

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, 2010

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)

Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Tel: (011-54-11) 5441-0970

Facsimile Number: (011-54-11) 5441-0232

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, 2010 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
Item 17 Item 18

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

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 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 and jointly controlled companies or, if the context requires, its predecessor companies. “YPF Sociedad Anónima” refers to YPF Sociedad Anónima only. “Repsol YPF” refers to Repsol YPF, S.A. and its consolidated companies, including YPF, unless otherwise specified. 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 balance sheets as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, YPF’s audited consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, YPF’s audited consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, YPF’s audited consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and the related notes and schedules 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 subsidiaries whose results were consolidated using the proportional integration method, a *pro rata* amount of the assets, liabilities and results of operations for such subsidiaries at the date or for the periods indicated. For information regarding consolidation, see Note 1(a) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and other amounts derived from such Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report reflect the effect of changes in the purchasing power of money by the application of the method for remeasurement in constant pesos through February 28, 2003. See Note 1(a) 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 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, inflation, 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 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" below 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, possible reserves or reserves from nontraditional or unconventional sources.

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.

"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 hydrocarbon, 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 and natural gas liquids ("NGL").

"gas": Natural gas.

"hydrocarbons": Crude oil 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 report purpose. It is also referred to as standard conditions. For YPF these conditions are 14.7 psi for pressure and 60° F for temperature. All volume units expressed in this report are at surface conditions.

Abbreviations:

“bbl”	Barrels.
“bcf”	Billion cubic feet.
“bcm”	Billion cubic meters.
“boe”	Barrels of oil equivalent.
“boe/d”	Barrels of oil equivalent per day.
“GWh”	Gigawatt hours.
“HP”	Horse Power.
“km”	Kilometers.
“km ² ”	Square kilometers.
“liquids”	Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids.
“LNG”	Liquefied natural gas.
“LPG”	Liquefied petroleum gas.
“m”	Thousand.
“mdbl/d”	Thousand barrels per day.
“mcf”	Thousand cubic feet.
“mcm”	Thousand cubic meters.
“mboe/d”	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day.
“mm”	Million.
“mdbl”	Million barrels.
“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/d”	Million cubic meters per day.
“mtn”	Thousand tons.
“MW”	Megawatts.
“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 and operating data. You should read this information in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes, and the information under “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this annual report.

The financial data as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and for the years then ended is derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included in this annual report. The financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 is derived from our audited financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (the “Restated Audited Consolidated Financial Statements”), included in our report on Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on March 14, 2011 (SEC Accession No. 0001208646-11-000114), which are not included in this annual report. The financial data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for the years then ended included in this annual report reflects the effect of the restatement of our Argentine GAAP (as defined below) income tax expense, net income, earnings per ADS, accounts payable (when applicable), investments, other receivables, taxes payable and shareholders’ equity from the amounts originally presented to give retroactive effect to a change in Argentine GAAP introduced in 2010 requiring that a formerly off-balance sheet Ps.1,180 million as of December 31, 2009, deferred tax liability be recognized in our financial statements, which had the effect of increasing Argentine GAAP net income by Ps.203 million, Ps.261 million and Ps.290 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and decreasing shareholders’ equity by Ps 1,180 million, Ps.1,383 million and Ps.1,644 million at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our net income and shareholders’ equity under U.S. GAAP were unaffected by this change in Argentine GAAP. For a discussion of this change, see Note 1(b) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, is derived from our audited financial statements which are not included in this annual report. Amounts at and for the year ended December 31, 2006 were not required to be restated under Argentine GAAP and have not been restated. Our audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, which we refer to as Argentine GAAP and which differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, which we refer to as U.S. GAAP. Notes 12, 13 and 14 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements provide a description of the significant differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and shareholders’ equity as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and for the years then ended.

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, 2010 have been translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate quoted by the Argentine Central Bank (*Banco Central de la República Argentina* or Central Bank) on December 31, 2010 of Ps.3.98 to U.S.\$1.00, unless otherwise specified. The exchange rate quoted by Central Bank on April 8, 2011 was Ps.4.05 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.”

As of and for Year Ended December 31,

	2010	2010	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2006
	(in millions of U.S.\$, except for per share and per ADS data)		(in millions of pesos, except for per share and per ADS data)			
Consolidated Income Statement Data:						
<i>Argentine GAAP⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>						
Net sales ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11,096	44,162	34,320	34,875	29,104	25,635
Gross profit.....	3,584	14,263	11,143	10,862	10,104	9,814
Administrative expenses	(359)	(1,429)	(1,102)	(1,053)	(805)	(674)
Selling expenses.....	(758)	(3,015)	(2,490)	(2,460)	(2,120)	(1,797)
Exploration expenses	(86)	(344)	(552)	(684)	(522)	(460)
Operating income	2,381	9,475	6,999	6,665	6,657	6,883
(Loss)/Income on long-term investments	20	79	(9)	97	48	183
Other income/(expense), net	(39)	(155)	159	(376)	(439)	(204)
Interest expense	(234)	(931)	(958)	(492)	(292)	(213)
Other financial income/(expense) and holding gains/(losses), net	138	552	(284)	318	810	667
Income from sale of long-term investments	—	—	—	—	5	11
Reversal/(impairment) of other current assets.....	—	—	—	—	69	(69)
Income before income tax	2,266	9,020	5,907	6,212	6,858	7,258
Income tax	(811)	(3,230)	(2,218)	(2,311)	(2,482)	(2,801)
Net income	1,455	5,790	3,689	3,901	4,376	4,457
Earnings per share and per ADS ⁽⁶⁾	3.70	14.72	9.38	9.92	11.13	11.33
Dividends per share and per ADS ⁽⁶⁾ (in pesos).....	n.a.	11.30	12.45	23.61	6.00	6.00
Dividends per share and per ADS ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾ (in U.S. dollars).....	n.a.	2.88	3.31	7.37	1.93	1.97
<i>U.S. GAAP</i>						
Net sales	10,668	42,459	32,931	33,103	27,746	24,204
Operating income	1,932	7,690	4,385	5,230	5,176	5,626
Net income	1,177	4,686	2,605	3,014	3,325	3,667
Earnings per share and per ADS ⁽⁶⁾ (in pesos).....	n.a.	11.91	6.62	7.66	8.45	9.32
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
<i>Argentine GAAP⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾</i>						
Cash	143	570	669	391	196	118
Working capital	(1,080)	(4,299)	(2,086)	(2,758)	4,077	4,905
Total assets	11,706	46,589	39,747	38,418	37,468	35,394
Total debt ⁽⁸⁾	1,957	7,789	6,819	4,479	994	1,425
Shareholders' equity ⁽⁹⁾	4,784	19,040	17,701	18,973	24,416	24,345
<i>U.S. GAAP</i>						
Total assets	13,506	53,753	46,544	44,251	40,746	37,046
Shareholders' equity	6,807	27,092	25,717	25,492	29,067	26,241
Other Consolidated Financial Data:						
<i>Argentine GAAP</i>						
Fixed assets depreciation	1,325	5,273	4,832	4,775	4,139	3,718
Cash used in fixed asset acquisitions.....	2,193	8,729	5,636	7,035	6,163	5,002

(1) As restated.

(2) The financial statements reflect the effect of changes in the purchasing power of money by the application of the method for remeasurement in constant Argentine pesos set forth in Technical Resolution No. 6 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences ("F.A.C.P.C.E.") and taking into consideration General Resolution No. 441 of the National

- Securities Commission (“CNV”), which established the discontinuation of the remeasurement of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos as from March 1, 2003. See Note 1(a) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Includes Ps.1,684 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, Ps.1,433 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, Ps.1,770 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, Ps.1,350 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and Ps.1,451 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 corresponding to the proportional consolidation of the net sales of investees in which we hold joint control with third parties.
 - (4) Net sales are net to us after payment of a fuel transfer tax, turnover tax and customs duties on hydrocarbon exports. 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 in determining net sales. See Note 2(f) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (5) Argentine GAAP income tax expense, net income, earnings per ADS, accounts payable (when applicable), investments, other receivables, taxes payable and shareholders’ equity at and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have been restated as set forth in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements to give retroactive effect to a change in Argentine GAAP introduced in 2010 requiring that a formerly off-balance sheet Ps.1,180 million deferred tax liability as of December 31, 2009, be recognized in our financial statements. This change had the effect of decreasing Argentine GAAP income tax expense and increasing Argentine GAAP net income by Ps.203 million, Ps.261 million and Ps.290 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and decreasing shareholders’ equity by Ps.1,180 million, Ps.1,383 million and Ps.1,644 million at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our net income and shareholders’ equity under U.S. GAAP were unaffected by this change in Argentine GAAP. For a discussion of this change, see Note 1(b) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Amounts at and for the year ended December 31, 2006 were not required to be restated under Argentine GAAP and have not been restated.
 - (6) Information has been calculated based on outstanding capital stock of 393,312,793 shares. Each ADS represents one Class D share. There were no differences between basic and diluted earnings per share and ADS for any of the years disclosed.
 - (7) Amounts expressed in U.S. dollars are based on the exchange rate as of the date of payment.
 - (8) Total debt under Argentine GAAP includes nominal amounts of long-term debt of Ps.1,613 million as of December 31, 2010, Ps.2,140 million as of December 31, 2009, Ps.1,260 million as of December 31, 2008, Ps.523 million as of December 31, 2007 and Ps.510 million as of December 31, 2006.
 - (9) Our subscribed capital as of December 31, 2010 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.

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 the Public Emergency Law (Law No. 25,561, the Public Emergency and Foreign Exchange System Reform 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, 2011 by Law 26,563, 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 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 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.

	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Period End</u>
	(pesos per U.S. dollar)			
Year ended December 31,				
2006	3.03	3.10	3.07 ⁽¹⁾	3.06
2007	3.05	3.18	3.12 ⁽¹⁾	3.15
2008	3.01	3.45	3.18 ⁽¹⁾	3.45
2009	3.45	3.85	3.75 ⁽¹⁾	3.80
2010	3.79	3.99	3.92 ⁽¹⁾	3.98
Month				
October 2010	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.96
November 2010.....	3.96	3.99	3.97	3.99
December 2010.....	3.97	3.98	3.98	3.98
January 2011.....	3.97	4.01	3.98	4.01
February 2011.....	4.01	4.03	4.02	4.03
March 2011.....	3.94	3.97	3.95	3.96
April 2011 ⁽²⁾	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05

Source: Central Bank

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

(2) Through April 8, 2011.

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 Controls

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 currency 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. Since January 2003, the Central Bank has gradually eased these restrictions and expanded the list of transfers of funds abroad that do not require its prior authorization (including the transfer of funds to pay dividends). In June 2003, the Argentine government set restrictions on capital flows 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 further restrictions 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. Under the exchange regulations currently in force, restrictions exist in respect of the repatriation of funds or investments by non-Argentine residents. For instance, subject only to limited exceptions, the repatriation by non-Argentine residents of funds received as a result of the sale of the Class D shares in the secondary market is subject to a limit of U.S.\$500,000 per person per calendar month. In order to repatriate such funds abroad, non-Argentine residents also are required to demonstrate that the funds used to make the investment in the Class D shares were transferred to Argentina at least 365 days before the proposed repatriation. 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.

Risk Factors

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

As a result of the recent global financial crisis and the continuing uncertain economic environment, certain risks may gain more prominence either individually or when taken together. Certain oil and gas prices and margins may be lower than in recent years due to reduced demand and certain other factors.

Risks Relating to Argentina

Our business is largely dependent upon economic conditions in Argentina

Substantially all 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 Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent decades, including numerous periods of low or negative growth and high and variable levels of inflation and devaluation. Since the most recent crisis of 2001 and 2002, the Argentine economy has grown at a rapid pace during recent years, with real GDP increasing at an average cumulative rate of 8.5% between 2003 and 2008. As a result of the crisis in the global economy, Argentina's GDP growth rate decelerated to 0.9% in 2009, but recovered in 2010 growing by approximately 9%, according to preliminary official data. No assurances can be given that the current rate of growth will continue in 2011 or subsequent years or that the economy will not contract. Continued high or increased rates of inflation in Argentina could increase our costs of operation, in particular labor costs, and may negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

The Argentine economy, including the financial and securities markets, is particularly sensitive to local political developments. Argentina's national election for President and Vice President will take place in October 2011, and other relevant local and federal elections will also take place in 2011.

See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic Conditions." If economic conditions in Argentina were to deteriorate, it would likely have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our domestic operations are subject to extensive regulation.

The oil and gas industry is subject to extensive 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 materially and adversely affected by regulatory and political changes in Argentina. We currently 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 pass higher domestic taxes, increases in production costs, or increases in international prices of crude oil and other hydrocarbon fuels and exchange rate fluctuations through to domestic prices, or to increase local prices of natural gas (in particular for residential customers);
- 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; and
- the implementation or imposition of stricter quality requirements for petroleum products in Argentina.

The Argentine government has made certain changes in regulations and policies governing the energy sector to give absolute priority to domestic supply at low, 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. 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—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government.” Similarly, we cannot assure you that future government policies aimed at sustaining economic growth or in response to domestic needs will not adversely affect the oil and gas industry.

In January 2007, Law No. 26,197 was enacted, which, in accordance with Article 124 of the National Constitution, provided that Argentine provinces shall be the owners of the hydrocarbon reservoirs located within their territories. Pursuant to the law, the Argentine Congress is charged with enacting laws and regulations aimed at developing mineral resources within Argentina, while the provincial governments are responsible for enforcing these laws and administering hydrocarbon fields that fall within the territories of their respective provinces. Certain provincial governments, however, have construed the provisions of Law No. 26,197 and Article 124 to empower the provinces to enact their own regulations concerning exploration and production of oil and gas within their territories. There can be no assurance that regulations or taxes (including royalties) enacted or administered by the provinces will not conflict with federal law, and such taxes or regulations may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Limitations on local pricing in Argentina may adversely affect our results of operations

In recent years, due to regulatory, economic and government policy factors, our domestic gasoline, diesel and other fuel prices have frequently lagged substantially behind prevailing international and regional market prices for such products, and our ability to increase prices has been limited. Likewise, the prices at which we sell natural gas in Argentina (particularly to the residential sector) are subject to government regulations and currently are substantially below regional market prices for natural gas. For additional information on domestic pricing for our products, see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation.” We cannot assure you that we will be able to increase the domestic prices of our products, and limitations on our ability to do so would continue to 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.

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

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 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 extensive 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 that relieve us from any contingent liability for the failure to comply with our contractual obligations, 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.”

In addition, the effectiveness of certain of our natural gas export authorizations is subject to an analysis by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy of natural gas reserves in the Noroeste basin. The result of such analysis is uncertain and may have an adverse impact upon our performance of the export gas sales agreements related to such export authorizations should the Argentine Secretariat of Energy determine that reserves are inadequate. See “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina.”

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 Resolution S.E. 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 fuel must also first demonstrate that the local demand of 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 thereby obliged to sell in the local market at prevailing domestic prices.

We are unable to predict how long these export restrictions will be in place, or whether any further measures will be adopted that adversely affect our ability to export gas, crude oil and diesel fuel or other products and, accordingly, our results of operations.

The imposition of new export duties and other taxes could adversely affect our results

Since 2002, new duties have been imposed on exports, and have been progressively increased over the years. Resolution 394/2007 of the Ministry of Economy and Production, published on November 16, 2007, amended the export duties on crude oil and other crude derivative products imposed in previous years. The new regime provides that when the WTI international price exceeds the reference price, which is fixed at U.S.\$60.9/barrel, the producer shall 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 is under the reference price but over U.S.\$45/barrel, a 45% withholding rate will apply. If such price is under U.S.\$45/barrel, the applicable export tax is to be determined by the Argentine government within a term of 90 business days. The withholding rate determined as indicated above also currently applies to diesel, gasoline and other crude derivative products. In addition, the calculation procedure described above also applies to other petroleum products and lubricants based upon different withholding rates, reference prices and prices allowed to producers. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation.”

With respect to natural gas products, Resolution No. 127/2008 of the Ministry of Economy and Production 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. Resolution No. 127/2008 provides with respect to LPG products (including butane, propane and blends thereof) that if the international price of the relevant LPG product, as notified daily by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, is under the reference price established for such product in the Resolution (U.S.\$338/m³ for propane, U.S.\$393/m³ for butane and U.S.\$363/m³ 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/m³ for propane, U.S.\$271/m³ for butane and U.S.\$250/m³ for blends of the two), with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government as an export tax.

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 our export contracts, despite, in most cases, the prior authorization of such contracts by the Argentine government. We cannot provide assurances that we will be able to renegotiate such contracts on terms acceptable to us.

The imposition of these export taxes has adversely affected our results of operations. We cannot assure you that these taxes will not continue or be increased in the future or that other new taxes will not be imposed.

We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

Our results of operations are exposed to currency fluctuation 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 and may do so in the future. 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.

We may be subject to exchange and capital controls

In 2001 and 2002, as a result of the economic crisis, Argentina imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. Under current Argentine law, exporters are required to convert proceeds from export operations into domestic currency, subject to certain exceptions applicable to the oil and gas industry that permit us to retain abroad 70% of export proceeds. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Repatriation of Foreign Currency.” There can be no assurances regarding future modifications to exchange and capital controls. The imposition of stricter exchange and capital controls could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations and our ability to meet our foreign currency obligations and execute our financing plans.

Our access to international capital markets is influenced by the perception of risk in Argentina and other emerging economies, which may affect our ability to finance our operations and the trading values of our securities

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.

Risks Relating to the Argentine Oil and Gas Business and Our Business

Oil and gas prices could affect our level of capital expenditures

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 related to exploration, development, refining and distribution activities by taking into account, among other things, market prices for our hydrocarbon products. In the event that current domestic prices for certain products prevail or decrease, our ability to improve our hydrocarbon recovery rates, find new reserves and carry out certain of our other capital expenditure plans is likely to be adversely affected, which in turn would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our reserves and production are likely to decline

Argentina’s oil and gas fields are mature and our reserves and production are likely to decline as reserves are depleted. Despite our efforts to replace our reserves, in the last two years our proved reserves declined by approximately 13.3%, and we replaced approximately 83.6% of our production with new proved reserves during 2010; average daily production in 2010, on a boe basis, declined by approximately 5.3% from 2009. We are engaged in efforts to mitigate these declines by adding reserves through technological enhancements aimed at improving our recovery factors as well as through deepwater offshore exploration and development of tight gas. These efforts are subject to material risks and may prove unsuccessful due to risks inherent to the oil and gas industry.

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.

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 and/or impairment charges, which would reduce earnings and shareholders' equity.

The oil and gas industry is subject to particular economic 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, and 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, oil or natural gas spills or leaks, 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. 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 net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs are taken into account.

We may not have sufficient insurance to cover all the operating hazards that we are subject to

As discussed under “—The oil and gas industry is subject to particular economic 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 not be renewed

The Hydrocarbons Law provides for oil and gas concessions to remain in effect for 25 years as from the date of their award, and further provides for the concession term to be extended for up to 10 additional years, subject to terms and conditions approved by the grantor at the time of the extension. The expiration of part of our and other Argentine oil companies' concessions occurs in 2017. 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 the extension, any concessionaire and permit holder must have complied with its obligations under the Hydrocarbons Law and the terms of the particular concession or permit, including evidence of payment of taxes and royalties, the supply of the necessary technology, equipment and labor force and compliance with various environmental, investment and development obligations. Under the Hydrocarbons Law, non-compliance with these obligations and standards 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. Concessions representing approximately 48% of our proved reserves as of December 31, 2010 have been extended prior to the date of this annual report (see Note 10(c) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements). We cannot provide assurances that concessions that have not yet been renewed will be extended or that additional investment, royalty payment or other requirements will not be imposed on us in order to obtain extensions. The termination of, or failure to obtain the extension of, a concession or permit 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, which are typically auctioned by governmental authorities, especially those areas with the most attractive crude oil and natural gas reserves. Some provinces of Argentina, including La Pampa, Neuquén and Chubut, have created provincial government-owned companies to develop activities in the oil and gas industry. Energía Argentina S.A. (ENARSA), the Argentine state-owned energy company, has also entered the market, particularly in the context of offshore exploration. As a result, the conditions under which we are able to access new exploratory or productive areas could be adversely affected.

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. 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," "Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Argentine Environmental Regulations" and "Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—U.S. 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. 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. If 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 are party to a number of 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.

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.

We could be subject to organized labor action

Although we consider our current relations with our workforce to be good, we have experienced 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. 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 “Item 5. Operating and Financing Review and Prospects—Factors Affecting Our Operations—Macroeconomic Conditions.”

Risks Relating to Our Class D Shares and ADSs

Our principal shareholders can exercise control over the company

As of March 28, 2011 Repsol YPF controlled approximately 68.23% of our capital stock and voting rights and Petersen Energía S.A. (“Petersen Energía”) and Petersen Energía Inversora S.A. (“PEISA”, and together with Petersen Energía, the “Petersen Group”) controlled 15.46% of our shares and voting rights, in each case subject to the shareholders’ agreement described below. In addition, Repsol YPF has granted certain affiliates of Petersen Energía (in particular, Enrique Eskenazi, Sebastián Eskenazi, Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey and Matías Eskenazi Storey, shareholders of Petersen Energía, or to companies that are, directly or indirectly, wholly-controlled by any of them) an option to purchase an additional 10% of our capital stock held by Repsol YPF. A number of YPF corporate matters are subject to the voting and other procedures set forth in a shareholders’ agreement entered into between Repsol YPF, certain affiliates of Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía. Repsol YPF will be able to determine substantially all other matters requiring approval by a majority of our shareholders, including the election of a majority of our directors. Subject to the terms of the shareholders’ agreement, Repsol YPF will also direct our operations and may be able to cause or prevent a change in our control. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Shareholders’ Agreement.” Repsol YPF’s and the Petersen Group’s interests may differ from those of our other shareholders.

