in the Province of Tierra del Fuego, for the term of ten years, through November 14, 2027, pursuant to the terms of Article 35 of the Hydrocarbons Act No. 17,319.

Likewise, the Agreement signed between YPF and the Province of Tierra del Fuego sets forth, among others provisions, the following: (i) the payment of the amount of US$ 7.9 million as an extension bonus, (ii) an investment commitment in the Area until the end of the extension term; and (iii) the payment to the Province of Tierra del Fuego of royalties equal to 15% of the computable production of crude oil and natural gas from the Area, in the portion located within the jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of Article 59 of Act No. 17,319.

The Agreement was ratified by means of Provincial Decree No. 2,406/17 dated September 5, 2017 and provincial Law No. 1,178 enacted on September 19, 2017.

- **Santa Cruz**

On September 1, 2017, by means of Decree 773/17 issued by the Government of the Province of Santa Cruz, YPF was awarded the Rio Turbio area which had been offered by the province through the National and International Public Bidding process No. 03/IESC/17. On September 25, 2017, YPF executed the agreement for the Exploration and eventual Exploitation of the area.

30.b) Investment project agreements

- **Agreement for the development of Loma La Lata Norte and Loma Campana areas**

In relation to the Investment Agreement entered into between the Company and subsidiaries of Chevron Corporation for the joint exploitation of non-conventional hydrocarbons in the province of Neuquén, in the Loma Campana area, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, the Company and Compañía de Hidrocarburo No Convencional S.R.L. ("CHNC") have carried out transactions which include the purchase of gas and crude oil by YPF for 3,970. These transactions were executed based on the market's general and regulatory framework. The net balance to be paid to CHNC as of September 30, 2017 amounts to 486.

- **Agreement for interest assignment in Aguada de la Arena area**

On February 23, 2017, YPF and Petrouruguay S.A. signed a definitive agreement for the transfer of a 20% participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area located in the province of Neuquén, for a total of US$ 18 million. As a result, YPF increased its participating interest in the Aguada de la Arena area to 100%.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- **Agreement for the development of Bajada de Añelo area**

On February 23, 2017, YPF and O&G Developments Ltd. S.A. (hereinafter "O&G"), an affiliate of Shell Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., executed an agreement through which YPF and O&G agreed on the principal terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil and shale gas pilot in two phases, for a joint investment amount of US$ 305.8 million in the Bajada de Añelo area in the province of Neuquén, of which O&G will contribute 97.6% and YPF will contribute 2.4%. O&G will be the operator of the area. The agreement provides for a period of exclusivity for the negotiation and execution of definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and certain conditions precedent have been fulfilled, the execution of the project will begin, through which O&G will acquire a 50% interest in the exploitation concession that covers an area of 204 km2.

On May 12, 2017, YPF and O&G executed an Assignment Agreement for 50% of the concession. The Assignment Agreement provides for the joint development of a two-stage work program (the "Work Program") in connection with the aforementioned joint investment. During the first phase of the Work Program, which will have a maximum duration of 30 months, O&G will contribute a total of US$ 222.6 million, and YPF will contribute US$ 7.4 million. The remaining US$ 75.8 million will be contributed by O&G during the second phase of the Work Program.

On August 18, 2017 by means of Provincial Decree No, 1360/17, the assignment of YPF´s interest in favor of O&G, together with the assignment thereof as collateral in favor of YPF, was approved. Such collateral guarantee will be in force until O&G complies with all of its obligations under the Assignment Agreement.

Once the first phase of the Work Program has been completed, O&G will have the option to leave such Work Program by returning its concession interest and paying for liabilities accrued up until its exit date. Once the commitments undertaken by the Parties have been completely fulfilled, each Party will contribute 50% of the budget for the development of the area as provided in the Joint Operation Agreement (which will be executed when the conditions precedent are fulfilled).

- **Bandurria Sur Area Development Agreement**

On April 12, 2017, YPF executed an agreement with Schlumberger Oilfield Eastern Ltd. (hereinafter "SPM"), an affiliate of Schlumberger Argentina S.A., through which YPF and SPM agreed on the main terms and conditions for the joint development of a shale oil pilot project in two phases, with a total investment of US$ 390 million in the Bandurria Sur area (hereinafter the "Area"), located in the Province of Neuquén, 100% of which will be contributed by SPM. On October 11, 2017, YPF entered into the final agreements with SPM. YPF continues to be the operator in the Area and SPM acquired the right to a 49% participation, while YPF keeps the right to the remaining 51%.