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 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. The interests of our Class A shareholder, the Argentine government, may differ from those of our other shareholders and, as result, we may not be able to undertake certain transactions on terms that are advantageous to our other shareholders or at all.

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.”

Active markets may not develop for our Class D shares or the ADSs

As of the date of this annual report, approximately 16.31% of our capital stock is held by non-affiliates (less than 0.5% of our capital stock was held by non-affiliates as of September 30, 2010). As a result, the public markets for our Class D shares and ADSs have had limited trading volume. Although the ADSs will continue to be listed on the NYSE and the underlying Class D shares will continue to be listed on the BASE, we cannot assure you that more active and liquid markets will develop or of the price at which the Class D shares or the ADSs may be sold.

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

Argentine law currently permits the government to impose temporary restrictions on capital movements in circumstances where a serious imbalance develops in Argentina’s balance of payments or where there are reasons to foresee such an imbalance. Although the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay dividends currently does not require Central Bank approval, restrictions on the movement of capital to and from Argentina such as those that previously existed during the recent economic crisis could, if reinstated, 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. We cannot assure you that the Argentine government will not take such measures in the future.

Under the terms of our deposit agreement with the depository for the ADSs, the depository 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 restrictions of the type described in the preceding paragraph, the deposit agreement allows the depository 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 depository 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

Repsol YPF owns Class D shares and ADSs representing a significant majority of our capital stock (which may be reduced by 10% if the Second Petersen Option described under “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Option Agreements”). The Petersen Group owns ADSs representing up to approximately 15.46% of our capital stock (which may be increased up to approximately 25.46% if the Second Petersen Option is exercised). In addition, as described in greater detail under “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Registration Rights and Related Agreements,” we have filed and undertaken to maintain an effective shelf registration statement for the benefit of the lenders under the senior secured term loan facility provided to Petersen Energía to enable it to enter into the Petersen Transaction (as defined in “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions”). The lenders under the senior secured term loan facility, upon the acceleration of such facility following the occurrence and continuation of an event of default under such facility, will be able to freely sell up to approximately 15% of our outstanding

capital stock (which may be increased to approximately 25% if the Second Petersen Option is exercised) under the shelf registration statement. Sales of a substantial number of Class D shares or ADSs by Repsol YPF, the Petersen Group, such lenders or any other future significant shareholder, or the anticipation of such sales, could decrease the trading price of our Class D shares and the ADSs. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.”

You may be unable to exercise preemptive, accretion or other rights with respect to the Class D shares underlying your ADSs

You may not be able to exercise the preemptive or accretion rights relating to the shares underlying your 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, you may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of your 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*, or “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 your ADSs. As a holder of ADRs representing the ADSs being held by the depositary in your name, you 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 BASE, 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 fluctuated significantly against many major world currencies, including the U.S. dollar. A depreciation 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 limited liability company (*sociedad anónima*), incorporated under the laws of Argentina for an unlimited 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 and downstream 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. In 2010, we had consolidated net sales of Ps.44,162 million (U.S.\$11,096 million) and consolidated net income of Ps.5,790 million (U.S.\$1,455 million).

Most of our predecessors were state-owned companies with operations dating back to the 1920s. 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.

Since 1999, we have been controlled by Repsol YPF, an integrated oil and gas company headquartered in Spain with global operations. Repsol YPF owned approximately 99% of our capital stock from 2000 until 2008, when the Petersen Group purchased, in different stages, shares representing 15.46% of our capital stock. In addition, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of Petersen Energía an option to purchase up to an additional 10% of our outstanding capital stock. This option will expire on February 21, 2012. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.” Since September 2010, Repsol YPF has sold approximately 15.78% of our capital stock and granted an option to acquire from Repsol YPF additional shares representing 1.6% of our capital stock. As of March 28, 2011, Repsol YPF controlled approximately 68.23% of our capital stock and voting rights.

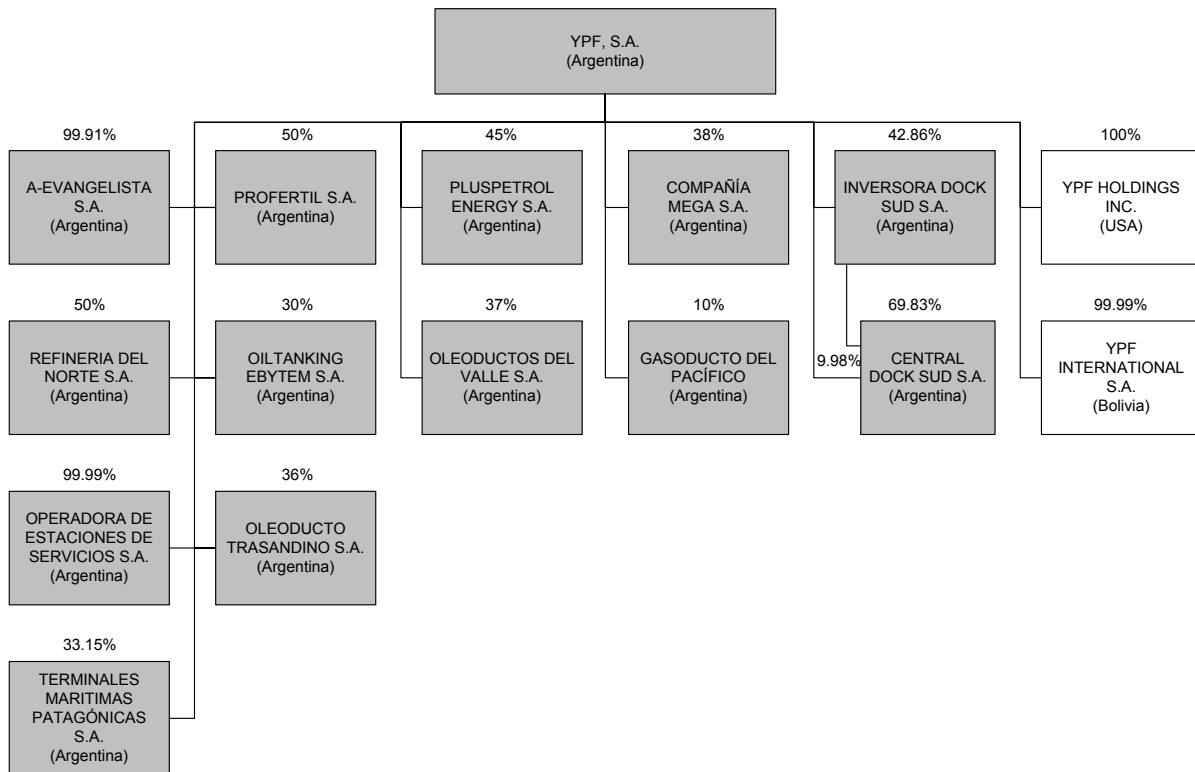
Upstream Operations

- We hold interests in more than 90 oil and gas fields in Argentina, accounting for approximately 39% of the country’s total production of crude oil, excluding natural gas liquids, and approximately 37% of its total natural gas production, including natural gas liquids, in 2010, according to information provided by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy.
- We had proved reserves, as estimated as of December 31, 2010, of approximately 531 mmbbl of oil, including condensates and natural gas liquids, and approximately 2,533 bcf of gas, representing aggregate reserves of approximately 982 mmboe.
- In 2010, we produced approximately 107 mmbbl of oil (293 mbbbl/d), including condensates and natural gas liquids, and approximately 491 bcf of gas (1,346 mmcf/d).

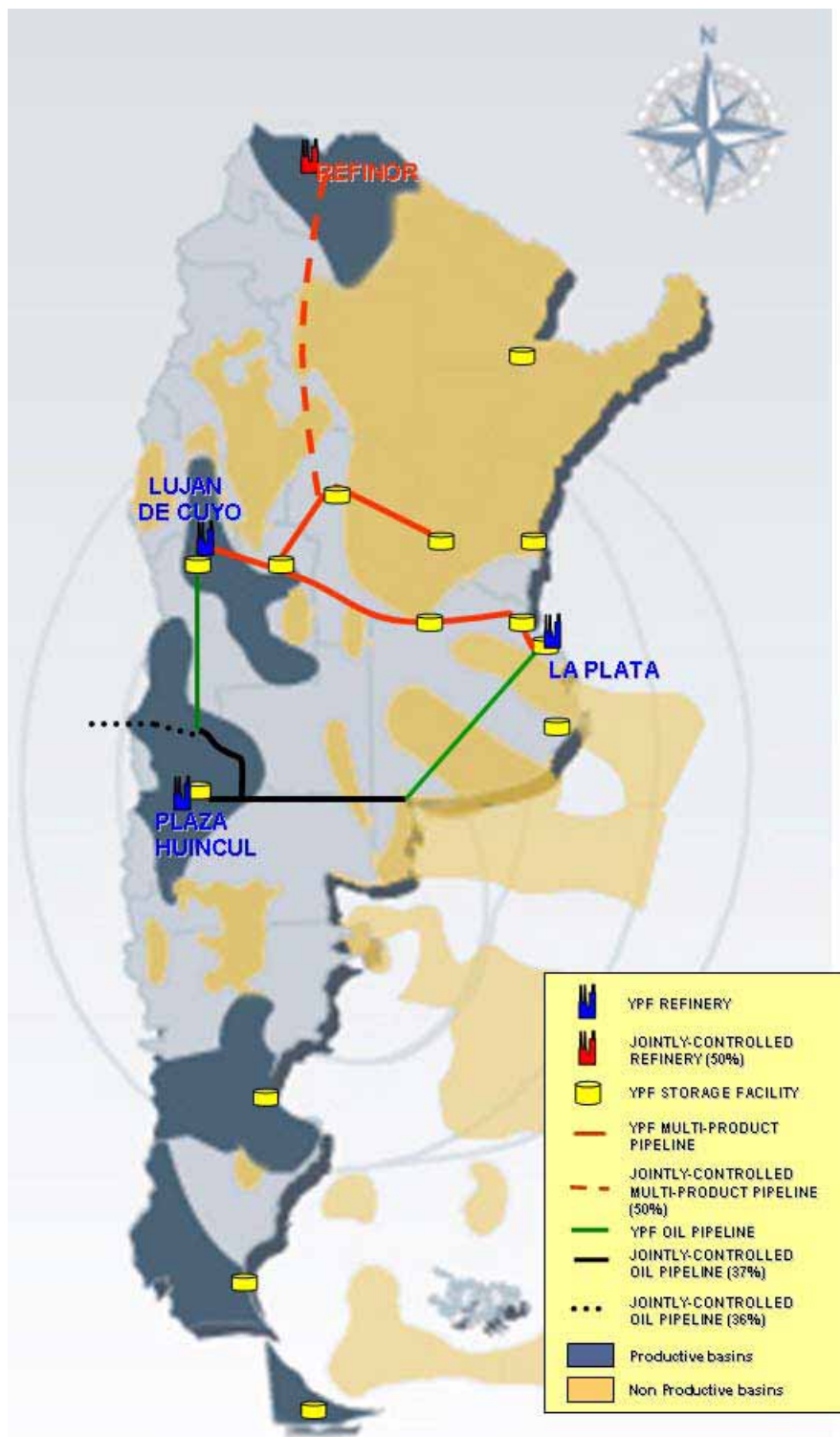
Downstream Operations

- 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 mbbbl/d). We also have a 50% 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 mbbbl/d.
- Our retail distribution network for automotive petroleum products as of December 31, 2010 consisted of 1,622 YPF-branded service stations, and we estimate we held approximately 31% 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 and Plaza Huincul sites. 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.

The following chart illustrates our organizational structure, including our principal subsidiaries, as of the date of this annual report.



The map below illustrates the location of our productive basins, refineries, storage facilities and crude oil and multi-product pipeline networks.



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 largest producer of natural gas and the fourth largest producer of crude oil in Central and South America, based on 2009 production, according to the BP Statistical Review.

In response to the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002, the Argentine government, pursuant to the Public Emergency Law (Law No. 25,561), 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, heightening domestic demand for such products. In the case of natural gas, the price at which Bolivia exports natural gas to Argentina was approximately U.S.\$7.33/mmBtu in December 2010, while our average sales price in Argentina during 2010 was approximately U.S.\$1.96/mmBtu.

After declining during the economic crisis of 2001 and 2002, Argentina's gross domestic product, or GDP, grew at an average annual real rate of approximately 8.5% from 2003 to 2008, although the growth rate decelerated to 0.9% in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, but recovered in 2010 growing by approximately 9%, according to preliminary official data. Driven by this economic expansion and low domestic prices, energy demand has increased significantly during the same period, outpacing energy supply (which in the case of oil declined). For example, Argentine natural gas and diesel consumption grew at average annual rates of approximately 6.7% and 4.7%, respectively, during the period 2003-2008 (and declined by 2.6% and 8.3%, respectively, in 2009), according to the BP Statistical Review and the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. As a result of this increasing demand and actions taken by the Argentine regulatory authorities to support domestic supply, exported volumes of hydrocarbon products, especially natural gas, diesel and gasoline, declined steadily over this period. At the same time, Argentina has increased hydrocarbon imports, becoming a net importer of certain products, such as diesel, and increased imports of gas (including NGL). In 2003, Argentina's net exports of diesel amounted to approximately 1,349 mcm, while in 2010 its net imports of diesel amounted to approximately 1,466 mcm, according to 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 capacity.

Demand for diesel in Argentina exceeds domestic production. In addition, 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 uneconomic. As a result, service stations experience temporary shortages and are required to suspend or curtail diesel sales. While we are engaged in efforts to operate our refineries near their capacity, during peak demand periods we are forced to prorate supplies among our service stations according to historical sales levels.

As the largest integrated oil and gas company in Argentina, we believe that we are well positioned to benefit from potential reform in the energy sector, although we cannot assure that reforms will be implemented or, if implemented, that they will be advantageous to our business.

History of YPF

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, Law No. 24,145 (referred to as the Privatization Law), which established the procedures by which we were to be privatized, was enacted. 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 percentage 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 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 (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.

Between 2004 and 2005 we made non-strategic asset divestitures totaling U.S.\$239.5 million.

On February 21, 2008, Petersen Energía purchased 58,603,606 of our ADSs, representing 14.9% of our capital stock, from Repsol YPF for U.S.\$2,235 million. In addition, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of Petersen Energía options to purchase up to an additional 10.1% 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 Petersen Energía, 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. Repsol YPF owns a majority of our capital stock and, subject to the shareholders' agreement entered into between Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía, is able to determine substantially all issues decided by our shareholders. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions." Since September 2010, Repsol YPF has sold approximately 15.78% of our capital stock and granted an option to acquire from Repsol YPF additional shares representing 1.6% of our capital stock. As of March 28, 2011, Repsol YPF controlled approximately 68.23% of our capital stock and voting rights.

Business Organization

We 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; and
- Corporate and other, which consists of our "Corporate and Other" segment.

The Exploration and Production segment's sales to third parties in Argentina and abroad include sales of natural gas and services fees (primarily for the transportation, storage and treatment of hydrocarbons and products). In addition, crude oil produced by us in Argentina, or received from third parties in Argentina pursuant to service contracts, is transferred from Exploration and Production to Refining and Marketing at transfer prices established by us, which generally seek to approximate Argentine market prices.

The Refining and Marketing segment purchases crude oil from the Exploration and Production segment and from third parties. Refining and Marketing activities include crude oil refining and transportation, as well as the marketing and transportation of refined fuels, lubricants, LPG, compressed natural gas and other refined petroleum products in the domestic wholesale and retail markets and the export markets.

The Chemicals segment sells petrochemical products both in the domestic and export markets.

Additionally, we record certain assets, liabilities and costs under the Corporate and Other segment, including corporate administration costs and assets and certain construction activities, mainly related to the oil and gas industry, through our subsidiary A-Evangelista S.A. and its subsidiaries.

Substantially all of our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. However, we carry out exploration activities in the United States and Guyana, and hold an interest in a producing field in the United States and in two exploratory areas in Uruguay (see "—Exploration and Production—Principal properties—International properties"). Additionally, since 2010 we market

lubricants and specialties in Brazil and carry out some construction activities related to the oil and gas industry in Uruguay, Brazil and Peru, through our 100% owned company A-Evangelista S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth net sales and operating income for each of our lines of business for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
Net Sales ⁽¹⁾			
Exploration and Production ⁽²⁾			
To unrelated parties.....	4,611	4,757	4,016
To related parties.....	981	751	939
Intersegment sales and fees ⁽³⁾	17,428	14,473	12,663
Total Exploration and Production.....	23,020	19,981	17,618
Refining and Marketing ⁽⁴⁾			
To unrelated parties.....	34,209	25,733	25,364
To related parties.....	917	627	1,508
Intersegment sales and fees.....	1,668	1,202	1,145
Total Refining and Marketing.....	36,794	27,562	28,017
Chemicals			
To unrelated parties.....	2,445	1,932	2,829
Intersegment sales and fees.....	1,871	1,105	1,094
Total Chemicals.....	4,316	3,037	3,923
Corporate and Other			
To unrelated parties.....	999	520	219
Intersegment sales and fees.....	358	350	461
Total Corporate and Others.....	1,357	870	680
Less intersegment sales and fees.....	(21,235)	(17,130)	(15,363)
Total net sales ⁽⁵⁾	<u>44,162</u>	<u>34,320</u>	<u>34,875</u>
Operating Income (Loss)			
Exploration and Production.....	6,210	5,379	3,315
Refining and Marketing.....	3,313	1,896	3,089
Chemicals.....	874	559	1,178
Corporate and Other.....	(952)	(820)	(815)
Consolidation adjustments.....	30	(15)	(102)
Total operating income.....	<u>9,475</u>	<u>6,999</u>	<u>6,665</u>

(1) Net sales are net to us after payment of a fuel transfer tax, turnover tax and customs duties on exports. 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 severance tax, are accounted for as a cost of production and are not deducted in determining net sales. See “— Exploration and Production—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs” and Note 2 (f) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Includes exploration costs in Argentina, Guyana and the United States and production operations in Argentina and the United States.

(3) Intersegment sales of crude oil to Refining and Marketing are recorded at transfer prices established by us, which generally seek to approximate Argentine market prices.

(4) Includes LPG activities.

(5) Total net sales include export sales of Ps.5,678 million, Ps.4,904 million, and Ps.7,228 million, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The export sales were mainly to the United States and Brazil.

Exploration and Production

Principal properties

Our production is concentrated in Argentina and our domestic operations are subject to numerous risks. See “Item 3. Key Information–Risk Factors.”

The following table sets forth information with regard to YPF’s developed and undeveloped acreage by geographic area as of December 31, 2010:

	At December 31, 2010			
	Developed ⁽¹⁾		Undeveloped ⁽²⁾	
	Gross ⁽³⁾	Net ⁽⁴⁾	Gross ⁽³⁾	Net ⁽⁴⁾
	(thousands of acres)			
South America.....	1,137	803	39,756	19,258
Argentina	1,137	803	35,581	17,795
Rest of South America ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	4,176	1,463
North America ⁽⁶⁾	17	3	299	167
Total	1,155	806	40,056	19,425

(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 YPF owns a working interest.

(4) “Net” acreage equals gross acreage after deducting third party interests.

(5) Guyana and Uruguay.

(6) The United States only.

As of December 31, 2010 approximately 0.2% of our exploratory undeveloped acreage corresponded to exploration permits which will expire in 2011 and which are not subject to renewal in accordance with Law 17,319, since they are in the last year of their extension term. In addition, as a result of the expiration in 2011 of the first, second or third exploration terms of certain of our exploration permits, we will be required to relinquish a fixed portion of the acreage related to each such expiring permit, as set forth in Law 17,319, 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). Provided no such discoveries are made in 2011, we will be required to relinquish approximately 5.8 thousand square kilometers of exploratory undeveloped acreage (approximately 11.8% of our 48.9 thousand square kilometers of net exploratory undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2010) during 2011. We are entitled to decide, according to our best interest, which portions of each of the exploration permits to keep, within the required relinquishment percentage. Therefore, the areas to be relinquished consist usually of acreage where drilling has not been successful and that are considered non-core lease acreage.

We do not have any material undeveloped acreage related to our production concessions expiring in the near term.

Argentine properties

Argentina is the largest gas and fourth largest oil producing nation in Central and South America according to the 2009 edition of BP Statistical Review of World Energy, published in June 2010 (the “BP Statistical Report”). 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 have been identified in the country, according to the “Plan Exploratorio Argentina” (Argentine Exploration Plan) described below. Six of these are combined onshore/offshore and three are entirely offshore. Argentina’s total onshore acreage is composed of approximately 421 million acres, and total offshore

acreage consists of 176 million acres on the South Atlantic shelf within the 200-meter depth line. A substantial portion of the country's estimated 597 million acres in sedimentary basins has yet to be evaluated by exploratory drilling. Commercial production is concentrated in five basins: Neuquina, Cuyana and Golfo San Jorge in central Argentina, Austral in southern Argentina (which includes onshore and offshore fields), and the Noroeste basin in northern Argentina. The Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins are the most significant basins for our activities in Argentina.

The following table shows our gross and net interests in productive oil and gas wells in Argentina by basin, as of December 31, 2010:

Basin	Wells ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾			
	Oil		Gas	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<i>Onshore</i>	11,036	9,378	822	534
Neuquina	3,610	3,033	678	465
Golfo San Jorge	6,477	5,576	40	40
Cuyana	799	725	—	—
Noroeste	19	6	51	13
Austral	131	39	53	16
<i>Offshore</i>	—	—	9	4
Total	11,036	9,378	831	538

(1) In addition to productive oil and gas wells located in Argentina, we have interests in oil wells located in the United States (7 gross wells and 1 net well, as of December 31, 2010).