- **Agreement for the assignment of interest in the Llancanelo block**

On April 18, 2017, YPF executed an agreement with non-binding terms and conditions (hereinafter the "Agreement") with Patagonia Oil Corp. ("Patagonia"), an affiliate of PentaNova Energy Corp., through which Patagonia will acquire YPF's 11% interest in the block known as the Llancanelo block, located in the Province of Mendoza, for a total price of US$ 40 million (hereinafter the "Price"), and YPF will keep a 50% stake in such block. Additionally, both companies agreed on the main terms and conditions for the development of a pilot project of heavy crude oil in the same block with a total investment of US$ 54 million over the next 36 months (hereinafter the "Project"), where YPF will be the operator and Patagonia will contribute its expertise in heavy crude oil. The project investment corresponding to YPF's interest will be paid by Patagonia by way of partial payment of the Price. The agreement provides for an exclusivity period to negotiate and execute definitive agreements. Once definitive agreements have been signed and certain conditions precedent have been fulfilled, including the relevant approval from the Province of Mendoza, the execution of the Project will begin.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- **Exploration agreement in the Charagua block (Bolivia)**

On July 26, 2017, the agreement with Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos ("YPFB") which was originally executed in January 2017 was notarized in order to begin exploration in Charagua, Bolivia, in a block with estimated potential natural gas resources of 2.7 TCF (trillion cubic feet). Additionally, an activity plan for exploration and exploitation in the Bolivian territory was submitted.

In October 2017, the terms for the assignment of 40% of the Charagua block to YPFB Chaco S.A. (hereafter, "Chaco") were agreed pursuant to the terms of the services contract subscribed with YPFB for the exploration of the block. The formal approval by the Board of Directors of such Company and the Legislative Assembly of the Pluri-National State of Bolivia are required for the assignment to become effective, but currently remain pending.

If the expected commercial discovery is achieved, YPFB, YPF E&P (an indirect subsidiary of YPF) and Chaco will create a *Sociedad de Economía Mixta* (partially government-owned company), where they shall hold a 51%, 29.4 % and 19.6% interest, respectively.

- **Exploration agreement in the Aguada Pichana and Aguada de Castro areas**

On July 17, 2017, through Decree No. 1178/17 issued by the Provincial Executive Power, the Agreements executed on July 13, 2017 among YPF, Pan American Energy LLC (Argentina branch) ("PAE"), Total Austral S.A. (Argentina branch) ("TOTAL"), Wintershall Energía S.A. ("WIAR") and the Province of Neuquén came into effect, which provided for the following:

(i) The division of the Aguada Pichana area into two new areas, namely "Aguada Pichana Este" ("APE") and "Aguada Pichana Oeste" ("APO"); with areas of 761 km^2 (629 km2 net perforable) and 605 km2 (443 km2 net perforable), respectively, and the granting of two Non-Conventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concessions for the areas, committing the Parties to implement a pilot program of 20 wells for an amount of approximately US$ 300 million in APE and 11 wells for an amount of approximately US$ 150 million in APO; and

(ii) The granting of a Non-Conventional Hydrocarbon Exploitation Concession in the Aguada de Castro ("ACA") area, which has an area of 163 km^2; committing the Parties to implement a pilot program of 3 wells for an amount of approximately US$ 50 million.

Based on the technical-economic results of the pilot programs and the granting of the benefits of the Stimulus Program provided in MINEM Resolution No. 46-E/2017, the total estimated amount of the investments to be made under the Agreements, including the investment commitments in the pilot programs discussed above, would reach US$ 1,150 million during the next 5 years, with a total of 48 wells in APE, 18 wells in APO and 6 wells in ACA.

APE will be operated by TOTAL, and APO and ACA will be operated by PAE. YPF's current interest is 27.27% in the Aguada Pichana area and 50% in the Aguada de Castro area.

Under the Agreements, YPF's current interests will be modified as follows:

(i) In the APE area, YPF will hold a 22.50% interest, which implies relative to its current participation the sale of a 4.77% stake.

(ii) In the APO area, YPF will hold a 30% interest, which implies relative to its current participation the purchase of a 2.73% stake.

(iii) In the ACA area, YPF will hold a 30% interest, which implies relative to its current participation the sale of a 20% stake in ACA.

Notwithstanding the changes in the aforementioned interests, all existing assets, including the production of existing wells and any future development that is not associated with the Vaca Muerta formation, will not be modified in terms of the Parties' interests.

The execution of the Agreements involves an exchange of interests in the areas, whereby YPF is expected to receive US$ 52.3 million through investment contributions.

The effectiveness of the Agreements is subject to the granting of the aforementioned Concessions through the respective Decree by the Provincial Executive Power.

30. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (Cont.)

- **Exploration agreement in the Bajo del Toro area**

On August 25, 2017, YPF executed an agreement (hereafter, the "Agreement") with Statoil Holding Netherlands B.V. (hereafter "Statoil"), whereby the main terms and conditions for the exploration and eventual joint development in two phases of the Bajo del Toro area (hereafter, the "Area"), located in the Province of Neuquén were agreed upon. YPF will continue to be the operator of the Area.

The Agreement provides for an exclusivity period for the negotiation and the execution of the final contracts. Once entered into and certain conditions precedent, such as obtaining relevant regulatory approval by the authorities in the Province of Neuquén, among others, have been met, the agreements shall become effective and Statoil shall acquire a 50% interest in the exploration permit with a non-conventional purpose in the Area, whereby YPF shall keep, directly and indirectly, the remaining 50%. In consideration for such assignment, Statoil shall pay YPF US$ 30 million on the effective date of the agreements. Futhermore, Statoil shall acknolwedge the investments and expenses made in the area as of November 30, 2017 to YPF and shall pay 100% of certain future investments in the work program to be agreed upon by the Parties.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS

Main regulations and others are described in Note 30 to the annual consolidated financial statements. Updates for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 are described below:

31.a) Liquid hydrocarbons regulatory requirements

- **Price agreement between crude oil producers and refiners**

In January 2017, oil producers and refiners reached an agreement for the transition to international prices in the Argentine hydrocarbon industry, which set forth a proposed price path for oil sales in the domestic market, for the purpose of achieving parity with international markets during 2017. Notwithstanding the above, the agreement provided for the ability of any of the parties to withdraw from the agreement during the effective period, the same being contingent on compliance with certain variables such as exchange rate or Brent crude price within certain parameters set forth therein. Currently, the price agreement is suspended since it provided for its suspension in case the average international price over a 10 day period exceeded the local price, even though it provides that it may be reinstated in case the Brent crude oil average price was below the local price for over 10 days.

31.b) Regulatory requirements applicable to the natural gas industry

- **Mechanisms for allocating the demand for gas natural**

On June 1, 2016, the MINEM published Resolution No. 89, which:

a) Requires ENARGAS to develop a procedure to amend and supplement ENARGAS Resolutions No. 716/1998 and 1,410/2010 and establish daily operating conditions of the Transportation and Distribution Systems.

b) Establishes the volumes that distributors may request in order to satisfy priority demand and, if there has been a contract with a producer to fulfill such request, reduces the contracted volume requirement in accordance with the framework provided by Resolution No. 1,410/2010.

Pursuant to this resolution, on June 5, 2016 ENARGAS Resolution No. I/3,833 was issued, which establishes the "Supplementary Procedure for Gas Requests, Confirmations and Control" (*Procedimiento Complementario para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas*).

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

- **Procedure for administration of gas delivery in the Emergency Executive Committee ("CEE")**

On June 6, 2017, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,502/17 was issued. The resolution approved the procedure for the administration of the office in the CEE, which modifies the procedure for requesting deliveries and confirmations of gas that was approved by ENARGAS Resolution No. 3,833/16 and provides measures and criteria to be adopted in the event of a supply crisis of the Natural Gas Priority Demand declared by carriers, distributors or ENARGAS.

Among these measures, it is stipulated that the CEE or (if the CEE fails to reach an agreement) the ENARGAS will define how the Priority Demand will be supplied, taking into account the quantities of natural gas available in each basin for each producer and deducting the quantities that are contracted to supply the Priority Demand.

31.c) Incentive programs for the production of natural gas

- **Incentive program for investment in development of natural gas production from non-conventional reservoirs**

On March 6, 2017, MINEM Resolution No. 46-E/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, which created the "Investment in Natural Gas Production from Non-Conventional Reservoirs Stimulus Program" (hereinafter the "Program"), established in order to stimulate investments in natural gas from non-conventional reservoirs in the Neuquina Basin, and in effect as of its publication until December 31, 2021.

The Resolution establishes compensation for the volume of non-conventional gas production from concessions located in the Neuquina Basin included in the Program, for which such concessions must first have a specific investment plan approved by the province's application authority and the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources.

The compensation will be determined by deducting from the effective sales price obtained from sales to the internal market, including conventional and non-conventional natural gas, the minimum sales prices established by the Resolution each year, multiplied by the volumes of production of non-conventional natural gas. The minimum prices established by the Resolution are US$ 7.50/MMBtu for 2018, US$ 7.00/MMBtu for 2019, US$ 6.50/MMBtu for 2020 and US$ 6.00/MMBtu for 2021.

The compensation from the Program will be distributed, for each concession included in the Program, as follows: 88% to the companies and 12% to the province corresponding to each concession included in the Program.