(2) A "gross well" is a well in which YPF owns 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.

(3) Gross and net wells include one oil well and three gas wells with multiple completions.

The table below provides certain information with respect to our net working interests in our principal oil and gas fields in Argentina at December 31, 2010, all of which are mature:

Areas ⁽¹⁾	Interest %	Production 2010		Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2010			Basin / Location	Development Stage of the area
		Oil (mmbbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Oil (mmbbl)	Gas (mmcf)	BOE (mmboe)		
Loma La Lata	100%	16,099	200,909	62,614	1,151,971	267,774	Neuquina	Mature Field
Los Perales	100%	5,799	14,366	37,308	54,461	47,007	Golfo San Jorge	Mature Field
San Roque	34%	2,059	43,207	9,827	180,767	42,021	Neuquina	Mature Field
Chihuido La Salina	100%	5,282	12,443	22,306	103,859	40,803	Neuquina	Mature Field
Acambuco	22%	429	19,252	2,774	156,953	30,726	Noroeste	Mature Field
Chihuido Sierra Negra	100%	7,337	1,506	29,066	7,788	30,453	Neuquina	Mature Field
Manantiales Behr	100%	6,280	4,185	27,852	14,226	30,386	Golfo San Jorge	Mature Field
El Portón	100%	2,366	14,470	10,859	102,573	29,127	Neuquina	Mature Field
Barranca Baya	100%	4,286	803	26,552	4,618	27,374	Golfo San Jorge	Mature Field
Puesto Hernández	75%	3,529	—	27,330	—	27,330	Neuquina	Mature Field
Seco León	100%	3,435	3,143	23,567	17,920	26,758	Golfo San Jorge	Mature Field
Aguada Toledo – Sierra Barrosa	100%	780	29,191	8,075	103,580	26,522	Neuquina	Mature Field
Magallanes	59%	626	9,416	4,187	113,980	24,487	Austral	Mature Field
Aguada Pichana	27%	1,397	36,022	5,291	96,899	22,548	Noroeste	Mature Field
Desfiladero Bayo	100%	3,348	62	17,884	1,495	18,150	Neuquina	Mature Field
CNQ 7A	50%	4,699	—	17,230	—	17,230	Neuquina	Mature Field
Señal Picada	100%	2,339	351	16,095	1,844	16,423	Neuquina	Mature Field

Areas ⁽¹⁾	Interest %	Production 2010		Proved Reserves as of December 31, 2010			Basin / Location	Development Stage of the area
		Oil (mmbbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Oil (mmbbl)	Gas (mmcf)	BOE (mmboe)		
Tierra del Fuego	30%	791	14,948	2,365	71,621	15,120	Austral	Mature Field
Vizcacheras	100%	2,536	363	14,692	1,998	15,048	Cuyana	Mature Field
Lomas del Cuy	100%	2,662	1,665	12,329	6,044	13,406	Golfo San Jorge	Mature Field
Chihuido La Salina Sur	100%	1,764	11,426	5,496	40,999	12,798	Neuquina	Mature Field

(1) Exploitation areas.

Approximately 87% of our proved crude oil reserves in Argentina are concentrated in the Neuquina (53%) and Golfo San Jorge (34%) basins, and approximately 94% of our proved gas reserves in Argentina are concentrated in the Neuquina (71%), Noroeste (16%) and Austral (7%) basins.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF held 117 production concessions and exploration permits in Argentina. YPF directly operates 83 of them, including 61 production concessions and 22 exploration permits.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF held 26 exploration permits in Argentina, 21 of which are onshore exploration permits and five of which are offshore exploration permits. YPF has 100% ownership of three onshore permits, and its participating interests in the rest vary between 50% and 90%. YPF's interests in the offshore permits vary between 30% and 35%.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF had 91 production concessions in Argentina. YPF has a 100% ownership interest in 54 production concessions, and its participating interests in the remaining 37 production concessions vary between 12.2% and 98%.

Our production declines in recent periods are attributable mainly to the continuing maturity of our fields, although work stoppages and pipeline issues have on occasion also contributed to production declines and capital project delays. During the year 2010, a series of labor and community conflicts resulted in lost production of approximately 3.2 mmboe in areas we operate.

Joint ventures and contractual arrangements in Argentina.

We participate in 23 exploration and 25 production joint ventures and contractual arrangements (18 of them not operated by YPF) in Argentina. Our interests in these joint ventures and contractual arrangements range from 12.2% to 98%, and our obligations to share exploration and development costs vary 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 participate, see Note 6 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.

International properties

As of December 31, 2010, we had mineral rights in 55 blocks in the United States, comprised of 50 exploratory blocks, with a net surface area of 670 square kilometers and five development blocks, with a net surface area of 17 square kilometers. Our U.S. subsidiaries' net proved reserves in these properties in the United States as of December 31, 2010 were 1 mmboe. Our U.S. subsidiaries' net hydrocarbon production in these properties in the United States for 2010 was 0.6 mmboe.

The Neptune Field is located approximately 120 miles from the Louisiana coast within the deepwater region of the Central Gulf of Mexico. The unitized field area comprises Atwater Valley Blocks 573, 574, 575, 617 and 618. Our indirect subsidiary, Maxus U.S. Exploration Company, has a 15% working interest in the field. The other joint venture participants are BHP Billiton (35%), Marathon Oil Corp. (30%) and Woodside Petroleum Ltd (20%). BHP Billiton is the operator of the Neptune Field and the associated production facilities. The Neptune reserves are being produced

using a standalone, tension leg platform (TLP) located in Green Canyon Block 613 within 4,230 feet of water. Production began on July 8, 2008. The platform supports seven sub-sea development wells which are tied back to the TLP via a subsea gathering system.

In 2009, YPF Holdings Inc. (“YPF Holdings”) participated in the drilling of the Northwood exploration prospect in the Gulf of Mexico with a net interest of 3.5%. YPF Holdings’ total net investment was U.S.\$11.5 million. No reserves were found.

In addition, YPF Holdings has entered into various operating agreements and capital commitments associated with the exploration and development of its oil and gas properties. Such contractual, financial and/or performance commitments are not material, except for commitments related to the Neptune Project located in the vicinity of the Atwater Valley Area, Blocks 573, 574, 575, 617 and 618. Total commitments remaining as of December 31, 2010 for the Neptune Project are minimum pipeline transportation payment obligations of U.S.\$12.1 million.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF held, through YPF Guyana Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of YPF International, S.A., a 30% working interest in a petroleum prospecting license (the “Petroleum Prospecting License”) as part of a petroleum agreement (the “Petroleum Agreement”) in connection with the Georgetown block, offshore Guyana. The surface exploratory area attributable to YPF Guyana Ltd.’s working interest is 2,520 square kilometers, which represents approximately 622.7 thousand undeveloped acres. The Guyana government renewed the Petroleum Prospecting License on November 25, 2009 for three years. In accordance with the Petroleum Agreement, the beginning of a new renewal period implied the relinquishment of 930 square kilometers (according to YPF Guyana Ltd.’s 30% working interest) of the original Georgetown exploration block area, as well as the drilling of an exploratory well that must commence before May 25, 2011.

The main exploration activities performed during 2010 were related to the definition and location of the Jaguar-1 exploration well. The 3D seismic data was re-processed to estimate geopressures and to define the best seabed location for the drilling rig. In addition, the geological petroleum system was re-assessed to account for any potential hazard related to overpressures, particularly, near the reservoir target.

As of December 31, 2010, the Georgetown block consortium had agreed on the location and the drilling of the Jaguar-1 well, with a total depth of 21,450 ft. The Georgetown block consortium agreed to contract a jackup drilling rig (Atwood Beacon, from Atwood Oceanics), and upgrade it for a high pressure/high temperature well. As of such date, the engineering well design had been completed and the long lead items (well head, special tubular material, etc.) had already been ordered. The total estimated cost of the exploratory well is approximately U.S.\$110 million (approximately U.S.\$33.2 million, considering YPF Guyana Ltd.’s working interest). The well was originally planned to be spud in April 2011. However, as a result of weather conditions, activity was postponed and the well is currently planned to be spud in August 2011 and the entire operation is expected to take approximately 180 days to complete, including hydrocarbon appraisal, plug and abandonment.

Our operations in the United States, through YPF Holdings, are subject to certain environmental claims. See “—Environmental Matters—YPF Holdings—Operations in the United States.”

Finally, as of December 31, 2010, we held a 40% working interest in Área 3, operated by us, and a 40% working interest in Área 4, operated by Petrobras Uruguay, both of which are exploratory areas located in the Punta del Este basin (Uruguay).

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, 2010 and 2009 was calculated in accordance with the SEC rules and FASB's 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 company, considering the realized prices for crude oils of such quality in the domestic market until 2011 (taking into account the effects of export taxes according to Law 26,217 which are enforceable until such year) and, for the following years, we considered the unweighted average price of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which refers to the WTI prices adjusted by each different quality produced by the company. Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the company used average realized gas prices during the relevant year to determine its gas reserves. Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2008 was calculated using year-end prices and costs, respectively.

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, we exclude from our 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 our reported reserves despite the fact that such payments are referred to as "royalties" under local rules. We follow the same methodology 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 crude oil and natural gas liquids.

Technology used in establishing proved reserves additions

YPF's estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2010 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, surface geological 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.

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, 2010

The following table sets forth our estimated net proved developed and undeveloped reserves of crude oil and natural gas at December 31, 2010.

Proved Developed Reserves	Oil ⁽¹⁾	Natural Gas	Total ⁽²⁾
	(mmbbl)	(bcf)	(mmboe)
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	403	1,946	750
North America			
United States.....	1	2	1
Total Consolidated Entities	404	1,948	751
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	1	48	10
North America			
United States.....	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	1	48	10
Total Proved Developed Reserves.....	405	1,996	761

Proved Undeveloped Reserves	Oil ⁽¹⁾	Natural Gas	Total ⁽²⁾
	(mmbbl)	(bcf)	(mmboe)
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	127	585	231
North America			
United States.....	*	*	*
Total Consolidated Entities	127	585	231
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	—	—	—
North America			
United States.....	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	—	—	—
Total Proved Undeveloped Reserves.....	127	585	231

Total Proved Reserves ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Oil ⁽¹⁾	Natural Gas	Total
		(mmboe)	
Consolidated Entities			
Developed Reserves.....	404	1,948	751
Undeveloped Reserves.....	127	585	231
Total Consolidated Entities	531	2,533	982
Equity-accounted entities			
Developed Reserves.....	1	48	10
Undeveloped Reserves.....	—	—	—
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	1	48	10
Total Proved Reserves	532	2,581	992

* Not material

(1) Includes crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids.

(2) Volumes of natural gas in the table above and elsewhere in this annual report have been converted to boe at 5.615 mcf per barrel.

(3) Proved oil reserves of consolidated entities include an estimated approximately 66 mmbbl of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Proved reserves of natural gas of consolidated entities include an estimated approximately 257 bcf of natural gas in respect of such payments. Equity-accounted entities' reserves in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax, are not material.

Changes in our proved undeveloped reserves during 2010

YPF had estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 231 mmboe at December 31, 2010, which represented approximately 24% of the 982 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date. This compares to estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 211 mmboe at December 31, 2009 (approximately 21% of the 1,013 mmboe total reported proved reserves as of such date).

The 10% increase in net proved undeveloped reserves in 2010 is mainly attributable to the addition of new proved undeveloped reserves related to new development studies (30 mmboe), improved recovery projects in Argentina (30 mmboe) and extensions of existing developments (6 mmboe), which exceeded reductions of our proved undeveloped reserves in 2010, which primarily relate to the transfer from proved undeveloped to proved developed reserves resulting from our development activity and revisions to previous estimates. The largest transfers were associated with the drilling of new wells (16 mmboe) and the production response of certain improved recovery projects (4 mmboe).

YPF's total expenditure to advance the development of reserves was approximately U.S.\$1,222 million during 2010, of which U.S.\$340 million was allocated to projects related to proved undeveloped reserves.

As at December 31, 2010, 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.

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 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 Control Direction (RCD) is separate and independent from the Exploration and Production segment. RCD'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 RCD are to ensure that YPF's proved reserves estimates and disclosure are in compliance with the rules of the SEC, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB), and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and to review annual changes in reserves estimates and the reporting of YPF's proved reserves. The RCD is responsible for preparing the information to be publicly disclosed concerning YPF's reported proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas. In addition, the RCD is also responsible for providing training to personnel involved in the reserves estimation and reporting process within YPF. The RCD 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 RCD 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 RCD are registered with or affiliated to the relevant professional bodies in their fields of expertise.
- (b) The Reserves Control Director, head of the RCD, who is responsible for overseeing the preparation of the reserves estimates and reserves audits conducted by third party engineers. The current director has over 30 years of experience in reservoir-engineering, geology and geophysics, reserves estimates, project development, finance and general accounting regulation and with well-rounded exposure to international operations. Over the past three years, he has been responsible for supervision over YPF's governance and compliance procedures in respect of reserves estimates. He is an active member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and serves on its Editorial Committee for Reservoir Engineering and Evaluation. In addition, he holds a petroleum engineering degree from Universidad Central de Venezuela, MSc and PhD degrees in petroleum engineering from Pennsylvania State University in the United States, and an MBA from Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración in Venezuela. Consistent with our internal control system requirements, the Reserves Control Director's compensation is not affected by changes in reported reserves.
- (c) A quarterly internal review by the RCD of changes in proved reserves submitted by the Exploration and Production business unit and associated with properties where technical, operational or commercial issues have arisen.

- (d) The Quality Reserve Coordinator (QRC), who is a professional assigned at each Exploration and Production business unit 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 10 years of practical experience in petroleum engineering or petroleum production geology, with at least five years of such experience in charge of the estimate and evaluation of reserves information, 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, which examines the effectiveness of YPF's financial controls, designed to ensure the reliability of reporting and safeguarding of all the assets and examining 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 third party reserves audit, YPF's proved reserves figures have to be within 7% 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 reestimate its proved reserves to achieve this tolerance level or should disclose the third party figures.

In 2010, DeGolyer & MacNaughton audited areas operated by YPF in the Golfo San Jorge and Neuquina basins in Argentina and Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc audited non-operated areas in the Gulf of Mexico and Oklahoma basins in the United States. All these third party audits were performed, as of September 30, 2010 on fields which, in our estimates as of such date, contained proved reserves of 462 mmmboe in the aggregate, and cumulatively covered approximately 47% of our proved reserves in Argentina as of that date. The 2010 third party reserves audits covered approximately 138 mmmboe of our proved undeveloped reserves, which represented approximately 59% of our aggregate proved undeveloped reserves as of September 30, 2010. A copy of the related reserves audit reports are filed as Exhibits to this annual report.

We are required, in accordance with Resolution S.E. No. 324/06 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, to file annually and by March 31 of every year details of our estimates of our oil and gas reserves and resources with the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, as defined in that resolution and certified by an external auditor. The aforementioned certification and external audit only have the meaning established by Resolution S.E. No. 324/06, 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, 2010 and the estimates of our proved oil and gas reserves filed with the Argentine Secretariat of Energy 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 Energy 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 Energy includes other categories of reserves and resources different to proved reserves that are not included in this

annual report, which contains estimates of proved reserves consistent with the SEC’s guidance; and (iii) the definition of proved reserves under Resolution S.E. No. 324/06 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 oil (including crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids) and gas production on an as sold and daily 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 production⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2010	2009	2008
		(mdbl/d)	
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	291	300	312
North America			
United States.....	2	2	2
Total Consolidated Entities	293	302	314
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	1	1	2
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	1	1	2
Total Oil Production⁽³⁾	294	303	316
Natural gas production⁽²⁾	2010	2009	2008
		(mmcf/d)	
Consolidated Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	1,170	1,289	1,517
North America			
United States.....	2	2	2
Total Consolidated Entities	1,172	1,291	1,519
Equity-Accounted Entities			
South America			
Argentina.....	39	43	49
Total Equity-Accounted Entities	39	43	49
Total Natural Gas Production⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,211	1,335	1,569

Oil equivalent production ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	2010	2009	2008
		(mmb/d)	
Consolidated Entities			
Oil	293	302	314
Natural gas	209	230	271
Equity-Accounted Entities			
Oil	1	1	2
Natural gas	7	8	9
Total Oil Equivalent Production	<u>510</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>596</u>

(1) Includes crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids.

(2) Loma La Lata field in Argentina contains over 15% of our total proved reserves expressed on an oil equivalent barrel basis. Oil production in this field was 16, 17 and 16 mmbbl for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Natural gas production in the Loma La Lata field was 194, 207 and 238 bcf for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

(3) Oil production for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 includes an estimated approximately 13, 12 and 14 mmbbl, respectively, of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids 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, condensate and natural gas liquids in respect of royalty payment 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 2010, 2009 and 2008 includes an estimated approximately 50, 54 and 69 bcf, respectively, of natural gas 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 operation and inventory changes (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 such amounts).

(6) Volumes of natural gas been converted to an oil equivalent basis at 5.615 mcf 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 2010, 2009 and 2008:

Production costs and sales price	Total	Argentina	United States
		(Ps./boe)	
Year ended December 31, 2010			
Lifting costs	32.94	32.85	54.89
Local taxes and similar payments ⁽¹⁾	1.42	1.43	—
Transportation and other costs	11.32	11.27	21.29
Average production costs	<u>45.68</u>	<u>45.56</u>	<u>76.18</u>
Average oil sales price	193.62	193.53	289.59
Average natural gas sales price	50.54	50.50	113.26
Year ended December 31, 2009			
Lifting costs	24.48	24.42	37.17
Local taxes and similar payments ⁽¹⁾	1.05	1.05	—
Transportation and other costs	7.02	6.96	19.07
Average production costs	<u>32.55</u>	<u>32.43</u>	<u>56.24</u>
Average oil sales price	157.28	157.05	201.12

Production costs and sales price	Total	Argentina (Ps./boe)	United States
Average natural gas sales price	46.49	46.18	109.22
Year ended December 31, 2008			
Lifting costs	21.58	21.64	10.69
Local taxes and similar payments ⁽¹⁾	1.02	1.03	—
Transportation and other costs	5.38	5.37	7.16
Average production costs	27.98	28.04	17.85
Average oil sales price	133.59	132.98	243.74
Average natural gas sales price	41.54	40.93	151.56

(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.15.40 per boe, Ps.12.97 per boe, and Ps.11.23 per boe for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Drilling and other exploratory and development activities

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 ⁽¹⁾	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Gross wells drilled⁽²⁾			
Exploratory			
Productive	6	3	4
Oil	5	2	3
Gas	1	1	1
Dry	8	12	13
Total	14	15	17
Development			
Productive	709	494	590
Oil	680	456	529
Gas	29	38	61
Dry	8	18	12
Total	717	512	602
Net wells drilled⁽²⁾			
Exploratory			
Productive	6	1	3
Oil	5	1	2
Gas	1	—	1
Dry	6	8	7
Total	12	9	10
Development			
Productive	616	402	439
Oil	601	380	396
Gas	15	22	43
Dry	7	18	12
Total	623	420	451

-
- (1) In addition to wells drilled in Argentina, we participated in the drilling of the following “gross” wells in North America: one dry exploratory well in 2009 and nine development wells during the last three years, seven of which were productive. “Net” wells drilled in North America round to one well.
 - (2) “Gross” wells include all wells in which we have an interest. “Net” wells equals gross wells after deducting third party interests.

Drilling and other activities in Argentina

Our project portfolio, updated in May 2010, included more than 1,400 projects to develop proved, probable and possible reserves, in addition to exploration and development resources, all focused mainly on crude oil and the measuring of unconventional resources in the Neuquina basin. The financial viability of these investments and reserves recovery efforts, however, will generally depend on the prevailing economic and regulatory conditions in Argentina, as well as the market prices of hydrocarbon products.

We are fully dedicated to 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 a strong emphasis is being placed in surveillance activities to improve water injection utilization. Tertiary recovery is being pursued with polymer injection in the Golfo San Jorge basin.

During the past three years our main exploratory activities in Argentina have had the following principal focuses:

Offshore:

- *Shallow water.* After the drilling campaign carried out during 2008-2009 in Block GSJM-1 (operated by YPF with a 67.0% working interest, and in which Petrobras Energía S.A. (“PESA”) has a 33.0% working interest), it was decided to relinquish the block. During 2009, YPF also drilled the Helix x-1, x-2 and x-3 wells in Block E2 (operated by ENAP Siptrol with a 33.0% working interest, and in which YPF and ENARSA have a 33.0% working interest each). All three wells were abandoned as dry holes. During 2010, YPF has re-evaluated the remaining area, looking for new exploratory well opportunities. As a result of this re-evaluation, YPF has identified new lead opportunities and currently expects to enter a new exploratory term, after the relinquishment of 50% of the block.
- *Deep water.* YPF currently operates four blocks:
 - CAA-40 and CAA-46, where YPF holds a 33.5% working interest, and Pan American Energy and Petrobras Argentina hold a 33.0 % and 33.5 % working interest, respectively, located in the Malvinas basin (Argentina). The project is anticipating that a well will be spud in the second quarter of 2011 (water depth 480 meters).
 - E-1 (where YPF holds a 35% working interest, ENARSA 35%, Petrobras Argentina 25%, and Petrobruruguay 5%) in the Colorado basin (Argentina), where the well planning is in an initial stage (water depth 1,600 meters).
 - Área 3 in Punta del Este basin (Uruguay), where YPF holds a 40% working interest, Petrobras Uruguay 40%, and Galp 20%, and in which exploration has not begun.