On November 2, 2017, Resolution MINEM 417-E/2017 was published and its Annex replaces the similar Annex of Resolution 46-E/2017. The new resolution modifies the previous one in the following aspects:

a) It defines that the Initial Production to be computed will be the "monthly mean Non-Conventional Gas production assessed for the period between July 2016 and June 2017". Also, it states that the Production Included, to the effect of the compensation, shall be i) for the concessions with Initial Production lower than 500,000 m3/day, the total monthly production of Non-Conventional Gas coming from such Included Concession, to which the requesting company is entitled, and ii) for the concessions with Initial Production higher than 500,000 m3/day, the total monthly production of Non-Conventional Gas coming from such Included Concession, to which the requesting party is entitled, discounting the Initial Production.

b) It modifies the definition of Effective Price, previously defined as "the average price weighted by volume of total natural gas sales of each company in the domestic market", to "the average price weighted by volume of total natural gas sales in the Argentine Republic that will be published by the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources", regulating the guidelines to be followed for such calculation.

c) A requirement to qualify for the Program is included, that is, that the investment plan submitted for each concession reaches a yearly mean production, in any consecutive period of twelve months before December 31, 2019, equal to or higher than 500,000 m3/day, and the obligation to reimburse the amounts of the compensation received (updated to reflect interest) corresponding to the concessions that do not reach the above mentioned production level, with the possibility that the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources may require filing a surety bond to guarantee the eventual reimbursement of the compensations received by the participating companies, and retaining the power to suspend payments if such bond is not submitted.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

There have not been amendments to the definitions of included Non-Conventional Gas and Included Concessions, Price, or the Payment Conditions and Dates and Production Control, among other aspects initially included in the annex approved by Resolution 46-E/2017.

31.d) Regulatory requirements applicable to the natural gas distribution

- **Tariff renegotiation**

i. Transitional Agreement 2017

On March 30, 2017, the MINEM instructed the ENARGAS, by Resolution No. 74—E/2017, to make effective the tariff schemes resulting from the Comprehensive Tariff Review (“CTR”) pursuant to Article 1 of MINEM Resolution No. 31 dated March 29, 2016 and carried out as per the provisions in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation entered into with the Licensees within the provisions of Law No. 25,561, as amended and supplemented.

In this respect, for the purpose of the gradual and progressive implementation of such measure, it established that the ENARGAS had to apply the tariff increases resulting from the Comprehensive Tariff Review in stages according to the following progression: thirty percent (30%) of the increase, as from April 1, 2017; forty percent (40%) of the increase, as from December 1, 2017; and the remaining thirty percent (30%), as from April 1, 2018.

Moreover, and for cases in which the corresponding Memorandum of Understanding for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation had not become effective, it instructed the ENARGAS to apply to the Licensees (among them, Metrogas) a transitional tariff adjustment on account of the CTR.

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas signed a Transitional Agreement (“Transitional Agreement 2017”) with MINEM and the Ministry of Economy which provides for the temporary adjustment of prices and tariffs for the Natural Gas Distribution Public Service, the specific allocation of the amounts as set forth therein until the Memorandum of Understanding for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation is executed and the application of the final tariff schemes which result from the CTR becomes effective.

The Transitional Agreement 2017, which is not subject to ratification by the National Executive Power, sets forth a temporary tariff scheme as of April 1, 2017 consisting of the readjustment of tariffs pursuant to the guidelines required to maintain the continuity of service in order to allow the Licensee to manage its operation, maintenance, management and commercialization expenses, the disbursements corresponding to the execution of the mandatory investment plan determined by ENARGAS and to comply with the respective payment obligations, keeping its payment procedure for the purpose of ensuring the continued normal provision of the public service it is responsible for until the effective date of the tariff scheme that derives from the Memorandum of Understanding for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation.

Additionally, the Transitional Agreement 2017 provides for the transfer of the impact of changes in tax regulations awaiting resolution, except for income tax, and incorporates a Mandatory Investment Plan to which Metrogas is committed.

Finally, Metrogas may not distribute dividends unless it has previously provided evidence to the ENARGAS of its full compliance with the Mandatory Investment Plan.

Under the terms of the Transitional Agreement 2017, on March 31, 2017, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 was published in the Official Gazette, approving the tariff schemes resulting from the CTR of Metrogas and temporary tariff schemes applicable to Metrogas users effective April 1, 2017.

In addition, ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017 approved (i) the technical and economic studies of the Company’s CTR, (ii) the non-automatic Semi-Annual Adjustment Methodology and (iii) the Investment Plan of Metrogas for the next five years.

On October 24, 2017, and by means of Resolution ENARGAS No. 74/2017, a public hearing was called for November 15, 2017 to consider the temporary rate adjustment effective as from December 1, 2017, corresponding to Metrogas.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

ii. Memorandum of Understanding for the Natural Gas Distribution License Contract (also known as “Memorandum of Understanding for the Comprehensive Contractual Renegotiation”)

On March 30, 2017, Metrogas signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the Natural Gas Distribution License Contract (the “Memorandum of Understanding”) with the MINEM and the Ministry of Economy, which sets forth the terms for the comprehensive renegotiation and the adjustment conditions of the License Contract. The Memorandum of Understanding is within the framework of the renegotiation process of public service contracts established by the Emergency Law, their extensions and Decrees No. 367/2016 and 2/2017, and based on the Transitional Agreement 2008, Transitional Agreement 2014, Transitional Agreement 2016 and Transitional Agreement 2017.

The provisions contained in the Memorandum of Understanding, which shall become effective following its ratification by the National Executive Power, will cover the contractual period starting on January 6, 2002 until the termination of the License Contract.

The terms provided therein set forth certain guidelines that should be contemplated in the CTR process.

Metrogas’ Tariff Scheme resulting from the CTR in accordance with such guidelines will be applicable upon compliance with all the procedures set forth for the effectiveness of the Memorandum of Understanding. The effective date of the Comprehensive Tariff Review will be no later than December 31, 2017. In the event that the ENARGAS orders the gradual and phased application of the tariff increase resulting from the Comprehensive Tariff Review, the last phase will be applied no later than April 1, 2018.

As a condition precedent to ratification, the Memorandum of Understanding provides for the suspension and withdrawal of all claims, appeals and lawsuits filed, pending or in the process of execution, whether in administrative, arbitration and judicial venues, in the Argentine Republic or abroad, which are based on or related to the facts or measures taken, regarding the License Contract, as from the Emergency Law and/or the annulment of the PPI (Producer Price Index of the United States of America). In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding must be ratified by Metrogas Shareholders’ Meeting, in order for the National Executive Power to issue a Decree ratifying the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. On April 27, 2017, the Metrogas Shareholders’ Meeting ratified the Memorandum of Understanding for the Natural Gas Distribution Contract License.

Finally, the Memorandum of Understanding provides that the Company is obliged to make, during the extension term of the License, plus its eventual ten-year extension and within its license area, additional sustainable investments equivalent to the amount of the award issued in the “BG Group Plc. vs. The Argentine Republic (UNC 54 KGA)” arbitration, with the proportional reduction in the said amount as may be specified in the payment agreement and excluding the amounts corresponding to interest for any delay in the payment of the award. The amount and the plan for additional investments will be determined by the ENARGAS at the Company’s proposal and will not be incorporated into the tariff base.

As of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the controls established under the Emergency Law for the National Executive Power to issue the ratifying Decree.

iii. SupplementaryAgreement with Natural Gas Producers

By means of Resolution No. 74 – E/2017, MINEM determined the new prices at the Entry Point to the Transportation System (“EPTS”) for natural gas which shall be applicable as of April 1, 2017 to the user categories therein indicated. Likewise, it determined the new discounted prices at the EPTS for residential users of natural gas that show savings in consumption equal to or higher than fifteen percent (15%) as compared to the same period of year 2015. These new prices at the EPTS have been contemplated in ENARGAS Resolution No. 4,356/2017.

On October 23, 2017, MINEM published Resolution No. 400 whereby a public hearing was called for November 15, 2017 to consider the new prices for natural gas in PIST and undiluted propane gas destined to network distribution estimated to be effective as from December 1, 2017.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

- **Note from the ENARGAS referred to the interest of YPF in Metrogas**

On March 30, 2017, YPF filed a motion for reconsideration and requested to render the ENARGAS note null and void and the issuance of a new decision that sets a reasonable and consistent term for compliance with the provisions of Article 34 of Law No. 24,076 consistent with the current reality of the gas market.

In June 2017, YPF submitted to the ENARGAS a tentative timeline for the divestment of its interest in Metrogas, but as of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, such timeline has not been confirmed. This submission does not imply a waiver of the aforementioned motion for reconsideration.

- **Note from the ENARGAS on deferred collection to residential users**

On August 25, 2017, the ENARGAS, issued notes instructing the Licensees of the Gas Distribution Service ("Distributors"), by virtue of the presentation received by the National Minister of Energy and Mining, to allow for the payment deferral of fifty percent (50%) of the total amount, free of interest, in the invoices to be issued to residential users in respect of the August 25, 2017 through October 31, 2017 invoicing period. According to such instruction, the amounts subject to such deferral shall be included in the first invoice issued after October 31, 2017, in accordance with the guidelines related to the issuance of Utility Payment slips for bi-monthly invoicing with monthly payments currently in force, that is, in two equal and consecutive monthly installments. Such deferral is not applicable to residential users who benefit from the Social Rate.

The notes sent by ENARGAS also provide that, in case the deferral causes a verifiable impact financial impact on the Distributors' income, such impact shall be assessed and assumed, on a timely basis, by the National Government through the applicable budgetary procedures.