YPF has also a 30% working interest in the block E-3 located in the Colorado basin (where Petrobras Argentina, the operator, holds a 35% working interest, and ENARSA 35%) and a 40% working interest in the Block Área 4 located in the Punta del Este basin (where Petrobras Uruguay, the operator, holds a 40% working interest, and GALP 20%).

Onshore: YPF continued its near-field exploration activity in its concession blocks, explored for deep gas in the Noroeste and Neuquina basins and embarked on six new exploratory fronts in during 2010:

- *Shale gas.* The Shale Gas Project, started at the end of 2009 with the PSG x-2 well in the Loma La Lata Block, resulted in a discovery at the Quintuco Formation, though this did not extend to the Vaca Muerta Formation. This well was followed by five further wells. LLLK.x-1 (Loma La Lata Karst.x-1 in LLL block), was drilled and completed in the Vaca Muerta Formation, with a rich gas and condensate discovery. Vaca Muerta, LLL-479 (Loma La Lata-479 in the same block), was drilled and completed, resulting in oil and gas

discovery. LLL-482 was drilled and produced oil and gas in the same formation. LLL.x-475 was drilled and is due for completion in early 2011. Finally, a horizontal well, LLLK.x-2, is being drilled close to LLLK.x-1, to prove productivity in a horizontal well

- *Shale oil.* The first shale oil well ever drilled in Argentina (SOil.x-1 in the Loma Campana Block) was started in October 2010 and is expected to be completed in 2011. This well is the first of a three-well project in this block which includes two vertical wells and a horizontal well. The objective of this project is to prove the productivity of the source rock Vaca Muerta as a liquid hydrocarbon non-conventional reservoir, using state-of-the-art technology such as microseismic and massive hydraulic stimulation.
- *Quintuco formation.* YPF continued with new exploratory techniques developed for this traditional reservoir (Quintuco formation carbonates). During 2010, five discovery wells were drilled (PSG.x-2, La Caverna x-5, Loma Campana a-3, Los Gusanos x-1 and Los Gusanos x-2). PSG x-2 was a shale gas project, located in the Loma La Lata block. La Caverna x-5 (in which we have a 54.54% working interest) is located in the Bandurria block and is operated by us. Los Gusanos x-1 and Los Gusanos x-2 (in which we have a 100% working interest) are located in the Loma La Lata block. Currently, the well Los Gusanos.x-2 is being tested. During 2010, YPF drilled one dry well (La Caverna x-3) located in the Bandurria block. During 2011, YPF plans to continue with this program with five additional wells.
- *Liásico Inferior.* We have launched a new exploratory campaign in mature blocks. As a result of this campaign, we are shooting 55 km of 2D seismic in Valle del Río Grande Block, where we have a 100% working interest.
- *Ramos xp-1012.* During 2009, the UTE Ramos (operated by Pluspetrol Energy) completed the drilling stage, reaching a final total depth of 5,826 meters. During 2010, we evaluated the Tarija and Tupambi formations in the lower block, confirming poor petrophysical conditions. Given these results, it was decided to charge the corresponding drilling and completion costs to expense. We are currently evaluating the exploration targets in Santa Rosa formation. YPF holds a 42% working interest in this project.
- *Frontier areas.* 386 square kilometers of 3D seismic are being shot by YPF in Los Tordillos Oeste Block, Mendoza, where Occidental Argentina Exploration and Production, Inc. is our partner with a 50% working interest. Two wells are being drilled during the first quarter of 2011 in the Tamberías Block (San Juan Province) and the Gan Gan Block (Chubut Province). Wintershall is our partner in Chubut. A second exploration period in Bolson del Oeste Block (La Rioja Province) was requested in November 2010, and the commitments for this new period are to record 200 km of 2D seismic and to drill one well. Additionally, in Río Barrancas Block, we finalized the drilling of the Quebrada Butaco.x-1 well, which was dry, at a final depth of 2,374 meters. A total of 3,100 km of seismic (terrestrial gravity and magnetometry) were acquired.

In December 2009, YPF invited the provincial governments to take part in “Plan Exploratorio Argentina.” The objective of such program is to complete a national survey of all potential exploration opportunities, especially in non-traditional basins. At the date of this annual report, twelve provinces have signed agreements with YPF.

During 2010, YPF completed fourteen exploratory wells in Argentina, thirteen of them in the Neuquina basin and one in Noroeste basin. Six out of the fourteen wells were discoveries.

During 2010, in the Loma La Lata Field, facilities we continued the improvement and optimization of our oil and gas production facilities (by interconnecting our primary separation units with the low pressure gas pipe line). With respect to the Sixth Stage low pressure compression project at the Loma La Lata natural gas field, gas production and wellhead pressure were above our initial forecast so new reservoir and facilities simulations were made during this year in order to continue the optimization of compression and surface facilities in 2011. Additionally, we successfully continued with the Sierras Blancas formation infill drilling (in gas development wells), and began the Quintuco formation evaluation with appraisal drilling (with oil development wells), to be continued through 2011.

In the El Medanito oilfield (100% owned by YPF) after an aggressive delineation drilling campaign and a second generation waterflooding pilot during 2010, the drilling activity planned for 2011 includes the beginning of a massive re-development in the whole area, and the continuation of new facilities construction started last year. Moreover a new waterflooding pilot in the southwest region of the field is planned for this year in order to promote, if successful, the incorporation of proved reserves from secondary recovery following the incorporation of primary reserves in 2010. In 2012, we plan to continue with the massive drilling project in south area and some activities to assess the remaining potential in the north.

In 2010, we promoted the Llanecanelo development project in the province of Mendoza, with the drilling of two vertical and two horizontal wells. Currently, the project is at a stage of production testing to continue the activity during 2011. This project will require a total investment of U.S.\$55 million for the next triennium. We further maintained the development of the Barrancas and Loma de la Mina fields with the drilling of 19 and 11 wells respectively. Additionally, the Integral Development of the Cerro Fortunoso field began with the drilling of 5 wells in the so called North Plunge and 10 additional wells in the main area. Five wells were also drilled at the Vizcacheras field which allowed the expansion of the productive area. With respect to the Cañadón Amarillo project, we drilled 10 wells, (9 of which are horizontal), at the main structural area, as scheduled in the field development plan.

The Manantiales Behr Integral Development project includes the El Alba, La Carolina, Grimbeek and Sur Manantiales projects. Currently, the area has 700 oil production wells and 12 gas production wells. In 2010, we drilled 162 wells across various projects, which represented a total estimated investment of U.S.\$180 million for this period. The overall objective of this new project is to achieve the comprehensive development of new areas, to facilitate the construction of new wells, the implementation of new enhanced oil recovery projects and to provide developmental support with the relevant surface facilities. We have identified our greatest development potential at our Grimbeek, El Alba and La Carolina projects, our pilot polymer injection project at Grimbeek II, our surfactant injection project at Sur Manantiales Behr and further potential infill drilling opportunities that we have detected in some areas. The development group is formed of 18 experts and includes geologists, geophysicists, engineers, petrophysicists, technicians and a team leader.

At Santa Cruz in 2010, we implemented 10 integral development projects across 4 development areas (Las Heras, El Guadal, Los Perales and Cañadón Seco), comprising a total portfolio of 82 projects. The principal integral projects include Cerro Grande, Maurek, Seco León and Los Perales. 161 wells have been drilled in connection with these projects, which, inclusive of associated facilities costs, represent a total estimated investment of U.S.\$296 million. The main objective of these integral projects is the comprehensive development of such areas through the construction of new wells, implementation of new enhanced oil recovery projects and to provide development support with the appropriate surface facilities. We will maintain these projects through 2011.

Non-operated areas

In block CNQ7A, operated by Petro Andina Resources Argentina S.A. (PAR) in which we have a 50% working interest, the delineation of the El Corcobo Norte, Jagüel Casa de Piedra, Cerro Huanul Sur and Puesto Pinto Reservoirs was completed in 2009 and development of these reservoirs has begun. In 2009, a water injection pilot project in Cerro Huanul Sur was completed with better results than expected.

During 2010, exploratory wells Lo-x-1 and Lo-x-2 were drilled. Lo-x-2 was tested and is currently under evaluation. Lo-x-1 is currently close to completion.

On September 8, 2010, there was a fire at the platform site AM-2, Magallanes field, operated by Sipepetrol and located offshore off the Strait of Magellan. There was no environmental damage or serious injuries. As a consequence of the incident, the field was out of production until December 2010, when conditions returned to normal operation in the damaged platform. Production is expected to be completely normalized through the first half of 2011. The deferred production is 900 m³/d of oil and 2.1 MMm³/d of gas (gross value).

In the Tierra del Fuego area, operated by Apache Corp, where YPF holds a 30% working interest, some brownfield exploration activity was performed. The 3D seismic interpretation supplied

tools to generate many drilling projects, mainly in the block's southern area. During 2010, the Bajo Guadaloso (BGO-x-2001 and BGO-a-2002), Entre Lagos (EL-x-2001) and Bodega (BO-x-2001) projects in the Los Chorrillos reserve area were performed with success in Bajo Guadaloso and Entre Lagos. The operator's strategy is to continue with exploration activity in small geological structures in Los Chorrillos and to start other exploration activities in the southernmost extreme, called the Uribe section.

Activities in the United States, Guyana and Uruguay

For information regarding our exploration and development activities in the United States, Guyana and Uruguay, see “—Principal properties—International properties”.

Additional information on our present activities

The following table shows the number of wells in the process of being drilled as of December 31, 2010.

Number of wells in the process of being drilled	As of December 2010	
	Gross	Net
Argentina	65	60
Rest of South America	—	—
North America.....	—	—
Total	65	60

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, 2010, we were contractually committed to deliver 74 mbbbl of crude oil in the future, generally under short term delivery contracts. According to our estimates as of December 31, 2010, crude oil commitments could be met with our own production.

As of December 31, 2010, we were contractually committed to deliver 47,549 mmcm of natural gas in the future, of which approximately 20,819 mmcm will have to be delivered in the period from 2011 through 2013. According to our estimates as of December 31, 2010, 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 internal 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. Provisions totaling Ps.411 million, Ps.139 million and Ps.61 million have been recorded in 2010, 2009 and 2008, 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, according to which we were compelled 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”). It must be noted that YPF has not entered into any contractual commitment to supply natural gas to the domestic market. The purpose of the 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 “—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation” and “Risk Factors—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, 2010, supply

requirements under the 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, ENARGAS issued Resolution No. 1410/2010, which approves the “*Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de 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. See “—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 sales agreements, although certain counterparties to such agreements have rejected our position. See “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina—Accrued, probable contingencies—Alleged defaults under natural gas supply contracts”, “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina—Non-accrued, possible contingencies—Claims related to the gas market and others” and “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina—Non-accrued, remote contingencies—Arbitration with AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).”

Natural gas supply contracts

The Argentine government has established regulations for both the export and internal natural gas markets which have affected Argentine producers’ ability to export natural gas under their contracts. YPF’S principal supply contracts are briefly described below.

We are currently committed to supply a daily quantity of 125 mmcf/d to the Methanex plant in Cabo Negro, Punta Arenas, in Chile (under four agreements which expire between 2017 and 2025). Pursuant to instructions from the Argentine government, deliveries were interrupted from 2007.

We have a 17-year contract (entered into in 1999 and subsequently modified) to supply 53 mmcf/d of natural gas to the Termoandes power plant located in Salta, Argentina. The natural gas comes from the Noroeste basin. This power plant provides power to a high voltage line running from Salta to Región II in Chile. We have recently renegotiated the terms of the contract, including the possibility of terminating it in 2013.

We currently have several supply contracts with Chilean electricity producers (through the Gas Andes pipeline linking Mendoza, Argentina to Santiago, Chile, which has a transportation capacity of 353 mmcf/d (designed capacity with compression plants)); including:

- a 15-year contract (signed in 1998) to provide 63 mmcf/d to the San Isidro Electricity Company (Endesa) in Quillota, Chile (all of this plant’s natural gas needs);
- a 15-year contract (signed in 1999) to supply 20% of the natural gas requirements of the electricity company, Colbun (approximately 11 mmcf/d); and
- a 15-year contract (signed in 2003) to supply 35 mmcf/d to Gas Valpo, a distributor of natural gas in Chile. This contract has been recently modified, becoming an interruptible supply contract.

We also have a 21-year contract (entered into in 1999) to deliver 93 mmcf/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) connecting Loma La Lata (Neuquén, Argentina) with Chile.

Finally, in Chile we also have natural gas supply contracts with certain thermal power plants in northern Chile (Edelnor, Electroandina, Nopel and Endesa) utilizing two natural gas pipelines (with a carrying capacity of 300 mmcf/d each) connecting Salta, Argentina, to Northern Chile (Región II). The contracts with Edelnor and Electroandina have been recently modified, becoming interruptible supply contracts.

In Brazil, we had entered into a 20-year supply contract (signed in 2000) to provide 99 mmcf/d of natural gas to the thermal power plant of AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU) through a pipeline linking Aldea Brasileira, Argentina, to Uruguayana, Brazil (with a capacity of 560 mmcf/d). See “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina—Accrued, probable

contingencies—Alleged defaults under natural gas supply contracts” and “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—Argentina—Non-accrued, remote contingencies—Arbitration with AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).” At the moment, YPF and Sulgás are in arbitration according to the Rules of Arbitration and Conciliation of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Because of certain restrictions imposed by the Argentine government (see “—The Argentine natural gas market,” below), 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 “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings”). As a result of actions taken by the Argentine authorities, through measures described in greater detail under “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas”, we have been forced to reduce the export volumes authorized to be provided under the relevant agreements and permits as shown in the chart below:

Year	Maximum Contracted Volumes (MCV) ⁽¹⁾	Restricted Volumes ⁽²⁾	Percentage of Restricted Volumes vs. MCV
	(mmcm)	(mmcm)	
2008.....	5,995.5	4,460.8	74.4%
2009.....	5,920.0	2,835.5	47.9%
2010.....	6,120.4	3,842.2	62.8%

(1) Reflects the maximum quantities committed under our natural gas export contracts. Includes all of our natural gas export contracts pursuant to which natural gas is exported to Chile and Brazil.

(2) Reflects the volume of contracted quantities of natural gas for export that were not delivered.

The Argentine natural gas market

We estimate (based on preliminary reports of amounts delivered by transport companies) that natural gas consumption in Argentina totaled approximately 1,555 bcf in 2010. We estimate that the number of users connected to distribution systems throughout Argentina amounted to approximately 7.6 million as of December 31, 2010. The domestic natural gas market has grown significantly over recent years, driven by the forces of economic growth and domestic price constraints; we believe that the natural gas market will continue to grow, though not at the same rate as it has recently done.

In 2010, we sold approximately 36% of our natural gas to local residential distribution companies, 10% to NGV (Natural Gas Vehicle), approximately 52% to industrial users (including Mega and Profertil) and power plants, and approximately 2% in exports to foreign markets (principally Chile). Sales are affected by increased consumption by residential consumers during winter months (June-August). During 2010, approximately 80% of our natural gas sales were produced in the Neuquina basin. In 2010, our domestic natural gas sales volumes were 10% less than those in 2009, primarily as a result of the decrease in our purchases from Bolivia (in particular, during those months of 2010 in which a new purchase contract was been negotiated with resulted in a decrease of our sales of natural gas purchased from Bolivia).

The Argentine government has taken a number of steps aimed at satisfying domestic natural gas demand, including pricing regulations, export controls and higher export taxes and domestic market injection requirements. These restrictions were imposed on all Argentine exporting producers, affecting natural gas exports from every producing basin. See “—Delivery commitments—Natural gas supply contracts”. Exporting producers, such as us, have no choice but to comply 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. The above-mentioned Resolutions 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. The regulations pursuant to which the Argentine government has restricted natural gas export volumes in most cases do not have an express expiration date. Likewise, we have not received any documentation indicating that the Argentine government will suspend or withdraw these actions. Accordingly, we are unable to predict how long these measures will be in place, or whether such measures or any further measures adopted will affect additional volumes of natural gas.

See “—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 are situated in the Neuquina basin (approximately 72% as of December 31, 2010), 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. The Framework Agreement between the Bolivian and the Argentine governments (executed on June 29, 2006) provides for natural gas imports from Bolivia to Argentina to be managed by ENARSA. In May 2010, we accepted the offer made by ENARSA for the sale to us of a minimum amount of 2.5 mmcm/d of natural gas obtained by ENARSA from the Republic of Bolivia through May 1, 2011.

YPF provides regasification services to ENARSA. YPF has executed a Charter Party Agreement to provide and operate a regasification vessel, which is moored at the Bahía Blanca Port facilities. Using the vessel for the conversion of liquefied natural gas (LNG) into its gaseous state (which allows for the supply of up to 8 additional mmcm/d of natural gas), a volume of approximately 1,801 mmcm of natural gas has been injected into the pipeline linking to the national network, most of which was supplied during the peak demand period, i.e., winter. The contractual regasification period was extended, since 2009, to the rest of the year at the request of ENARSA. In accordance with the Extension Agreement, the 2010 regasification season began on May 1 and ended on October 30. During October, the contract that YPF signed with Excelerate Energy SRL, Excelerate Energy LP and ENARSA was extended, with the objective of continuing to give services of regasification from November 1, 2010 until April 30, 2011. The current success of the Bahía Blanca project in addition to the continued growth of the domestic demand encourages YPF and ENARSA to further analyze new alternatives to consolidate the position of LNG in the Argentina energy matrix. Both companies have agreed to constitute a joint venture (in which each company will hold a 50% working interest) to operate in Paraná de las Palmas river, near Escobar, in the Province of Buenos Aires, a new regasification project similar to the one operating in Bahía Blanca. Start up is expected by May 2011.

Natural gas transportation and storage capacity

Decree No. 180/2004 created two trust funds to help finance an expansion of the North Pipeline operated by Transportadora Gas del Norte S.A. (TGN), whose capacity increased by 1.8 mmcm/d (63.6 mmcf/d) in 2005, and an expansion of the San Martín Pipeline operated by Transportadora Gas del Sur S.A. (TGS), whose capacity increased by 2.9 mmcm/d (102.4 mmcf/d) in 2005. Both expansions are currently operating. In 2008, there was an additional expansion of approximately 67 mmcf/d in the pipelines operated by TGS, and additional works were completed in 2009.

Additionally, during 2010, a new expansion of the San Martín pipeline (located in the Strait of Magellan and connected to compression plants in the mainland) with an increase in capacity of 5 mmcm/d (176.6 mmcf/d) was completed and is currently in operation.

Natural gas is delivered by us through our own gathering systems to the trunk lines 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 natural gas during periods of low demand and selling the natural gas stored 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

Natural gas liquids

We participated in the development of Mega to increase its ability to separate liquid petroleum products from natural gas. Mega allowed YPF, through the fractionation of gas liquids, to increase production at the Loma La Lata gas field by approximately 5.0 mmcm/d in 2001.

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, in the province of Neuquén.
- A natural gas liquids fractionation plant, which produces ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline. This plant is located in the city of Bahía Blanca in the province of Buenos Aires.
- A pipeline that links both plants and that transports natural gas liquids.
- Transportation, storage and port facilities in the proximity of the fractionation plant.

Mega commenced operations at the beginning of 2001. Mega’s maximum annual production capacity is 1.35 million tons of natural gasoline, LPG and ethane. YPF is Mega’s main supplier of natural gas. The production of the fractionation plant is used mainly in the petrochemical operations of Petroquímica Bahía Blanca (“PBB”) and is also exported by tanker to Petrobras’ facilities in Brazil.

Electricity market – generation

We participate in three power stations with an aggregate installed capacity of 1,622 megawatts (“MW”):

- a 45% interest in Central Térmica Tucumán (410 MW combined cycle) through Pluspetrol Energy Sociedad Anónima (“Pluspetrol Energy”);
- a 45% interest in Central Térmica San Miguel de Tucumán (370 MW combined cycle) through Pluspetrol Energy; 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 2010, these plants collectively generated approximately 8,960 GWh in the aggregate.

Additionally, we own assets that are part of Filo Morado, which has an installed capacity of 63 MW. However the relevant facilities have not been in operation since November 2008.

We also own and operate power plants supplied with natural gas produced by us, which produce power for use by us in other business units:

- 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
- the power plant located at the Plaza Huincul refinery (40 MW).

Natural gas distribution

We currently hold through our subsidiary YPF Inversora Energética S.A. (“YPF Inversora Energética”) a 45.33% stake in Gas Argentino S.A. (“GASA”), which in turn holds a 70% stake in Metrogas S.A. (“Metrogas”), which is a natural gas distributor in southern Buenos Aires and one of the main distributors in Argentina. During 2010, Metrogas distributed approximately 19.6 mcm of natural gas per day to 2 million customers in comparison with approximately 20.5 mcm of natural gas per day distributed to 2 million customers in 2009.