On September 20, 2017, YPF submitted a note to the MINEM (with a copy addressed to the ENARGAS) requesting the MINEM's intervention to adopt the necessary measures to prevent ENARGAS' instruction from being misinterpreted by some Distributors as requiring Producers, such as YPF, to bear the financial impact that such measure could cause through a unilateral postponement of the Distributors' payment obligations. To date, the note submitted by YPF has not been responded.

31.e) Regulatory requirements applicable to the petroleum liquid gas industry

- **Benchmark prices for the butane commercialization chain**

On April 5, 2017, the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources published Resolution No. 56-E/2017 in the Official Gazette, establishing new maximum benchmark prices for the different segments of the butane commercialization chain to be bottled in 10, 12 and 15 kg bottles under the Household Program (Decree No. 470/2015 and former Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 49/2015), and modifying the benchmark prices established in former Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 70/2015. The new maximum benchmark prices for the Company are Ps. 2,568/TN for butane and Ps. 2,410/TN for propane. For fractionators such as YPF GAS S.A., the prices established by Resolution No. 56-E/2017 are Ps. 63.89 for 10 kg bottles, Ps. 76.67 for 12 kg bottles and Ps. 95.84 for 15 kg bottles.

On June 7, 2017, the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources published Resolution No. 75/2017 in the Official Gazette, which modifies the regulations applicable to the Household Program (former Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 49/2015) and provides that the adjustment of benchmark prices applicable to the different segments of the butane commercialization chain to be bottled in 10 and 12 kg bottles will not be implemented automatically in quarterly periods. Instead, those adjustments will be made at the discretion of the Secretariat of Hydrocarbon Resources in its capacity as enforcement authority of the Household Program. In addition, the resolution establishes that the adjustment of benchmark prices for LPG producers and fractionators on account of the Comprehensive Tariff Review established by the Household Program in its regulations will take place only after the prior analysis of cost variations and their incidence, and taking into account regional, distribution and logistical factors.

31. MAIN REGULATIONS AND OTHERS (Cont.)

31.f) Other regulatory requirements

- **CNV Regulatory Framework**

a) CNV General Resolution No. 622

I. Pursuant to section 1, Chapter III, Title IV of such Resolution, a description of the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements containing information required under the Resolution in the form of exhibits follows.

Exhibit A – Fixed Assets	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
Exhibit B – Intangible assets	Note 8 Intangible assets
Exhibit C – Investments in companies	Note 10 Investments in associates and joint ventures
Exhibit D – Other investments	Note 7 Financial instruments by category
Exhibit E – Provisions	Note 13 Trade receivables
	Note 12 Other receivables
	Note 10 Investments in associates and joint ventures
	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
	Note 15 Provisions
Exhibit F – Cost of goods sold and services rendered	Note 21 Costs
Exhibit G – Assets and liabilities in foreign currency	Note 34 Assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Argentine peso

II. On March 18, 2015, the Company was registered with the CNV under the category "Settlement and Clearing Agent and Trading Agent—Own account", record No. 549. Considering the Company's business, and the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company shall not, under any circumstance, offer brokerage services to third parties for transactions in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV, and it shall also not open operating accounts to third parties to issue orders and trade in markets under the jurisdiction of the CNV.

Besides, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI, Chapter II, Title VII of the CNV Rules and its Interpretative Criterion No. 55, the Company's equity exceeds the minimum required equity under such rules, which is 15, while the minimum required counterparty capital, which is 3, is comprised of 8,522,815 Class B Units of Compass Ahorro Mutual Fund with 24-hour settlement upon redemption, the total value of the Company's Units as of September 30, 2017, amounts to 21.

b) CNV General Resolution No. 629

Due to General Resolution No. 629 of the CNV, the Company informs that supporting documentation of YPF's operations, which is not in YPF's headquarters, is stored in the following companies:

- Adea S.A. located in Barn 3 – Route 36, Km. 31.5 – Florencio Varela – Province of Buenos Aires.
- File S.R.L., located in Panamericana and R.S. Peña – Blanco Encalada – Luján de Cuyo – Province of Mendoza.

Additionally, it is placed on record that the detail of the documentation given in custody is available at the registered office, as well as the documents mentioned in section 5, subsection a.3), Section I, Chapter V, Title II of the CNV Rules.