GASA’s debt issues. The economic crisis that affected the country at the end of 2001 and beginning of 2002 caused a severe deterioration of the financial and operational situation of GASA. Thus the decision was made on March 25, 2002 to suspend payment of principal and interest on its entire financial debt. From then on, Metrogas’ management has focused on an efficient and rational use of its cash flow in order to be able to comply with all of the legal requirements agreed with the Argentine government with respect to its services. After negotiating a restructuring of the outstanding debt with its creditors, GASA reached and executed on December 7, 2005 an agreement (the Master Restructuring Agreement, or “MRA”) with its creditors, by which they would exchange debt for equity in GASA and/or Metrogas. The MRA was presented to the Argentine National Antitrust Protection Board (*Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia* or “CNDC”) and ENARGAS, and was subject to their approval as a condition precedent to the closing of the MRA. The MRA included a creditors’ option to terminate the agreement if the closing of the debt restructuring had not occurred by December 7, 2006. The MRA obtained ENARGAS’ approval but the CNDC’s approval was pending. On May 15, 2008, certain holders of the bonds communicated to YPF Inversora Energética that they were terminating the MRA. After the termination of the MRA, three different entities claiming to be holders of GASA bonds commenced four different judicial proceedings against GASA aiming to collect a total of U.S.\$46 million, including interest and fees, and one of them, Coolbrand LLC, started a separate proceeding (“*Coolbrand c/Gasa slacción subrogatoria*”). On May 11, 2009, GASA was notified of a bankruptcy petition brought by Continental Energy Investment LLC, and on May 19, 2009, GASA filed a voluntary reorganization petition (“*concurso preventivo*”), which was approved on June 8, 2009. The period to verify credits ended on October 7, 2009. On February 10, 2010, the judge declared all the credits verified but for one presented by one of GASA’s advisors. GASA now has an exclusivity period to negotiate with the verified creditors. On March 12, 2010, GASA filed motions for review (“*incidentes de revisión*”) of credits verified by Coolbrand LLC, Amanda Venture, Latam Energy and Continental Energy. The filing of these motions does not suspend the voluntary reorganization petition.

On August 9, 2010 the judge decided, taking into consideration Metrogas S.A.’s voluntary reorganization petition, to modify and extend the date to present GASA’s proposal to the creditors to March 9, 2012. The Court of Appeals has confirmed such decision.

Metrogas’ debt issues. In 2006, Metrogas reached an agreement with its main creditors in order to restructure its financial debt and align its future financial commitments to the expected generation of funds. The main objective of the restructuring process was to modify certain terms and conditions included in its outstanding loans and negotiable agreements by adjusting interest rates and the amortization period so as to align them with the expected cash flow required for repayment of the indebtedness. Accordingly, on April 20, 2006, Metrogas entered into an out-of-court preventive agreement with creditors representing approximately 95% of its unsecured indebtedness, which became effective in May 2006. In October 2008, Metrogas executed an interim agreement (*Acuerdo Transitorio*) with the Unit for the Renegotiation and Analysis of Public Service Contracts (*Unidad de Renegociación y Análisis de Contratos de Servicios Públicos*, or “UNIREN”), including a limited tariff increase that is intended to fund certain projects that Metrogas is required to undertake. The government approved this agreement and it has been published in the Official Gazette on April 14, 2009 but it has not been implemented since the new tariff chart has not yet been issued. The negotiation of the general tariff of Metrogas (*Acta Acuerdo de Renegociación Contractual Integral*) with the UNIREN remains pending.

Metrogas' financial condition continued to deteriorate in 2009. On June 17, 2010, the board of directors of Metrogas, following the advice of Metrogas' external legal advisors and considering Metrogas' inability to fulfill certain payment obligations, decided that Metrogas should file a voluntary reorganization petition ("*concurso preventivo*"), which was filed on such date.

On the same date, Metrogas was notified of the Resolution No. I-1260 dictated by ENARGAS, which determined the judicial intervention of the company for a 120 days term. Antonio Gómez was named *Interventor* of Metrogas. The resolution justifies the intervention decision on the filing of a voluntary reorganization petition by Metrogas, and states that the intervention shall control administration and disposition acts of Metrogas which can in any manner affect the regular gas distribution. Moreover, it orders the execution of due diligence and the determination of the value of all Metrogas assets. Metrogas appealed such resolution and asked for a preliminary order to cease the effects of the intervention. The request for a preliminary order was rejected on September 8, 2010.

On July 15, 2010, the judge approved the commencement of Metrogas's voluntary reorganization proceedings. The period to provide evidence on claimed credits ended on November 10, 2010 and Metrogas may recognize categories of creditors through April 20, 2011. The judge also established March 9, 2012 as the date to formally present Metrogas's proposal to creditors.

The period to verify credits as well as the period to file any responses has ended, and the official receiver has presented its report regarding the admission of the verified credits. The judge shall make a decision regarding the acceptance or rejection of the creditors suggested by the official receiver in his report in April 2011.

On October 18, 2010, Metrogas was notified of the Resolution No. I-1431 dictated by ENARGAS, which extended the judicial intervention of the company for 120 additional days and ratified Mr. Antonio Gómez as its *interventor* ("*interventor*"). Moreover, on February 14, 2011, Resolution No. 1612 of ENARGAS extended the intervention for 120 additional days.

As of both December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, YPF had an allowance for the total value of its investment in YPF Inversora Energética.

Refining and Marketing

During 2010, our Refining and Marketing activities included crude oil refining and transportation, and the marketing and transportation of refined fuels, lubricants, LPG, compressed natural gas and other refined petroleum products in the domestic wholesale and retail markets and certain export markets.

The Refining and Marketing segment is organized into the following divisions:

- Refining and Logistic Division;
 - Refining Division
 - Logistic Division
 - Trading Division
- Domestic Marketing Division; and
- LPG General Division.

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 (together referred as the “refineries”).

Our three wholly-owned refineries have an aggregate refining capacity of approximately 319,500 barrels per calendar day. The refineries are strategically located along our crude oil pipeline and product pipeline distribution systems. In 2010, our crude oil production, substantially all of which was destined to our refineries, represented approximately 81% of the total crude oil processed by our refineries. Through our stake in Refinor, we also own a 50% interest in a 26,100 barrel-per-calendar-day 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, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(mmboe)		
Throughput crude/Feedstock ⁽¹⁾	112.4	114.0	120.6
<i>Production</i>			
Diesel fuel	44.1	46.0	46.1
Gasoline	31.8	32.5	31.4
Jet fuel	6.9	6.5	6.1
Base oils	1.3	1.1	1.5
	(thousands of tons)		
Fuel oil	1,440	1,214	2,163
Coke	906	875	875
LPG	586	550	554
Asphalt	205	228	148

(1) Does not include throughput for Refinor. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, Refinor processed approximately 4.5, 5.2 and 5.5 mmbbl, respectively (2.2, 2.6 and 2.7 mmbbl, respectively, attributable to YPF’s interest in Refinor).

During 2010, overall volumes of crude oil/feedstock processed decreased by 1.8% compared with 2009 (our refinery capacity utilization was 93.2%, compared to 94.9% in 2009) due mainly to overhauls at our refineries, as well as the lower availability in the market of some specific crude oil (Medanito) used by our refineries as well as for lubricants production in our La Plata refinery. Additionally, union conflicts with fishing workers affected the operations of Puerto Rosales, resulting in limited crude oil availability from the Golfo San Jorge basin. In 2009, overall volumes of crude oil/feedstock processed decreased by 5.5% compared with 2008 due mainly to scheduled maintenance overhauls at our La Plata refinery, as well as our production optimization efforts in response to market conditions and the decrease in sales volumes in foreign markets (which decreased 37% compared with 2008).

The La Plata refinery is the largest refinery in Argentina, with a nominal capacity of 189,000 barrels of crude oil per calendar day. The refinery includes three distillation units, two vacuum distillation units, two catalytic cracking units, two coking units, a coker naphtha hydrotreater unit, a platforming unit, a gasoline hydrotreater, a diesel fuel hydrofinishing unit, an isomerization unit, an FCC (fluid cracking catalysts) naphtha splitter and desulfuration unit, and a lubricants complex. The refinery is located at the port in the city of La Plata, in the province of Buenos Aires, approximately 60 kilometers from the City of Buenos Aires. During 2010, the refinery processed approximately 175 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. The capacity utilization rate at the La Plata refinery for 2010 was 92.7%. As mentioned above, capacity utilization was affected by maintenance overhauls, lack of Medanito oil and union conflicts with fishing workers affecting availability of crude oil from the Golfo San Jorge basin. In 2009, the refinery processed approximately 172 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. The capacity utilization rate at the La Plata refinery for 2009 was 91.2%. The crude oil processed at the La Plata refinery comes mainly from our own production in the Neuquina and Golfo San Jorge basins. Crude oil supplies for the La Plata refinery are transported

from the Neuquina basin by pipeline and from the Golfo San Jorge basin by vessel, in each case to Puerto Rosales, and then by pipeline from Puerto Rosales to the refinery.

In October 2009, we commenced developing a detailed engineering project for a new Gasoil Hydrotreater Unit (HTG “B”), seeking to comply with Resolution 478/09, which requires companies to produce diesel fuel with a maximum level of sulfur of 500 parts per million, to be sold in large cities. The construction of the reactor and columns has commenced, and the compressor, feed pumps, vacuum system, ejectors, and additional equipment have been bought. The civil work in the refinery began in September 2010. Start up is expected by the first half of 2012.

The construction of a new coker unit in La Plata Refinery has been approved to increase the coking capacity by 30% and to replace an old unit. This will allow higher utilization rates of refinery. The development of detailed engineering began in June 2010. Start up is expected by 2014.

The Luján de Cuyo refinery has a nominal capacity of 105,500 barrels per calendar day, the third largest capacity among Argentine refineries. The refinery includes two distillation units, a vacuum distillation unit, two coking units, one catalytic cracking unit, a platforming unit, a Methyl TerButil Eter (“MTBE”) unit, an isomerization unit, an alkylation unit, a naphtha splitter, and hydrocracking and hydrotreating units. During 2010, the refinery processed approximately 101 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. During 2010 the capacity utilization rate was 6.3% lower than in 2009, reaching a rate of 95.6%. The maintenance overhaul performed at the FCC caused a reduction in the processing of crude for more than 30 days. The utilization rate was also affected by the lack of Medanito crude oil mentioned above. In 2009, the refinery processed approximately 107 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. Because of its location in the western province of Mendoza and its proximity to significant distribution terminals owned by us, the Luján de Cuyo refinery has become the primary facility responsible for providing the central 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 87.0% of the crude oil processed at the Luján de Cuyo refinery in 2010 (and 83.1% of the crude oil processed in this refinery in 2009) was produced by us. Most of the crude oil purchased from third parties comes from oil fields in Neuquén or in Mendoza.

In November 2010, we started up a new furnace in Topping III (in the Luján de Cuyo refinery) replacing the three furnaces previously in operation. Provided other upgrades are made in certain installations, this will allow us to increase the nominal capacity of the unit by 2,500 barrels per calendar day. In order to comply with government regulations on sulfur specifications for fuels, which will become effective in the middle of 2012, the Luján de Cuyo refinery is developing two projects: a naphtha Hydrotreater Unit (HTN II) and a gasoil Hydrotreater Unit (HDS III). The developing basic engineering stage with respect to the first project has been completed, while the second consists in buying a used unit located in the Philippines.

The Plaza Huincul refinery, located near the town of Plaza Huincul in the province of Neuquén, has an installed capacity of 25,000 barrels per calendar day. During 2010, the refinery processed approximately 22 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. In this period, the capacity utilization rate was 7.1% lower than in 2009, reaching a rate of 86.5%. This decrease was mainly due to the maintenance overhaul of the distillation unit in January 2010. In 2009, the refinery processed approximately 23 thousand barrels of crude oil per calendar day. The only products currently produced commercially at the refinery are gasoline, diesel fuel 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 La Plata refinery for further processing. The Plaza Huincul refinery receives its crude supplies from the Neuquina basin by pipeline. Crude oil processed at the Plaza Huincul refinery is mostly produced by us. In 2010, 23.7% of the refinery’s crude supplies were purchased from third parties, while in 2009, such purchases reached 26.4% of the refinery’s crude supplies.

At the end of 2009, we completed the construction of tanks and facilities for the reception and blending of biodiesel in order to facilitate compliance in the future with new specifications for diesel fuel as established pursuant to Law 26,093. See “—Domestic Marketing Division.” At the end of March 2010, the facility started to blend biodiesel in gasoil at 5% by volume.

During 1997 and 1998, each of our refineries were certified under ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 9001 (quality performance) and ISO 14001 (environmental performance). The Luján de Cuyo and Plaza Huincul refineries were also certified under OHSAS 18001 (security performance) in 1999 and 2009, respectively. Between 2007 and 2010, our refineries were recertified under ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007.

Logistic 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 kilometers 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 (barrels per day)
Puesto Hernández.....	Luján de Cuyo refinery	100%	528	85,200
Puerto Rosales.....	La Plata refinery	100%	585	316,000
La Plata refinery.....	Dock Sud	100%	52	106,000
Brandsen.....	Campana	30%	168	120,700
Puesto Hernández/ P. Huincul/Allen	Puerto Rosales	37%	888 ⁽¹⁾	232,000
Puesto Hernández.....	Concepción (Chile)	(2)	428 ⁽³⁾	114,000

(1) Includes two parallel pipelines of 513 kilometers 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 operated the Argentine portion of the pipeline, and a 18% interest in Oleoducto Transandino Chile S.A., which operated the Chilean portion of the pipeline.

(3) This pipeline ceased operating on December 29, 2005.

We own two crude oil pipelines in Argentina. One connects Puesto Hernández to the Luján de Cuyo refinery (528 kilometers), and the other connects Puerto Rosales to the La Plata refinery (585 kilometers) and extends to Shell's refinery in Dock Sud at the Buenos Aires port (another 52 kilometers). 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 cubic meters, and two tanks in the city of Berisso, in the province of Buenos Aires, with 60,000 cubic meters of capacity. We own 37% of Oleoductos del Valle S.A., operator of an 888-kilometer pipeline network, its main pipeline being a double 513 kilometer 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-kilometer 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 assets related to this pipeline were 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 cubic meters, and Caleta Olivia (province of Santa Cruz), which has a capacity of 246,000 cubic meters. 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 cubic meters, and of the crude oil pipeline that connects Brandsen (60,000 cubic meters of storage capacity) to the ESSO 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 kilometers. We also own 16 plants for the storage and

distribution of refined products with an approximate aggregate capacity of 1,251,593 cubic meters. Three of these plants are annexed to the refineries of Luján de Cuyo, La Plata and Plaza Huincul. Ten of these plants have maritime or river connections. We operate 54 airplane refueling facilities (40 of them are wholly-owned) with a capacity of 24,000 cubic meters, own 27 trucks, 116 suppliers and 16 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.

In January 2010, we completed the construction of tanks and facilities for the reception and blending of ethanol in the storage plants of Luján de Cuyo, Montecristo and San Lorenzo, in order to facilitate compliance with the new specifications for gasoline set forth by Law 26,093. YPF is currently producing this blending in the storage plants of Luján de Cuyo, Montecristo and San Lorenzo. Similar construction work in the rest of our plants is expected to be finished during the year 2011.

In 1998, our logistic activities were certified under ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 9001 (quality performance) and ISO 14001 (environmental performance), and recertified in 2008 under ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004. In 2010, logistics activities were also certified under OHSAS 18001 (security performance).

Trading division

Our Trading Division sells refined products and crude oil to international customers and oil to domestic oil companies. Exports include crude oil, unleaded gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, LPG, light naphtha and virgin naphtha. This Division's export sales are made principally to Brazil and the Netherlands Antilles. Sales to international customers for the years 2010 and 2009 totaled Ps.3,325 million and Ps.2,878 million, respectively, 69% and 79% of which, respectively, represented sales of refined products and 31% and 21% of which, respectively, represented sales of marine fuels. On a volume basis, in 2010 and 2009 sales to international customers consisted of 6.3 mmbbl and 11.2 mmbbl of refined products, respectively, and 3.32 mmbbl and 2.49 mmbbl of marine fuels, respectively. Domestic sales of crude oil totaled Ps.467 million and Ps.485 million and 2.3 mmbbl and 3.1 mmbbl in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Domestic sales of marine fuels totaled Ps.511 million and Ps.380 million and 1.5 and 1.4 mmbbl in 2010 and 2009, respectively. In addition, since 2010 imports have increased, principally of high and low sulfur diesel and gasoline, totaling 3.5 mmbbl and 0.9 mmbbl, respectively, in 2010.

Domestic marketing division

Through our Marketing Division, we market gasoline, diesel fuel, LPG and other petroleum products to the retail, agricultural and industrial segments of the market.

As of December 31, 2010, the Marketing Division's sales network in Argentina included 1,622 retail service stations (compared to 1,632 at December 31, 2009), of which 96 are directly owned by us, and the remaining 1,526 are affiliated service stations. Operadora de Estaciones de Servicio S.A. ("OPESSA"), our wholly-owned subsidiary, operates 168 of our retail service stations, 81 of which are directly owned by us, 26 of which are leased to ACA (Automóvil Club Argentino), and 61 of which are leased to independent owners. We will continue our efforts to improve our service stations network through the incorporation of stations in premium locations. In addition, we have a 50% interest in Refinor, company dedicated to the refining, processing of gas and which operates 69 retail service stations.

During 2010, we have developed and implemented a new design image in service stations. We will continue to deploy this new image during 2011. Fuel sales is complemented by a development of convenience stores ("Full YPF" or "Full Express YPF") and an oil change service ("YPF Boxes").

According to our latest internal estimates, as of December 31, 2010, we were the main retailer in Argentina, with 30.8% of the country's gasoline service stations, followed by Shell, Petrobras and ESSO (recently acquired by Bridas Corporation) with shares of 15.4%, 12.8% and 10.6%, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, our points of sale accounted for 30.9% of the Argentine market. During 2010, our market share in diesel fuel and gasoline, marketed in all segments, slightly decreased from

57.4% as of December 31, 2009 to 57.3% as of December 31, 2010, according to our analysis of data provided by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy.

“Red XXI” marketing program, released in October 1997, has significantly improved operational efficiency. This program provides us performance data for each station online and connects most of our network of service stations. As of December 31, 2010, 1,445 stations were linked to the Red XXI network system.

Our commercial training program (Escuela Comercial YPF), one of the programs held by the Know How Commercial area, is focused on performance, employability, operational excellence and customer satisfaction. Escuela Comercial YPF is aligned with our business strategy to promote a sense of belonging and common vision shared by all the members of our business chain. During 2010, a total of 6,034 people attended over 197,800 hours of training, 26,900 hours of which were dedicated to the formation of trainers in over 1,600 service stations of our network; and 1,823 people belonging to the 170 independently operated service stations completed 76,000 hours of training.

Over 250 commercial representatives from the retail, industrial and agro-industrial segments, attended a new program focused on the development of skills needed to perform well under the new market conditions. They received over 8,000 hours of formal training along with 8,500 hours of practice training.

YPF-owned service stations have established a quality standard superior to the ISO standards. This model was developed during 2008 and 2009, and was implemented during 2010. This model will be adapted to be included in the affiliated service station operators guide in the future. YPF-owned gas service stations have been certified under ISO 14000 standards for the past ten years, and a small number of such service stations have been certified under OHSAS 18001 and ISO 22000 in the past three years.

Our specialties unit has an integral management system, which is ISO 9001, TS16949, ISO14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified, and which includes design, production, storage, distribution and technical support for lubricants, asphalts and paraffin. It is responsible for the distribution of a wide variety of products, including lubricants, greases, asphalt, paraffin, base lubricants, decanted oil, carbon dioxide and coke for the local and export markets.

Our sales to the agro-industrial sector are principally conducted through a network of 121 distribution bases, eight of which are owned by us and are identified as “YPF Directo”. Through this network we sell fertilizers, oil, lubricants, agrochemicals, and “silobolsa” among other products, offering a comprehensive portfolio to the producer. Sales to transportation, industrial, and mining sectors are made primarily through our direct sales efforts. The main products sold in the domestic wholesale market include diesel fuel, fuel oil, lubricants and specialties. Sales to the aviation sector are made directly by us. The products sold in this market are jet fuel and aviation gasoline.

During 2010, our lubricants and specialties sales to domestic markets increased by approximately 30% compared to 2009. We export lubricants to eight countries. Sales to export markets decreased by approximately 2% from Ps.202 million at December 31, 2009 to Ps.198 million in 2010. During 2010, total lubricants sales increased by 20.6%, total asphalt sales increased by 10.2% and total specialties sales increased by 42.3%. Our lubricants and specialties unit followed a strategy of differentiation allowing it to achieve and maintain the leading position in the Argentinean market. Our market share as of December 31, 2010 was 38%, compared to 36.9% as of December 31, 2009, according to our latest internal estimates. Lead domestic automotive manufacturers Ford, Grupo Volkswagen (VW, Audi, Seat), Scania, Porsche, Subaru and General Motors, exclusively use and recommend YPF-branded lubricant products.

Continuing with our commitment to the environment and the development of alternative fuels, we completed the bioenergy program 2007-2010. This program of research and development at a national level was developed together with the “Universidad Nacional de Cuyo” and other governmental entities, growing experimental crops for the production of biofuels, aimed at promoting development in Argentina’s regional economies, and is currently still in a phase of definition of the future lines of work. Our main objective in the field of biofuels is to ensure the needs of biofuel for the domestic market and to build partnerships for the research and development of alternative energy sources including second generation biofuels. Pursuant to law 26,093, effective since the first quarter

of 2010, we began to supply the market with fossil fuels mixed with biodiesel and bioethanol in the proportions determined by the relevant authority throughout the country.

LPG general division

Production

We are one of the largest LPG producers in Argentina, with a yearly production of 530,929 tons in 2010 (not including production of LPG destined for petrochemical usage).

We also have a 50% interest in Refinor, a jointly-controlled company, which produced 248,979 tons of LPG in 2010.

The LPG division obtains LPG from natural gas processing plants and from its refineries and petrochemical plant. It also purchases LPG from third parties as detailed in the following table:

	Purchase (tons)
	2010
LPG from Natural Gas Processing Plants:⁽¹⁾	
General Cerri	27,429
El Portón	130,640
San Sebastián	17,855
Total Upstream	<u>175,925</u>
LPG from Refineries and Petrochemical Plants:	
La Plata Refinery	203,010
Luján de Cuyo Refinery	130,668
Ensenada Petrochemical Plant	21,326
Total Refineries & Petrochemical Plants ⁽²⁾	<u>355,004</u>
LPG purchased from jointly controlled companies:⁽³⁾	<u>76,531</u>
LPG purchased from unrelated parties	<u>32,250</u>
Total	<u><u>639,710</u></u>

(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.