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The information detailed in the tables below shows the balances with associates and joint ventures as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and transactions with the mentioned parties for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

	September 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Accounts payable
	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current
Joint ventures:						
Profertil	103	200	153	97	162	99
MEGA	—	829	428	—	797	80
Refinor	—	189	3	—	296	39
Bizoy S.A.	5	—	—	9	—	—
Y-GEN I	44	—	—	—	2	—
Y-GEN II	14	—	—	—	—	—
Petrofaro S.A.	—	52	89	—	—	—
	166	1,270	673	106	1,257	218
Associates:						
CDS	—	116	—	—	108	—
YPF Gas	540	170	58	35	375	35
Oldelval	—	—	149	—	—	81
Termap	—	—	49	—	—	44
OTA	—	—	6	—	—	5
OTC	4	—	—	2	—	—
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	4	—	18	4	—	31
Oiltanking	—	—	70	—	—	50
Gas Austral S.A.	2	9	—	—	—	—
	550	295	350	41	483	246
	716	1,565	1,023	147	1,740	464

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Revenues	Purchases and services	Net interest gain (loss)	Revenues	Purchases and services	Net interest gain (loss)
Joint ventures:						
Profertil	671	545	—	724	405	—
MEGA	2,918	697	—	1,822	245	—
Refinor	608	183	10	795	94	2
Bizoy S.A.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Y-GEN I	27	—	—	—	—	—
Y-GEN II	28	—	—	—	—	—
Petrofaro S.A.	24	49	—	—	—	—
	4,277	1,474	10	3,341	744	2
Associates:						
CDS	65	—	—	462	—	23
YPF Gas	615	38	46	624	31	—
Oldelval	—	432	—	—	296	—
Termap	—	268	—	—	227	—
OTA	—	19	—	—	17	—
Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A.	—	148	—	—	122	—

Oiltanking	1	295	—	—	268	—
Gas Austral S.A.	52	—	—	—	—	—
	733	1,200	46	1,086	961	23
	5,010	2,674	56	4,427	1,705	25

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

Additionally, in the normal course of business, and taking into consideration that YPF is the main oil and gas company in Argentina, the Group's client/suppliers portfolio encompasses both private sector entities as well as national public sector entities. As required by IAS 24 "Related party disclosures", among the major transactions above mentioned the most important are:

		Balances		Transactions	
		Credits / (Liabilities)		Income / (Costs)	
				For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
Customers / Suppliers	Ref.	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	2017	2016
MINEM	(1)	12,746	10,881	10,052	14,393
MINEM	(2)	152	129	150	65
MINEM	(3)	132	142	94	96
MINEM	(4)	—	759	—	—
Ministry of Transport	(5)	1,548	1,152	3,830	4,098
Secretariat of Industry	(6)	—	378	150	228
CAMMESA	(7)	3,721	3,782	13,165	15,946
CAMMESA	(8)	(276)	(170)	(1,554)	(1,795)
ENARSA	(9)	745	727	2,306	1,895
ENARSA	(10)	(1,588)	(1,357)	(210)	(920)
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(11)	838	364	3,008	2,124
Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Austral Líneas Aéreas Cielos del Sur S.A.	(12)	(9)	(2)	(23)	—

(1) The benefits of the incentive scheme for the Additional Injection of natural gas.
(2) Benefits for the propane gas supply agreement for undiluted propane gas distribution networks.
(3) Benefits for the bottle-to-bottle program.
(4) Temporary economic assistance for Metrogas
(5) The compensation for providing gas oil to public transport of passengers at a differential price.
(6) Incentive for domestic manufacturing of capital goods, for the benefit of AESA.
(7) The provision of fuel oil and natural gas, and electric power generation.
(8) Purchases of energy.
(9) Rendering of regasification service in the regasification projects of liquefied natural gas in Escobar and Bahía Blanca.
(10) The purchase of natural gas and crude oil.
(11) The provision of jet fuel.
(12) The purchase of miles for the YPF Serviclub program.

Additionally, the Group has entered into certain financing and insurance transactions with entities related to the national public sector. Such transactions consist of certain financial transactions that are described in Note 17, and transactions with Nación Seguros S.A. related to certain insurance policies contracts, and in connection therewith, to the reimbursement from the insurance coverage for the incident mentioned in Note 28.a) to the annual consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the Group holds BONAR 2020 (see Note 30.h) to the annual consolidated financial statements) and 2021 (see Note 4 to the annual consolidated financial statements), classified as "Investments in financial assets".

Furthermore, in relation to the investment agreement signed between YPF and Chevron subsidiaries, YPF has an indirect non-controlling interest in CHNC with which YPF carries out transactions in connection with the above mentioned investment agreement. See Note 29.b) to the annual consolidated financial statements and see Note 30.b) to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont.)