LPG marketing

We sell LPG to the foreign market, the domestic wholesale market and to distributors that supply the domestic retail market. The LPG general division does not directly supply the retail market and such market is supplied by Repsol YPF Gas, which is not a YPF company.

Our LPG sales for the years 2010 and 2009 can be broken down by market as follows:

	Sales	
	2010	2009
	(tons)	
Domestic market		
Retail to related parties under common control	273,642	257,156
Other bottlers/propane network distributors.....	126,432	112,252
Other wholesales	72,619	101,034
Foreign market/exports		
Exports.....	162,333	212,053
Total sales	635,026	682,494

Total sales of LPG (excluding LPG used as petrochemical feedstock) to all markets (domestic and foreign markets combined) were Ps.1,006 million and Ps.699 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Chemicals

Petrochemicals are produced at our petrochemical complexes in Ensenada and Plaza Huincul, as well as in Bahía Blanca, where Profertil's petrochemical complex is located.

Our petrochemical production operations in Ensenada are closely integrated with our refining activities (La Plata refinery). This close integration allows for a flexible supply of feedstock, the efficient use of byproducts (such as hydrogen) and the supply of aromatics to increase gasoline octane levels.

The main petrochemical products and production capacity per year are as follows:

	Capacity
	(tons per year)
Ensenada:	
Aromatics	
BTX (Benzene, Toluene, Mixed Xylenes).....	244,000
Paraxylene.....	38,000
Orthoxylene.....	25,000
Cyclohexane	95,000
Solvents.....	66,100
Olefins Derivatives	
MTBE	60,000
Butene I	25,000
Oxoalcohols	35,000
TAME.....	105,000
LAB/LAS	
LAB	52,000
LAS.....	25,000
Polybutenes	
PIB.....	26,000
Maleic	
Maleic Anhydride	17,500
Plaza Huincul:	
Methanol.....	411,000
Bahía Blanca⁽¹⁾:	
Ammonia/Urea	933,000

(1) Corresponds to our 50% interest in Profertil.

Natural gas, the raw material for methanol, is supplied by our Exploration and Production 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 units.

We also use high carbon dioxide-content natural gas in our methanol production, allowing us to keep our methanol plant working at 50% of its production capacity during the winter period.

The raw materials for petrochemical production in Ensenada, including virgin naphtha, propane, butane and kerosene, are supplied mainly by the La Plata refinery.

In 2010 and 2009, 85.5% and 73%, respectively, of our petrochemicals sales (including propylene) were made in the domestic market. Petrochemicals exports are destined to Mercosur countries, the rest of Latin America, Europe and the United States.

We also participate in the fertilizer business directly and through Profertil, our 50%-owned subsidiary. Profertil is jointly controlled by us and Agrium (a worldwide leader in fertilizers), that produces urea and ammonia and started operations in 2001.

Our Ensenada petrochemical plant was certified under ISO 9001 in 1996 and recertified in June 2010 (version 2008). The La Plata petrochemical plant was certified under ISO 14001 in 2001 and recertified (version 2004) in June 2010. The plant was also certified under OHSAS 18001 in 2005 and recertified in June 2010 (version 2007). For the periods 2008 and 2009, the plant also certified the inventory of CO² emissions under ISO 14064:1. The laboratory of our Ensenada petrochemical plant was certified under ISO 17025 (Version 2005) in 2005 and recertified in 2008.

Our Methanol plant was certified under ISO 9001 (version 2000) in December 2001, and recertified in June 2010 (version 2008), under ISO 14001 (Version 2000) in October 2007 and OHSAS 18001 in December 2008.

During 2010, we have initiated the construction of a new Continuous Catalytic Reforming unit (CCR) in the Ensenada petrochemical complex. Total investment is estimated to be U.S.\$348 million. Start up is expected by the second half of 2012. New production is expected to meet the growing demand of high octane gasoline in the local market, while at the same time the CCR is expected to provide hydrogen to the new Hydrotreater Unit in our La Plata Refinery.

Research and Development

We have a research and development facility located in La Plata, Argentina. Our R&D projects and activities relate to the entire value chain of the business, including exploration of new sources of oil or gas, extraction and conditioning for transportation, transformation and manufacture of products at industrial complexes, and distribution to the end customer. In 2010, our technology unit allocated approximately U.S.\$8 million to R&D activities, approximately 30% of which were allocated to cooperation with external technology centers. In order to support these R&D activities, we invested approximately U.S.\$3 million in new laboratory equipment.

YPF pursues an active policy of cooperation with technology centers and universities in the public and private sector, nationally and internationally. Our 2010 budget for such cooperation arrangements was approximately U.S.\$2.9 million, U.S.\$1.9 million more than the previous year. Four important research and development projects are being subsidized in part by Fontar (one of the Argentine Government's technology funds), two of them since 2009 and the other two since their adoption in late 2010. In addition, two important technological projects were presented to the Fonarsec program (a new Argentine Government's fund), based on cross-industry partnerships, in which YPF participates for the first time.

Uncertainty about what will be the dominant technologies in the future, prospective R&D results and business cycles have led us to develop a Strategic Technology Plan as part of our business strategy. The plan covers all parts of the company's business: exploration and production of hydrocarbons, the natural gas value chain, oil refinery and its derivatives and petrochemicals, in addition to anticipating the future diversification of the use of energy, production of biofuels and electric transport.

R&D efforts are also focused on the development of enhanced oil recovery technologies (EOR), to increase recovery of oil from mature fields, and the development of new processes and materials to

improve our facilities' operation costs. In addition, the optimization and reuse of production water and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation of non-conventional resources, remain our most important challenges, requiring the development and application of very specific technologies.

Regarding refining and marketing of petroleum products, we apply our technological knowledge to optimize refinery operations and improve product quality, with a strong focus on achieving energy efficiency and environmental improvements.

In the petrochemical business, our R&D activities are mainly directed towards the development of new products with higher added value, such as special solvents, fertilizers and several agricultural products. Sulphur extracted from fuels has proved useful in the development of these new petrochemical products.

Our 2010 R&D project portfolio was comprised of a total of 56 projects, 20 of which were under execution and 36 in respect of which a technical-economic feasibility analysis was being conducted.

YPF works in cooperation with Repsol YPF's R&D center, to carry out R&D programs of mutual interest.

Competition

The deregulation and privatization process created a competitive environment in the Argentine oil and gas industry. In our Exploration and Production business, we encounter competition from major international oil companies and other domestic oil companies in acquiring exploration permits and production concessions. Our Exploration and Production business may also encounter competition from oil and gas companies created and owned by certain Argentine provinces, including La Pampa, Neuquén and Chubut, as well as from ENARSA, the Argentine state-owned energy company, especially in light of the transfer of certain hydrocarbon properties to ENARSA and the Argentine provinces in 2007. See “—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Overview” and “—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Law No. 26,197.” In our Refining and Marketing and Chemicals businesses, we face competition from several major international oil companies, such as ESSO (a former subsidiary of ExxonMobil which was recently acquired by Bridas Corporation), Shell and Petrobras, as well as several domestic oil companies. In our export markets, we compete with numerous oil companies and trading companies in global markets.

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 Argentine regulations and, accordingly, may fluctuate for a variety of reasons. Some of the prices in the internal market are controlled by local authorities. See “—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government.” Changes in the domestic and international prices of crude oil and refined products have a 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 could affect our level of capital expenditures.”

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 for 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.

In 2009 and 2010, we continued making investments in order to comply with new Argentine fuel specifications that are scheduled to come into effect gradually through 2016, 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 diesel fuels. In addition, we have developed detailed engineering packages and have invested in equipment for the construction of diesel fuel oil desulphuration units at La Plata and Luján de Cuyo refineries and FCC naphtha desulphuration unit in Luján de Cuyo refinery, which construction has already begun. These projects have been delayed due to the postponement of the implementation of the fuel specification regulations, but must be completed by July 2012. We have adopted construction strategies oriented to meet the July 2012 deadline. 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 Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) to diesel, were accomplished by the end of 2009 and were operational by the beginning of 2010. During 2010, additional bioethanol facilities at several terminals were installed and ready to operate by the end of the same year. Also in 2010, investments were made in projects in other terminals to facilitate the addition of FAME to diesel. These projects are expected to enable YPF to comply with governmental requirements and to enter into the renewable energy sources market.

In 2010, we approved a plan to comply with the above-mentioned motor fuels quality environmental specifications. This plan contemplates investments of approximately U.S.\$550 million between 2011 and 2012.

At each of our refineries, we are performing, on our own initiative, 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, we have initiated the construction of a Plant Continuous Catalytic Reformer (CCR) which will imply an investment of approximately U.S.\$348 million. The above plant will use the latest technology available worldwide to perform chemical processes which will involve improvements in productivity, safety and environmental standards. We expect that this project will be accomplished by mid 2012. The production system will produce about 200,000 additional tons of aromatics that can be used as octane enhancers for gasoline and automotive applications. Additionally, it will increase the hydrogen production in approximately 15,000 tons which will feed the fuel hydrogenation processes for increasing the fuel quality and reduce the sulfur content, further reducing the environmental impact of internal combustion engines. We also commenced construction of a new Coke Unit at La Plata refinery, replacing the one previously in operation. 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 and Refining and Marketing and Chemicals segments.

Capital expenditures associated with domestic Exploration and Production environmental projects during 2010 were approximately U.S.\$189 million and included expenditures relating to

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) management systems, waste management, energy efficiency, biodiversity plans, remediation of well sites, tank batteries' integrity and remediation of oil spills in the gathering systems of fields. Expenditures will also be made to improve technical assistance and training, and to establish environmental contamination remediation plans, air emissions monitoring plans and ground water investigation and monitoring programs.

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.

In 1991, we entered into an agreement (*Convenio de Cooperación Interempresarial*, or "CCI") 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 facilities. See "—Remediation Plans for our Offshore Operations" below.

In respect to climate change, as part of Repsol YPF, YPF has actively contributed and adhered to Repsol YPF's climate change strategies and, as such we are committed to:

- the active promotion of identification and pursuit of opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations;
- intensifying the execution of internal projects for the obtention of 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;
- in December 2010, YPF obtained the approval of United Nations for an industrial project developed by YPF in Argentina defined as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project, the first one of its kind approved in the world. The project in the La Plata refinery reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from fossil fuels used for process heating by replacing these fuels with recovered waste gases that were previously burned in flares. The project will increase energy efficiency by reducing the demand for fuel oil and natural gas, allowing an annual emission reduction of approximately 200,000 tons of carbon dioxide, ensuring La Plata refinery is developed to operate in harmony with the surrounding communities, to the benefit the local environment;
- to secure the approval of the CDM project, YPF developed a new methodology, which was approved by United Nations in 2007 under the name of AM0055 "Baseline and Monitoring Methodology for the recovery and utilization of waste gas in refinery facilities". At the moment, 4 projects in the world are being developed applying this methodology designed by YPF. A similar investment in flare gas recovery and utilization at the Luján de Cuyo refinery is under development as a CDM project and was approved by the Argentinean National Design Authority (DNA) on February 2010. YPF hopes to achieve the approval of United Nations in the first semester of 2011;
- the undertaking and verification of third-party CO₂ emissions inventories for refining and chemical operations in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard. The inventory at Ensenada Industrial Complex has been verified since 2008, and verification commenced at La Plata and Luján de Cuyo refineries in 2010;
- in addition to verifying third-party CO₂ inventories, the La Plata and Luján de Cuyo refineries have shown verified reductions in emissions in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard in both 2009 and 2010.

Our estimated capital expenditures and future investments 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. In addition, 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.

YPF Holdings—Operations in the United States

Laws and regulations relating to health and environmental quality in the United States affect YPF Holdings' operations in the United States. See “—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—U.S. Environmental Regulations.”

In connection with the sale of Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company (“Chemicals”) to a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corporation (“Occidental”) in 1986, Maxus Energy Corporation (“Maxus”) agreed to indemnify Chemicals and Occidental from and against certain liabilities relating to the business and activities of Chemicals prior to the September 4, 1986 closing date (the “Closing Date”), including certain environmental liabilities relating to certain chemical plants and waste disposal sites used by Chemicals prior to the Closing Date.

In addition, under the agreement pursuant to which Maxus sold Chemicals to Occidental, Maxus is obligated to indemnify Chemicals and Occidental for certain environmental costs incurred on projects involving remedial activities relating to chemical plant sites or other property used to conduct Chemicals' business as of the Closing Date and for any period of time following the Closing Date which relate to, result from or arise out of conditions, events or circumstances discovered by Chemicals and as to which Chemicals provided written notice prior to September 4, 1996, irrespective of when Chemicals incurs and gives notice of such costs.

Tierra Solutions Inc. (“Tierra”) was formed to deal with the results of the alleged obligations of Maxus, as described above, resulting from actions or facts that occurred primarily between the 1940s and 1970s while Chemicals was controlled by other companies.

See “Item 8. Financial Information—Legal Proceedings—YPF Holdings” below for a description of environmental matters in connection with YPF Holdings.

Remediation Plans for our Offshore Operations

The offshore fields operated by us as well as those in which we have a working interest have in place a Health, Safety, Environmental and Community (“HSEC”) management plan to address risks associated with the project. In addition, all drilling projects that we operate or in which we have a working interest have in place an Emergency Response Plan (“ERP”), including response plans for oil spills.

The HSEC management plans in place at facilities operated by us include ERPs for an oil spill or leak, and these ERPs are regularly assessed for adequacy in light of available information and technical developments. We review our HSEC management plans for our drilling projects on a regular basis to seek to ensure that appropriate measures are in place for every phase of the project.

Malvinas

We are currently in the planning stage for a deep water project named Malvinas, located in blocks CAA40/CAA46 and situated in Argentinean waters. Our HSEC management plan for this project includes an ERP for an oil spill. We also have in place an Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP) the priority of which is to protect human health and the environment in the event of an oil spill or leak. The OSRP sets forth the response measures, assignment of responsibilities and resources available in the case of an oil spill or leak, and seeks to minimize its impact by establishing control, containment, clean up and recovery procedures, as well as restitution and mitigation procedures to the extent applicable. The overall clean up and recovery procedures would be managed by an Argentine company contracted by us and authorized by the relevant government authority. The OSRP uses the tiered response concept, in which spills are classified as Tier I spills (small spills close to the offshore operation that generally require only on site resources), Tier II spills (larger spills that generally require resources and assistance from other oil industry operators) and Tier III spills (very large spills with serious consequences that generally require substantial additional resources and assistance). A multipurpose supply vessel (MSV) is available exclusively for this project, which, in the event of a Tier I or Tier II spill, will operate with a supporting vessel (a platform supply vessel (PSV)

or an anchor handling towing supply vessel (AHTS)). Such vessels are equipped with rapid deployment marine booms, absorbent materials, dispersants, skimmers, fast tanks, floats, fences and barriers, among other materials, as well as qualified personnel. Pursuant to the contract entered into with the aforementioned Argentine company, in the case of a Tier II or Tier III spill, we would be entitled to the use of additional resources of such company, located in different sites in Argentina, and including vessels, containment booms, sorbents, dispersants, collectors, pumps, and containers. In addition, the Argentine company we have contracted is a party to an agreement with the Argentine Public Airlines (Líneas Aéreas del Estado, or LADE), pursuant to which it would have priority in the use of the Hércules aircrafts of the Argentine Air Force in the event of an emergency scenario.

In addition to the above, our remediation efforts would be supported by the companies which are parties to the inter-company agreement (the *Convenio de Cooperación Interempresarial*, or “CCI”) which was entered into by several oil companies and pursuant to which they have committed to cooperate in case of oil spills or environmental damage in Argentinean waters. Each of the parties to the CCI has undertaken to maintain and operate a number of Response Operations Centers, or ROCs, each of which is required to be furnished with the equipment and materials detailed in the CCI. There are a total of 14 ROCs, six of which are operated by the company. As provided in the agreement, the equipment distributed among the ROCs includes 16,945 meters of containment booms (5,135 meters of which are located in our ROCs), 18,900 meters of absorbent booms (8,700 meters of which are located in our ROCs), 307 tanks of dispersants (27 of which are located in our ROCs), 94 collectors (38 of which are located in our ROCs), 38 pumps (14 of which are located in our ROCs), and several containers, among others, shall be available to any of the signing parties at their request. The operator of each ROC is responsible for the maintenance of its equipment, and is committed to provide the requesting party with nautical support in the area. In addition, at each of these ROCs the operator must maintain personnel adequately trained to take action in case of a spill. The requesting party is responsible for the replacement of the equipment in operative conditions after making use of it, as well as for the related operation costs.

Neptune

Under the Neptune Joint Operating Agreement, the operator of the field is required to maintain an HSEC management plan based on health and safety rules agreed upon between the operator and the non-operators. As a non-operator, we are entitled to review the operator’s safety and environmental management systems for compliance with the HSEC management plan, but we do not have direct control over the measures taken by the field operator to remedy any particular spill or leak. The operator of the field is required to notify all non-operators, including us, in writing of any spill greater than 50 barrels, among other incidents.

The HSEC management plan for Neptune, which is maintained by the operator of the field, includes the following critical elements and procedures:

- Emergency Shutdown (ESD) System
- Fire Detection System
- Combustible Gas Detection System
- Ventilation Systems (Mechanical)
- Spill/Leak Containment Systems
- Vent/Flare System
- Subsea Well Control System
- Temporary Refuge
- Escape Water Craft
- Critical Power Systems (including electric, pneumatic, hydraulic)
- Emergency Communication Systems
- Hull Ballast Systems
- Hull Tendons

- Riser Hang-off Components
- Design HSE Case Critical Procedures
- Emergency Shutdown (ESD) Procedures
- Evacuation Procedures
- Fire Fighting Procedures
- Helideck Operations Procedures
- Emergency Response Procedures

Additionally, the operator's Emergency, Preparedness and Response procedures include teams that generally are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and are summoned based on the severity level of the emergency (1-low up to 7-extreme) through a third party London based emergency dispatcher. The operator's teams include the following:

- Fire and Safety Team (FAST) Site Response (Level 1 to 2 severity): Provides initial on-scene response and incident containment in the operator's tower building including evacuation, first aid, CPR, search and rescue.
- Incident Management Team (IMT)—Asset/Local Response (Level 2 to 5 severity): Provides tactical, operational, HSEC, planning, logistical and regulatory notification support and other technical expertise. An Incident Management Center is established for the IMT in one room of the operator building in Houston. The IMT is also supported by a drilling-specific team from the World Wide Drilling group for any incidents during drilling and completions activities.
- Emergency Management Team (EMT)—Petroleum/Asset Response (Level 3 to 5 severity): Provides support to the IMT with emphasis on strategic issues affecting the Asset and Petroleum including internal and external stakeholder management, financial, legal, and communication support. An Emergency Management Room for the EMT is established in one room of the operator's building in Houston.
- Crisis Management Team (CMT)—Operator Response (Levels 5 to 7 severity): Provides support to the EMT with emphasis on strategic issues affecting the operator including communications with stakeholders at senior levels.
- External Response Organizations: Summoned for any severity level based on needs assessed by the IMT, EMT or CMT. Includes government response groups and external oil spill response organizations and emergency management consultants.

The HSEC management plan is administered by a leading oil field services contractor contracted by the operator and includes a plan of action in the event of a spill or leak.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Most of our property, which comprises investments in assets which allow us to explore and/or exploit crude oil and natural gas reserves, as well as refineries, storage, manufacturing and transportation facilities and service stations, is located in Argentina. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 99.9% of our proved reserves were located in Argentina. We also own property in the United States, Guyana and Uruguay. See “—Exploration and Production—Principal properties.”

There are several classes of property which we do not own in fee. 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. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, we leased 87 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 services 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-We may not have sufficient insurance to cover all the operating hazards that we are subject to”, “—The oil and gas industry is subject to particular economic and operational risks” and “—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 varying deductibles of between U.S.\$0.1 million and U.S.\$1 million, in each case depending on the type of incident. 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.\$1,000 million per incident, with varying deductibles of between U.S.\$1 million and U.S.\$6.75 million, including loss of production or profits with deductibles of 60 days for downstream operations 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 – ART*) 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.

We typically assume responsibility for indemnifying our contractors for any loss or liability resulting from damages caused below the surface 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.

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 which 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.

Gulf of Mexico operations

Our operations in the Gulf of Mexico currently include only our 15% working interest, through our subsidiary Maxus U.S. Exploration Company, in the Neptune field, which is operated by BHP Billiton. Our Gulf of Mexico operations are insured under a policy similar to that described above for our Argentine properties, with certain differences that are addressed below.

Our Gulf of Mexico operations insurance policy provides coverage for property damage, operator's extra expenses, loss of production and third party liability, subject to certain customary exclusions such as property damage resulting from wear and tear and gradual deterioration. The following limits and deductibles are applicable to our insurance coverage:

- Physical loss or damage to owned property and equipment is limited to U.S.\$772 million (100%), with deductibles ranging from U.S.\$0.75 million (100%) to U.S.\$1.25 million (100%), and U.S.\$10 million (100%) in respect of windstorms;
- Loss of production is covered up to a limit of U.S.\$35 million (15%) with a deductible of 60 days of production (90 days in respect of windstorms);
- Coverage for operator's extra expenses is subject to a limit of U.S.\$250 million (100%) per incident, with a U.S.\$1 million deductible (100%) (U.S.\$10 million (100%) in respect of incidents related to windstorms). Our control-of-well insurance mainly covers expenses incurred on account of bringing or attempting to bring under control a well that is out of control or extinguishing a well fire, including but not limited to the value of materials and supplies consumed in the operation, rental of equipment, fees of individuals, firms or corporations specializing in fire fighting and/or the control of wells, deliberate well firing, and cost of drilling direction relief well(s) necessary to bring the well(s) under control or to extinguish the fire and excludes bodily injury, damage to property of others and loss of hole (except in respect of certain costs incurred in re-drilling and/or recompletion as a result of an occurrence). For the purpose of this insurance, a well shall be deemed to be out of control only when there is an unintended flow from the well of drilling fluid, oil, gas or water (1) which flow cannot promptly be (a) stopped by use of the equipment on site and/or the blowout preventor, storm chokes or other equipment; or (b) stopped by increasing the weight by volume of drilling fluid or by use of the other conditioning materials in the well; or (c) safely diverted into production; or (2) which flow is deemed to be out of control by the appropriate regulatory authority.
- Third party liability coverage arising from personal injury and loss of life, which extends to our employees, contractors and unaffiliated third party individuals, is limited to U.S.\$266 million (100%), with a U.S.\$66.7 thousand deductible (100%).

According to the procedures applicable to the Neptune field consortium, its operator shall use its best efforts to require contractors to carry insurance coverage for worker compensation, employers liability, commercial general liability and automobile liability. To our knowledge, based solely on inquiries made to the operator, this policy is applicable to all contracts and a majority of contractors carry such insurance. Contractors providing aircraft and watercraft are required to provide further

insurance cover relevant to this activity. In addition, our own insurance policy covers risks of physical loss or damage incurred as a result of negligence by any contractor to supplies and equipment of every kind and description incidental to our operations, including, among others, materials, equipment, machinery, outfit and consumables, in each case as defined in our insurance contract and with the deductibles and exclusions specified therein. The consortium or operator, as applicable, is responsible for indemnifying a contractor for damages caused by its personnel and property. The operator or consortium, as applicable, is also responsible for indemnifying contractors for certain losses and liabilities resulting from pollution or contamination.

Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government

Overview

The Argentine oil and gas industry has been and continues to be subject to certain policies and regulations that have resulted in domestic prices that are, in some cases, substantially lower than prevailing international market prices, export restrictions, 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, and increasingly heavy export duties on the volumes of hydrocarbons allowed to be exported. These governmental pricing limitations, export controls and tax policies have been implemented in an effort to satisfy increasing domestic market demand at prices below international market prices.

The Argentine oil and gas industry is regulated by Law No. 17,319, referred to as the “Hydrocarbons Law,” which was adopted in 1967 and amended by Law No. 26,197 in 2007, 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.

The executive branch of the Argentine government 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, Law No. 24,145, referred to as 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 square kilometers and 50 production concessions covering approximately 32,560 square kilometers. The Hydrocarbons Law limits to five the number of concessions that may be held by any one entity, and also limits the total area of exploration permits that may be granted to a single entity. Based on our interpretation of the law, we were exempted from such limit with regard to the exploration permits and production concessions awarded to us by the Privatization Law. Nevertheless, the National Department of Economy of Hydrocarbons (*Dirección Nacional de Economía de los Hidrocarburos*), applying a restrictive interpretation of Section 25 and 34 of the Hydrocarbons Law, has objected to the award of new exploration permits and production concessions in which we have a 100% interest. As a result, our ability to acquire 100% of new exploration permits and/or production concessions has been hindered, although this interpretation has not impeded our ability to acquire any permits or concessions where an interest is also granted to other parties. 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, Energía Argentina S.A. (“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).

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.

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 all of 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 which 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 government 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 government shall retain the authority to grant transportation concessions for: (i) transportation concessions located within two or more provinces 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.

Public Emergency

On January 6, 2002, the Argentine Congress enacted Law No. 25,561, the Public Emergency and Foreign Exchange System Reform Law (“Public Emergency Law”), which represented a profound change of 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 the executive branch of the Argentine government authority to enact all necessary regulations in order to overcome the economic crisis in which Argentina was then immersed. The situation of emergency declared by Law 25,561 has been extended until December 31, 2011 by Law 26,563. The Executive Branch is authorized to execute the powers delegated by Law 25,561 until such date.

After the enactment of the Public Emergency Law, several other laws and regulations have been enacted. The following are the most significant measures enacted to date in Argentina to overcome the economic crisis:

- Conversion into pesos of (i) all funds deposited in financial institutions at an exchange rate of Ps.1.40 for each U.S.\$1.00 and (ii) all obligations (e.g., loans) with financial institutions denominated in foreign currency and governed by Argentine law at an exchange rate of Ps.1.00 for each U.S.\$1.00. The deposits and obligations converted into pesos would be thereafter adjusted by a reference stabilization index, the *Coeficiente de Estabilidad de Referencia* (“CER”), to be published by the Argentine Central Bank. Obligations governed by non-Argentine law have not been converted to pesos under the new laws. Substantially all of our dollar-denominated debt is governed by non-Argentine law.
- Conversion into pesos at an exchange rate of Ps.1.00 for each U.S.\$1.00 of all obligations outstanding among private parties at January 6, 2002 that are governed by Argentine law and payable in foreign currency. The obligations so converted into pesos would be adjusted through the CER index, as explained above. In the case of non-financial obligations, if as a result of the mandatory conversion into pesos the resulting intrinsic value of goods or services that are the object of the obligation are higher or lower than their price expressed in pesos, either party may request an equitable adjustment of the price. If they cannot agree on such equitable price adjustment, either party may resort to the courts. Executive Decree No. 689/02 established an exception to the Public Emergency Law and regulations and provides that the prices of long-term natural gas sale and transportation agreements executed before the enactment of the Decree and denominated in U.S. dollars will not be converted into pesos (Ps.1.00 for each U.S.\$1.00) when the natural gas is exported.
- Conversion into pesos at an exchange rate of Ps.1.00 for each U.S.\$1.00 of all tariffs of public services, the elimination of the adjustment of tariffs by foreign indexes such as the Purchaser Price Index (PPI)/Consumer Price Index (CPI) index, and the imposition of a period of renegotiation with the governmental authorities thereafter.

- Imposition of customs duties on the export of hydrocarbons with instructions to the executive branch of the Argentine government to set the applicable rate thereof. The application of these duties and the instruction to the Executive Branch have been extended until January 2012 by Law 26, 217. See also “—Taxation” below.

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 executive branch of the Argentine government 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 Secretariat of Energy 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 granted to third parties in connection with the deregulation and demonopolization process were granted in accordance with procedures specified in Executive Decrees No. 1055/89, 1212/89 and 1589/89 (the “Oil Deregulation Decrees”), and permits covering areas in which our predecessor company, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales S.A., was operating at the date of the Privatization Law and that were granted to us by such law. In 1991, the executive branch of the Argentine government 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. Each exploration permit may cover only unproved areas not to exceed 10,000 square kilometers (15,000 square kilometers 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 revert 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.

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 provides that oil and gas production concessions shall remain in effect for 25 years as from the date of the award of the production concession, in addition to any remaining exploration term at the date of such award. The Hydrocarbons Law further provides for the concession term to be extended for up to 10 additional years, subject to terms and conditions approved by the grantor at the time of the extension. Under Law No. 26,197, the authority to extend the terms of current and new permits and concessions and 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. Upon the expiration of the 10-year extension period of the current concessions, the provinces are entitled to award new concessions or contracts in respect of the relevant blocks.

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” below.

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. A 12% royalty, and an additional 3% royalty in certain concessions for which the expiration has been extended (see “—Extension of Exploitation Concessions in the province of Neuquén” below), is 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 the natural gas volumes commercialized. 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 Resolution S.E. 435/2004 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.

Considering, among other things, that as a result of Resolution 394/2007 of the Ministry of Economy and Production, 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 calculation of royalties, the Undersecretariat of Fuels, which depends on the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, passed Disposition No. 1/08, which sets a minimum reference price for the calculation of royalties and does not permit downward adjustments of this price based upon the quality of crude oil. As of the date of this annual report, we have negotiated with certain third parties sale prices of crude oil that we have used as the basis for calculating and paying royalties according to the methodology set forth in the Hydrocarbons Law.

Disposition No 1/08 of the Undersecretariat of Fuels, ratified by Resolution 813/2010 of the Secretariat of Energy, was successfully challenged by other companies that considered that such Disposition was contrary to the royalties calculation method set in the Hydrocarbons Law. These companies have obtained, from the Federal Supreme Court, preliminary injunctions ordering, provisionally, that Disposition 1/08 not be applied to them (e.g., “*Petro Andinda Resources Argentina S.A. vs. Province of La Pampa*” (October 19, 2010), “*Collhue Huapi S.A. vs. Chubut slincidente de medida cautelar*” (July 6, 2010), “*Chevron Argentina SRL vs. Santa Cruz y otros sl medida cautelar*” (December 29, 2009) and “*Enap Sipepetrol Argentina S.A vs. Chubut slmedida cautelar*” (December 29, 2009)).

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 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. Additionally,

Executive Decree No. 1,454/07, dated October 17, 2007, increased the amount of exploration and production surface fees expressed in Argentine pesos that are payable to the provinces in which the hydrocarbon fields are located or, in the case of offshore and certain other fields, to the Argentine government.

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 government in the case of reservoirs under federal jurisdiction (i.e., located on the continental shelf or beyond 12 nautical miles offshore), without compensation to the holder of the concession.

Certain of our production concessions expire in 2017. 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 provides that applications must be submitted at least six months 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 Resolution S.E. No. 324/06 establishing 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 Resolution S.E. 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—Oil and Gas Reserves.”

In March 2007, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued Resolution No 407/2007 which approved new regulations concerning the Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies Registry. According to Resolution No 407/2007, 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.

Extension of Exploitation Concessions in the province of Neuquén

In addition to the extension in 2002 of the expiration date of the exploitation concession of the Loma La Lata field until 2027, during the years 2008 and 2009, YPF entered into a number of agreements with the province of Neuquén, pursuant to which the exploitation concession terms of

several areas located within the province were extended for a 10-year term, which now expire between 2026 and 2027. As a condition to the extension of the concession terms, YPF has undertaken to do the following under the relevant agreements: (i) to make initial payments to the province of Neuquén in an aggregate amount of approximately U.S.\$204 million; (ii) to pay the province of Neuquén an “Extraordinary Production Royalty” of 3% of the production of the areas affected by this extension (in addition, the parties agreed to make additional adjustments of up to an additional 3% in the event of extraordinary income, as defined in each agreement); (iii) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas and make certain investments and expenditures until the expiration of the concessions in an aggregate amount of approximately U.S.\$3,512 million, and (iv) to make “Corporate Social Responsibility” contributions to the province of Neuquén in an aggregate amount of approximately U.S.\$23 million.

Extension of Exploitation Concessions in the province of Mendoza

In April 2011, YPF entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to extend the term of the exploitation concessions identified below, which will become effective upon its approval, through the issuance of the corresponding executive decree, by the province of Mendoza.

The Memorandum of Agreement between YPF and the province of Mendoza provides, *inter alia*, the following:

- Concessions involved: el Portón, Barrancas, Cerro Fortunoso, el Manzano, La Brea, Llanquanelo, Llanquanelo R, Puntilla de Huincán, Río Tunuyan, Valle del Río Grande, Vizcacheras, Cañadón Amarillo, Altiplanicie del Payún, Chihuido de la Sierra Negra, Puesto Hernández and La Ventana;
- Exploitation concession terms, which were originally set to expire in 2017, are extended for a 10-year term; and
- YPF has undertaken: (i) to make initial payments to the province of Mendoza in an aggregate amount of approximately of U.S.\$ 135 million, on the date specified in the Memorandum of Agreement; (ii) to pay the province of Mendoza an “Extraordinary Production Royalty” of 3% of the production of the areas affected by the Memorandum of Agreement; (iii) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas and make certain investments and expenditures in a total amount of U.S.\$4,113 million until the expiration of the extended term, as stipulated in the Memorandum of Agreement, on the exploitation concessions affected by the Memorandum of Agreement; (iv) to contribute with U.S.\$16.2 million to a “Social Infrastructure Investment Fund” to satisfy community needs in the province of Mendoza, and; (v) to make payments equal to 0.3% of the annual amount paid as “Extraordinary Production Royalty” in order to fund the purchase of equipment and finance training activities in certain government agencies of the province of Mendoza.

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). 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, such as is currently the case, for any additional acquisition of real estate, mineral rights, oil or other Argentine government concessions located within, or with respect to, security zones.

Because approval of Class A shareholders is required for a change in our control under our by-laws, and approval of the executive branch of the Argentine government or provincial governments is required for the grant or transfer of hydrocarbon permits and concessions, we believe that possible additional requirements under the security zone legislation will not have a significant impact on our operations.

Natural Gas Transportation and Distribution

In June 1992, the Natural Gas Law was passed, providing for the privatization of Gas del Estado Sociedad del Estado (“Gas del Estado”) and the deregulation of the price of natural gas. To effect the privatization of Gas del Estado, the five main trunk lines of the gas transmission system were divided into two systems principally on a geographical basis (the northern and the southern trunk pipeline systems). This was designed to give both systems access to gas sources and to the main centers of demand in and around Buenos Aires. These systems were transferred into two new transportation companies. The Gas del Estado distribution system was divided into eight regional distribution companies, including two distribution companies serving the greater Buenos Aires area. Shares of each of the transportation and distribution companies were sold to consortiums of private bidders. Likewise, in 1997, a distribution license for the provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Misiones was granted to private bidders.

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 have 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 Nos. 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 restrictions and domestic supply priorities.”

Transportation of Liquid Hydrocarbons

The Hydrocarbons Law permits 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. 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 executive branch. 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 the National Gas Regulatory Authority (*Ente Nacional Regulador del Gas* or “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 S.A. at the time. Gas pipelines and distribution systems sold in connection with the privatization of Gas del Estado are subject to a different regime under the Natural Gas Law.

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 executive branch 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 the 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. 2014/2008 of November 25, 2008, created the “Refining Plus” program to encourage the production of diesel fuel and gasoline. The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, by Resolution S.E. No. 1312/2008 of December 1, 2008, approved the regulations of the program. Refining companies that undertake the construction of a new refinery or the expansion of their refining and/or conversion capacity, whose plans are approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, will be entitled 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.

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 dispose of such production in the domestic or export markets, in each case subject to the conditions described below.

The Hydrocarbons Law authorizes the executive branch of the Argentine government to regulate the Argentine oil and gas markets and prohibits the export of crude oil during any period in which the executive branch finds domestic production to be insufficient to satisfy domestic demand. If the executive branch restricts the export of crude oil and petroleum products or the free disposition of natural gas, the Oil Deregulation Decrees provide that producers, refiners and exporters shall receive a price:

- in the case of crude oil and petroleum products, not lower than that of imported crude oil and petroleum products of similar quality; and
- in the case of natural gas, not less than 35% of the international price per cubic meter of Arabian light oil, 34° API.

Furthermore, the Oil Deregulation Decrees expressly required the executive branch to give twelve months’ notice of any future export restrictions. Notwithstanding the above provisions, certain subsequently-enacted Resolutions (Resolution S.E. 1679/04, Resolution S.E. 532/04 and Resolution of the Ministry of Economy and Production 394/2007) have modified the aforementioned price mechanism, resulting, in certain cases, in prices to producers below the levels described above.

Production of crude oil and reserves

Executive Decree No. 2014/2008 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, by Resolution S.E. No. 1312/2008 of December 1, 2008, approved the regulations of the program. The program entitles production companies, whose plans are approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, which 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.

Refined products

In April 2002, the Argentine government and the main oil companies, 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 Fuel (*Convenio de Estabilidad de Suministro de Gas Oil*) was approved by Executive Decree No. 652/02 and assured the transportation companies their necessary supply of diesel fuel 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 the fixed price and the market price through export duty credits. Through new price-stabilization agreements, the price paid by urban and suburban transporters was revised, the current price being Ps.0.90 per liter. In March 2009, Executive Decree No. 1390/2009 empowered the Chief of Cabinet to sign annual agreements extending the diesel fuel 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, and in defect thereof, in cash. As of the date of this annual report, the annual agreements for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 are under negotiation. Duty credits corresponding to the year 2010 have already been approved and the relevant certificates have been delivered to YPF.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy has issued a series of resolutions affecting the fuel market. For example, Resolution S.E. 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; Resolution S.E. 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 by fuel manufacturers and by sellers; Resolution S.E. 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; and Resolution S.E. 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 overcosts 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.

Resolution S.E. No. 1,679/04 reinstalled the registry of diesel fuel 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 fuel 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 S.E. No. 1338/06 added other petroleum products to the registration regime created by Executive Decree No. 645/2002, including gasoline, fuel oil and its derivatives, aviation fuel, coke coal, asphalts, certain petrochemicals and certain lubricants. Resolution No. 715/2007 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy empowered the National Refining and Marketing Director to determine the amounts of diesel fuel 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 fuel is necessary to obtain authorization to export the products included under Decree No. 645/2002 (crude, fuel oil, diesel fuel, 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 fuel demand, by supplying certain minimum volumes (established pursuant to the resolution) to their usual customers, mainly service station operators and distributors.

Resolution S.E. No. 459/07, of July 12, 2007, created the “Energy Substitution Program”, intended to mitigate gas and electricity shortages. This program encouraged industrial users to substitute natural gas and electricity use with diesel, fuel oil and LPG.

Resolution No. 1451/2008 extended until December 31, 2009 the Energy Substitution Program and Rule No. 287/2008, issued by the Sub-secretary of Coordination and Control on December 19, 2008, which approved the following general plans for the implementation of the Energy Substitution Program in 2009:

1. General Plan for the Supply of Gaseous Fuels, including:
 - (i) a plan for the supply of regasified liquefied natural gas (LNG), which provided for the construction, maintenance, management and administration of a system for the regasification of LNG and the supply of natural gas to the Argentine market, and empowered ENARSA, directly or through third parties, to take all necessary actions, including the purchase of the LNG, for such purpose;
 - (ii) a plan for the supply of propane, which provided for the management of a system to acquire and deliver propane to be injected into the natural gas distribution network of the province of Buenos Aires, and empowered ENARSA, directly or through third parties, to take all necessary actions, including the purchase of propane, for such purpose; and
 - (iii) a plan for the provision of imported gas deemed necessary to fulfill the objectives of the Energy Substitution Program. In this respect, ENARSA was to purchase the natural gas necessary to fulfill domestic demand.
2. General Plan for the Supply Liquid Fuels, including:
 - (i) a plan designed to guarantee that demand for liquid fuel in the Argentine market was met. For such purpose, ENARSA, directly or through third parties, was empowered to buy and sell liquid fuels; and
 - (ii) a plan to encourage and subsidize replacement of natural gas and/or electric power consumption with the use of alternative fuels in productive activities and/or electric power generation through an efficient use of gas. ENARSA, directly or through third parties, was empowered to manage the mechanisms for the supply of liquid fuels to replace the natural gas.

The Energy Substitution Program was extended for the year 2010.

On August 17, 2010, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 295/2010, imposing that the trade price of liquid fuels should be leveled back to those prices existing on July 31, 2010. This Resolution has been successfully challenged by another company and a preliminary injunction was granted suspending the effects of such Resolution. This Resolution was later on derogated by Resolution No. 543/2010 of the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce.

On February 2, 2011, the Argentine Secretariat of Domestic Commerce issued Resolution No. 13/2011 stating that the retail price of liquid fuels had to be leveled back to those prices existing 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. 46/2011, which derogated Resolution No. 13/2011, alleging that market conditions had changed since its issuance.

Natural gas

In January 2004, Executive Decree No. 180/04 (i) created the Mercado Electrónico del Gas (MEG) for the trade of daily spot sales of gas and a secondary market of transportation and distribution services and (ii) established information duties 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 April 2, 2004, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and gas producers signed an agreement which was ratified by Resolution No. 208/04 issued by the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services. The aim of the agreement was to implement a scheme for the normalization of natural gas prices following the 2001 crisis. The main aspects of the agreement were: (i) initial price adjustments applied exclusively to gas supplied by producers to industrial users, new direct consumers and electricity generators (to the extent that electricity was destined for the domestic market); (ii) prices were adjusted as of May 10, 2004; and (iii) the Argentine Secretariat of Energy would implement a progressive scheme for the normalization of the price of natural gas destined to residential end-users and small commercial users, which was never implemented. This agreement expired on December 31, 2006.

On June 14, 2007, Resolution No. 599/07 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved a proposal of agreement with natural gas producers regarding the supply of natural gas to the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011 (the “*Propuesta de Acuerdo*,” or “Agreement 2007-2011”), giving such producers a five-business-day term to enter into the Agreement 2007-2011. If within that term, the Agreement 2007-2011 was not executed by a sufficient number of producers to make it viable, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy would disregard the Agreement and enact the Procedures for Complementary Supply of the Internal Market 2007-2011 (*Procedimientos de Abastecimiento Complementario al Mercado Interno 2007-2011*) (not described in Resolution No. 599/07). We executed the agreement taking into account that natural gas exports and certain domestic sales of producers that do not enter into the Agreement 2007-2011 are to be called upon first in order to satisfy domestic demand, before the export sales of the producers that have signed the Agreement 2007-2011 are affected. While producers are authorized to withdraw from the Agreement 2007-2011 under its terms, if they do so such producers will be treated as any producer that has not entered into the Agreement 2007-2011 in the first place.