The table below discloses the compensation for the Company's key management personnel, including members of the Board of Directors and vice presidents (managers with executive functions appointed by the Board of Directors), for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016:

	For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	
	2017[1]	2016[1]
Short-term employee benefits [2]	157	128
Share-based benefits	25	19
Post-retirement benefits	7	6
Termination benefits	65	68
	254	221

(1) Includes the compensation for YPF's key management personnel which developed their functions during the mentioned periods.
(2) Does not include Social Security contributions of 37 and 34 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

Note 2.b.10 to the annual consolidated financial statements describes the main characteristics and accounting treatment for benefit plans implemented by the Group.

i. Retirement plan

The total charges recognized under the Retirement Plan amounted to approximately 49 and 56 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

ii. Performance Bonus Programs and Performance evaluation

The amount charged to expense related to the Performance Bonus Programs was 1,362 and 862 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

iii. Share-based benefit plan

The amount charged to expense in relation with the share-based plans, which are disclosed according to their nature, amounted to 116 and 108 for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company repurchased 263,298 and 171,330 treasury shares for an amount of 100 and 50, respectively, in order to comply with the share-based plans described in Note 2.b.10.iii) to the annual consolidated financial statements. The cost of such repurchases is reflected in the shareholders' equity under "Treasury shares acquisition cost", while the face value and the adjustment resulting from the monetary restatement carried out in accordance with the previous accounting principles have been reclassified from the accounts "Subscribed Capital" and "Capital Adjustment" to the accounts "Treasury shares" and "Treasury shares comprehensive adjustment", respectively.

English translation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission ("CNV"). In case of discrepancy, the condensed interim consolidated financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

34. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN THE ARGENTINE PESO

	September 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate in force[1]	Total	Amount in currencies other than the Argentine peso	Exchange rate in force[1]	Total
Noncurrent assets						
Other receivables						
U.S. Dollar	6	17.21	103	169	15.79	2,669
Real	—	5.43	—	10	4.84	48
Trade receivables						
U.S. Dollar	2	17.21	34	—	—	—
Investments in financial assets						
U.S. Dollar	385	17.21	6,618	490	15.79	7,737
Total noncurrent assets			6,755			10,454
Current assets						
Trade receivables						
U.S. Dollar	327	17.21	5,628	397	15.79	6,269
Chilean peso	10,207	0.03	306	10,542	0.02	211
Real	—	5.43	—	23	4.84	111
Other receivables						
U.S. Dollar	214	17.21	3,683	349	15.79	5,511
Euro	8	20.29	162	15	16.63	249
Real	—	5.43	—	4	4.84	19
Chilean peso	3,828	0.03	115	—	—	—
Swiss franc	3	17.75	53	—	—	—
Investments in financial assets						
U.S. Dollar	435	17.21	7,491	478	15.79	7,548
Cash and cash equivalents						
U.S. Dollar	379	17.21	6,523	414	15.79	6,537
Chilean peso	419	0.03	13	240	0.02	5
Real	—	5.43	—	2	4.84	10
Swiss franc	—	17.75	—	— [2]	15.52	6
Total current assets			23,974			26,476
Total assets			30,729			36,930
Noncurrent liabilities						
Provisions						
U.S. Dollar	2,965	17.31	51,324	2,675	15.89	42,506
Loans						
U.S. Dollar	6,332	17.31	109,612	5,741	15.89	91,222
Real	—	5.45	—	13	4.88	63
Swiss franc	300	17.81	5,343	300	15.57	4,673
Other liabilities						
U.S. Dollar	21	17.31	359	21	15.89	334
Accounts payable						
U.S. Dollar	4	17.31	69	133	15.89	2,113
Total noncurrent liabilities			166,707			140,911
Current liabilities						
Provisions						
U.S. Dollar	48	17.31	831	45	15.89	715

Taxes payable						
Real	—	5.45	—	5	4.88	24
Chilean peso	1,340	0.03	40	1,055	0.02	21
Loans						
U.S. Dollar	1,006	17.31	17,414	1,054	15.89	16,754
Real	—	5.45	—	17	4.88	82
Swiss franc	—	17.81	—	3	15.57	45
Salaries and social security						
U.S. Dollar	6	17.31	104	6	15.89	96
Real	—	5.45	—	2	4.88	10
Chilean peso	209	0.03	6	501	0.02	10
Other liabilities						
U.S. Dollar	19	17.31	329	275	15.89	4,371
Accounts payable						
U.S. Dollar	1,015	17.31	17,570	1,197	15.89	19,020
Euro	20	20.46	409	15	16.77	252
Chilean peso	943	0.03	28	4,915	0.02	98
Real	—	5.45	—	9	4.88	44
Swiss franc	—	17.81	—	— (2)	15.57	3
Yen	14	0.15	2	—	—	—
Total current liabilities			36,733			41,545
Total liabilities			203,440			182,456

(1) Exchange rate in force at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 according to Banco Nación Argentina.
(2) Registered value less than 1.

35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Except as described in notes 29, 30 and 31, as of the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, there have been no other subsequent significant facts whose effect on the Group’s equity and business results as of September 30, 2017 or their disclosure in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, if applicable, have not been considered in accordance with IFRS.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

YPF Sociedad Anónima

Date: November 15, 2017

By: /s/ Diego Celaá
Name: Diego Celaá
Title: Market Relations Officer

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