The purpose of the Agreement 2007-2011 is 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 (the “agreed demand levels”). Producers that have entered into the Agreement 2007-2011 would commit to supply a part of the agreed demand levels according to certain shares determined for each producer based upon its share of production for the 36 months prior to April 2004. For this period, our share of production was approximately 36.5%, or 36.8 mmcm/d (or 1,300 mmcf/d). The Agreement 2007-2011 also provides guidelines for the terms of supply agreements for each market segment, and certain pricing limitations for each market segment of the agreed demand levels. In order to guarantee any domestic market demand of natural gas in excess of the agreed demand levels, Resolution S.E. No. 599/07 maintains the effectiveness of the Resolutions that implemented the curtailment of natural gas export commitments and the re-routing of such natural gas volumes to certain sectors of the domestic market. See “—Natural gas export restrictions and domestic supply priorities.” The Resolution also states that the Agreement 2007-2011 does not prevent the possible suspension or termination of export permits.

We were compelled to execute the Agreement 2007-2011, among other reasons, in order to mitigate our potential damages. Producers failing to sign the Agreement 2007-2011 could be penalized and subject to other unfavorable measures by regulatory authorities. However, we expressly stated that the execution of the 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 the Agreement 2007-2011 taking into account the potential consequences of not doing so.

The Department of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, by its Resolution S.E. No. 459/07 of July 12, 2007, created the “Energy Substitution Program,” which was designed to mitigate shortages of gas and electricity during the Argentine winter of 2007. The program encouraged industrial users to substitute natural gas and electricity use with diesel, fuel oil and LPG.

The Argentine Secretariat created, by its Resolution No. 24/2008 issued on March 13, 2008, a program named “Gas Plus” to encourage natural gas production resulting from new reserves discoveries, new fields and tight gas, among other factors. The natural gas produced under the Gas Plus program will not be subject to the Agreement 2007-2011 and will not be subject to the price conditions established under such Agreement.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, through Resolution No. 1031/2008 issued on September 12, 2008, modified Resolution No. 24/2007, 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. 695/2009 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, which demands compliance with commitments already assumed.

The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, through Resolution No. 1070/2008 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. 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 extends such commitment until December 31, 2011. See “—Liquefied Petroleum Gas.”

Additionally, Executive Decree No. 2067/2008 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 will be funded through the following mechanisms: (i) various tariff charges to be 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. To date, the competent authorities have only imposed the tariff on users of transport and distribution services. This decree has been subject to different judicial claims and judges throughout the country have issued precautionary measures suspending its effects. Through Resolution No. 1417/2008, the Secretariat of Energy determined the new basin prices for the residential segment applicable to the producers that signed the Complementary Agreement.

On July 17, 2009, the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services and certain natural gas producers (including YPF) signed an agreement which set 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. The previously mentioned amounts will be adjusted monthly so that the resulting amounts represent 50% of the amount collected by the fiduciary fund to finance natural gas imports.

Through Resolution 828/2009, ENARGAS ordered natural gas distributors to reinvoice and return to consumers certain tariff charges collected from them according to Executive Decree No. 2067/2008 (in different percentages). The ENARGAS Resolution was applicable to natural gas consumptions by residential consumers during the period between May 1 and September 30, 2009.

On October 4, 2010, the Official Gazette published National Gas Regulatory Authority (Ente Nacional Regulador del Gas or “ENARGAS”) Resolution No. 1410/2010, which approves the “*Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas*” setting 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 the agreement 2007-2011 ratified by the Resolution No. 599/07. See "Item 4—Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—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 follow 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 the 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 17, 2010 certain natural gas producers (including YPF) signed an agreement which sets forth the percentage of regasified LNG to be assigned to each natural gas producer for 2011 which shall be counted towards such producers' commitments to supply natural gas to distributors under Resolution No. 599/07.

Natural gas export restrictions and domestic supply priorities

In March 2004, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy issued Resolution S.E. 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 surpluses of 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
- authorizing 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 Resolution S.E. No. 265/04, issued Regulation S.S.C. No. 27/04 establishing a rationalization plan of gas exports and transportation capacity. Among other things, 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 Resolution S.E. No. 659/04, which established a new program to assure natural gas supply to the domestic market (which substitutes for the program created by Regulation No. S.S.C. 27/04). Under Resolution S.E. No. 659/04 (amended by Resolution S.E. 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 Resolution S.E. 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, Resolution S.E. No. 659/04 and Resolution S.E. No. 752/05, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and/or the Undersecretariat of Fuels have instructed us to re direct 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.”

Resolution S.E. 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. Resolution of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy S.E. No. 1886/2006, 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 Resolution S.E. No. 1329/06, later supplemented by Note SSC No. 1011/07, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy forced producers to give first priority in their injections of natural gas into the gas pipelines to certain preferential consumers and obligates 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 of gas producers as well as the transportation companies received instructions from the government to cut off exports, except for certain volumes addressed to satisfy Chilean residential consumptions and other specific consumptions.

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;
- required 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 will be funded through the following mechanisms: (i) penalties established by Law 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. The Argentine Secretariat of Energy in 2007 increased the LPG volumes to be sold to bottlers at the reference prices set forth in the above-mentioned resolutions.

Disposition 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 an agreement for the stability of the price of LPG in the domestic market (the “Complementary Agreement”). 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 Agreement requires LPG producers to supply LPG bottlers with the same volume of LPG supplied the prior year and to accept the price per ton set forth in the Complementary Agreement. The Complementary Agreement was extended on October 23, 2009 pursuant to an addendum entered into by YPF and Repsol YPF Gas S.A. The addendum requires LPG producers to supply LPG bottlers in 2010 with the same volume provided during 2009 plus an additional 5%. This addendum expired on December 31, 2010.

On December 29, 2010, LPG producers signed a second addendum to the Complementary Agreement (as defined in “—Natural gas”) which extends the Complementary Agreement until December 31, 2011. Such second addendum establishes that LPG producers shall supply in 2011 the same volume sold during 2010 in the LPG bottler market.

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
- Civil 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 is established in relation to 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 works 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 Law No. 24,145.

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. We have commenced the development and implementation of a technical and environmental audit plan as required by this Resolution.

The above 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.

U.S. Environmental Regulations

In addition, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to health, safety and environmental quality in the United States, where YPF Holdings Inc. (“YPF Holdings”) operates, affect the operations of this subsidiary. YPF Holdings’ U.S. operations, conducted primarily through Maxus Energy Corporation (“Maxus”), are subject to the requirements of the following U.S. environmental laws:

- Safe Drinking Water Act;
- Clean Water Act;
- Oil Pollution Act;
- Clean Air Act;
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;
- National Environmental Policy Act;
- Occupational Safety and Health Act;
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; and
- various other federal, state and local laws.

These laws and regulations set various standards for many aspects of health, safety and environmental quality (including limits on discharges associated with oil and gas operations), provide for fines and criminal penalties and other consequences (including limits on operations and loss of applicable permits) for the violation of such standards, establish procedures affecting location of facilities and other operations, and in certain circumstances impose obligations concerning reporting, investigation and remediation, as well as liability for natural resource damages and toxic tort claims.

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. 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 executive branch of the Argentine government 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.

Export taxes

In 2002, the Argentine government began to impose 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 gasoline and diesel fuel to 5%. In May 2004, Resolution No. 337/04 of the Ministry of

Economy and Production increased export duties on crude oil to 25%. These export tax rates were increased again in 2004, when the Ministry of Economy and Production 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 and Production, an export duty on natural gas and natural gas liquids was established at a rate of 20%. The export duty on natural gas was increased again in July 2006, when the Ministry of Economy and Production 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 and Production 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 and Production increased to 25% the export duty on butane, propane and LPG. There can be no assurances as to future levels of export taxes.

Resolution No. 394/2007 of the Ministry of Economy and Production, 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 exceeds the reference price, which is fixed at U.S.\$60.9/barrel, the producer shall 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 is under the reference price but over U.S.\$45/barrel, a 45% withholding rate will apply. If such price is under U.S.\$45/barrel, the applicable export tax is to be determined by the Argentine government within a term of 90 business days. Resolution No. 127/2008 of the Ministry of Economy and Production 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. 127/2008 provides with respect to LPG products (including butane, propane and blends thereof) that if the international price of the relevant LPG product, as notified daily by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, is under the reference price established for such product in the Resolution (U.S.\$338/m³ for propane, U.S.\$393/m³ for butane and U.S.\$363/m³ 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/m³ for propane, U.S.\$271/m³ for butane and U.S.\$250/m³ for blends of the two), with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government as an export tax.

In addition, the calculation procedure described above also applies to other petroleum products and lubricants based upon different withholding rates, reference prices and prices allowed to producers. See “—Market Regulation.”

Antitrust Agreement

On June 16, 1999, the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Public Works delivered a letter to Repsol YPF setting forth a series of obligations that Repsol YPF was required to assume after the acquisition of the majority of our share capital. Repsol YPF met all of the requirements upon execution of the asset swap agreement entered into with Petrobras in December 2001. Repsol YPF believes that the acquisition of YPF will not be subject to further antitrust scrutiny in Argentina under existing law. However, the Ministry has not stated that there will be no further antitrust scrutiny and no assurances can be given that Repsol YPF will not be required to accept additional undertakings or other measures intended to address any perceived anti-competitive effects of the YPF acquisition.

Repatriation of Foreign Currency

Executive Decree No. 1,589/89, relating to the deregulation of the upstream oil industry, allows us and other companies engaged in oil and gas production activities in Argentina to freely sell and dispose of the hydrocarbons they produce. Additionally, under Decree No. 1,589/89, we and other oil

producers are entitled to keep out of Argentina up to 70% of foreign currency proceeds they receive from crude oil and gas export sales, but are required to repatriate the remaining 30% through the exchange markets of Argentina.

In July 2002, Argentina's Attorney General issued an opinion (Dictamen No. 235) which would have effectively required us to liquidate 100% of our export receivables in Argentina, instead of the 30% provided in Decree No. 1,589/89 based on the assumption that Decree No. 1,589/89 had been superseded by other decrees (Decree No. 530/91 and 1,606/01) issued by the government. Subsequent to this opinion, however, the government issued Decree No. 1,912/02 ordering the Central Bank to apply the 70%/30% regime set out in Decree No. 1,589/89. Nevertheless, the uncertainty generated by the opinion of Argentina's Attorney General resulted in a legal proceeding described under "Item 8. Financial Information—Legal proceedings—Argentina—Non-accrued, remote contingencies—Proceedings related to foreign currency proceeds".

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 as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and for the years then ended (the "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements").

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. Our upstream operations consist of the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas. 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. In 2010, we had consolidated net sales of Ps.44,162 million (U.S.\$11,096 million) and consolidated net income of Ps.5,790 million (U.S.\$1,455 million).

Most of our predecessors were state-owned companies with operations dating back to the 1920s. 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.

Since 1999, we have been controlled by Repsol YPF, an integrated oil and gas company headquartered in Spain with global operations. Repsol YPF owned approximately 99% of our capital stock from 2000 until 2008, when the Petersen Group purchased, in different stages, shares representing 15.46% of our capital stock. In addition, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of Petersen Energía an option to purchase up to an additional 10% of our outstanding capital stock. This option will expire on February 21, 2012. Since September 2010, Repsol YPF has sold approximately 15.78% of our capital stock and granted an option to acquire from Repsol YPF additional shares representing 1.6% of our capital stock. As of March 28, 2011, Repsol YPF controlled approximately 68.23% of our capital stock and voting rights.

Upstream Operations

- We hold interests in more than 90 oil and gas fields in Argentina, accounting for approximately 39% of the country's total production of crude oil, excluding natural gas liquids, and approximately 37% of its total natural gas production, including natural gas liquids, in 2010, according to information provided by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy.

- We had proved reserves, as estimated as of December 31, 2010, of approximately 531 mmbbl of oil, including condensates and natural gas liquids, and approximately 2,533 bcf of gas, representing aggregate reserves of approximately 982 mmboe.
- In 2010, we produced approximately 107 mmbbl of oil (293 mbbbl/d), including condensates and natural gas liquids, and approximately 491 bcf of gas (1,346 mmcf/d).

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 mbbbl/d). We also have a 50% interest in Refinor, an entity jointly controlled with and operated by Petrobras Energía S.A., which has a refining capacity of 26.1 mbbbl/d.
- Our retail distribution network for automotive petroleum products as of December 31, 2010 consisted of 1,622 YPF-branded service stations, and we estimate we held approximately 31% 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 and Plaza Huincul sites. In addition, Profertil, a company that we jointly control with Agrium, is one of the leading producers of urea in the Southern Cone.

Presentation of Financial Information

We prepare our audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with Argentine GAAP, which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Notes 12, 13 and 14 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements provide a summary of the effect of these significant differences on net income and shareholders' equity under Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

We fully consolidate the results of subsidiaries in which we have a sufficient number of voting shares to control corporate decisions and proportionally consolidate the results of companies that we control jointly.

Under Argentine GAAP, we currently are not required to record the effects of inflation in our financial statements. However, because Argentina experienced a high rate of inflation in 2002, with the wholesale price index increasing by approximately 118%, we were required by Decree No. 1269/2002 and CNV Resolution No. 415/2002 to remeasure our financial statements in constant pesos in accordance with Argentine GAAP. On March 25, 2003, Decree No. 664/2003 rescinded the requirement that financial statements be prepared in constant currency, effective for financial periods on or after March 1, 2003. According to the Argentine statistics and census agency (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos*, or "INDEC"), the wholesale price index increased 7.1% in 2006, 14.4% in 2007, 8.8% in 2008, 10.0% in 2009 and, according to preliminary data, 14.6% in 2010. We cannot assure you that in the future we will not be again required to record the effects of inflation in our financial statements (including those covered by the financial statements included in this annual report) in constant pesos. See "—Critical Accounting Policies—U.S. GAAP reconciliation" for an explanation of how the effect of inflation is treated under U.S. GAAP.

On March 20, 2009, the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences ("FACPCE") approved Technical Resolution No. 26 on the "Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)". Such resolution was approved by the CNV through General Resolution No. 562/09 on December 29, 2009, with respect to certain publicly-traded entities subject to Law No. 17,811. Compliance with such rules will be mandatory for YPF for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2012.

In addition, according to General Resolution No. 576/10, companies which, in accordance with Argentine GAAP, previously exercised the option to report in a note to the financial statements the deferred tax liability related to the inflation adjustment of fixed assets, should account for this liability with effect in retained earnings at any interim period end or year end until the end of the transition period to IFRS, i.e. December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the company has recorded the deferred income tax liability originated in the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant

Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes. According to Argentine GAAP, the effect of changes in the accounting policies must be recorded with retrospective effect as of the beginning of the first fiscal year presented. As a result of the adoption of the resolution above mentioned, the unappropriated retained earnings as of the end of each year have been modified as follows:

Change in Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Loss)	As of December 31,			
	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in millions of pesos)			
Deferred income tax liability – YPF and controlled and jointly controlled companies.....	(1,086)	(1,276)	(1,523)	(1,799)
Deferred income tax liability – Investments in significant influence companies	(94)	(107)	(121)	(135)
	<u>(1,180)</u>	<u>(1,383)</u>	<u>(1,644)</u>	<u>(1,934)</u>

Our financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, were amended to give retrospective effect to this change in our accounting rules. As a result, net income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, increased by Ps.203, 261 and 290 million, respectively. Such Restated Audited Consolidated Financial Statements were included in our report on Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on March 14, 2011 (SEC Accession No. 0001208646-11-000114). Our net income and shareholders’ equity under U.S. GAAP were unaffected by this change in Argentine GAAP.

The restatement of our financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 will not imply any change to any statutory decisions already made. In addition, we do not expect this change in accounting rules to affect our ability to pay dividends because our board of directors has proposed to the April 26, 2011 shareholders meeting that the amount of the reduction in shareholders’ equity resulting from the change be allocated to the adjustment to contributions account, and also the corresponding transfer to unappropriated retained earnings of an amount of Ps.236 million corresponding to the surplus of the legal reserve after this allocation.

Finally, certain oil and gas disclosures are 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) exploration and production, which includes exploration and production activities, natural gas and crude oil purchases, sales of natural gas, and to a lesser extent crude oil, to third parties and intersegment sales of crude oil, natural gas and its byproducts and to a lesser extent electric power generation (“Exploration and Production”); (ii) the production, transport and marketing of crude oil that we sell to third parties and of refined products that we sell to third parties and other segments of our business (“Refining and Marketing”); and (iii) the production, transport and marketing of petrochemical products (“Chemicals”). Other activities not falling into the previously described categories are reported under a separate segment (“Corporate and Other”), principally including corporate administration costs and assets and construction activities.

Sales between business segments are made at internal transfer prices established by us, which generally seek to approximate market prices.

Summarized Income Statement

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
Net sales.....	44,162	34,320	34,875
Cost of sales.....	(29,899)	(23,177)	(24,013)
Gross profit.....	14,263	11,143	10,862
Administrative expenses.....	(1,429)	(1,102)	(1,053)
Selling expenses.....	(3,015)	(2,490)	(2,460)
Exploration expenses	(344)	(552)	(684)
Operating income	9,475	6,999	6,665
(Loss) income on long-term investments.....	79	(9)	97
Other income/(expense), net	(155)	159	(376)
Financial/(loss) income, net and holding gains	(379)	(1,242)	(174)
Net income before income tax.....	9,020	5,907	6,212
Income tax	(3,230)	(2,218)	(2,311)
Net income	<u>5,790</u>	<u>3,689</u>	<u>3,901</u>

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;
- domestic price limitations;
- export restrictions and domestic supply requirements;
- international prices of crude oil and oil products;
- our capital expenditures;
- inflation and cost increases;
- domestic market demand for hydrocarbon products;
- operational risks, labor strikes and other forms of public protest in the country;
- taxes, including export taxes;
- capital controls;
- the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate;
- dependence on the infrastructure and logistics network used to deliver our products;
- laws and regulations affecting our operations; and
- interest rates.

Our business is inherently volatile due to the influence of exogenous factors such as internal demand, market prices, and government regulations affecting prices. Accordingly, our results of operations and the trends indicated by those results in any period may not be indicative of results or trends in future periods.

Our operating income in 2010 increased approximately by 35% compared to 2009. This increase was attributable to, among other things, the increase in the volumes sold of our premium line products and to the adjustment of sale prices in the domestic market, as well as a result of the increase in the average international market price of WTI. Commodity prices were strongly affected during 2009, with the average price of WTI approximately 29% lower than in 2010 and, as a result, the average price of certain products sold in the domestic market, such as fuel oil, jet fuel, and certain chemicals, which generally track international prices, were sold at higher prices in 2010. The

impact of higher net sales was partially offset by increased depreciation of fixed assets and a higher cost of sales caused mainly by upward price pressure.

Our operating income in 2009 increased by 5.0% compared with 2008, mainly as a result of higher average sales prices and benefits related to the Petroleum Plus Program (see “—Policy and regulatory developments in Argentina” below) due to our fulfillment of the requirements set forth by that program. The impact of higher sales prices and benefits of the Petroleum Plus Program were mostly offset by: increased depreciation of fixed assets as a result of increased assets subject to depreciation (principally exploration and production assets that entered into production and the acceleration of depreciation resulting from the decline in our proved reserves), a decline in production and higher costs mainly as a result of inflation.

Macroeconomic conditions

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent 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 was 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.

With the enactment of the Convertibility Law in 1991, inflation declined progressively and the Argentine economy enjoyed seven years of growth. 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 depreciation 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 and favorable raw material pricing from 2003 through the first half of 2008 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 growing by approximately 9%, according to preliminary data. According to the IMF’s October 2010 projections, the Argentine economy is expected to grow by 4% in 2011.

During 2010, the global economy continued its recovery from the recession. Nonetheless, sizable fiscal and current account imbalances, as well as significant indebtedness in several euro area countries continued to hold back recovery in those economies, with potentially negative spillover effects for the rest of Europe. According to IMF’s estimates, in 2010, global economic growth reached 5%, although the rate of growth or, in some cases, contraction, varied significantly from region to region. For 2011, a slight decrease in the pace of the recovery is expected, due to the implementation of constraining policies aimed at controlling inflation.

Following signs of recovery, oil prices responded strongly to signs of a demand rebound in China. More recently, uncertainty about the global economy brought by instability in several Middle East and African countries and the effects of natural disasters in Japan, has led to significant volatility in oil prices. WTI has recently traded over U.S.\$100 per barrel, compared to approximately U.S.\$79 at the end of 2009.

In Argentina, domestic fuel prices have increased over the past three years, but have not kept pace with either increases or decreases in international market prices for petroleum products due to the characteristics of, and regulations affecting the Argentine market. Nonetheless, the gap between domestic and international prices for certain products has narrowed as a result of the increase in domestic fuel prices mentioned previously. See “—Differences between Argentine and international prices for hydrocarbon products.”

In 2005, Argentina successfully completed the restructuring of a substantial portion of its bond indebtedness and settled all of its debt with the IMF. Additionally, in June 2010, Argentina completed the renegotiation of approximately 67% of defaulted bonds that were not swapped in 2005. As a result of the 2005 and 2010 debt swaps, approximately 91% of the country's bond indebtedness on which Argentina defaulted in 2002 has now been restructured. Additionally, the Argentine government announced that it would repay the outstanding portion of the defaulted debt that was not included in the 2005 debt swap (the "Paris Club" debt). Currently, Standard & Poor's (S&P) credit rating for Argentina's sovereign debt is "B-", with a "stable" outlook since October 2008, while Moody's, which rates Argentina's sovereign debt at "B3", has maintained its credit watch of Argentina as "stable" since August 2008.

Between 2004 and 2008, Argentina recorded consolidated primary budget surpluses of over 3% at both national and provincial levels according to INDEC. The consolidated primary surplus fell to 1.36% through 2009 owing to a general slowdown in economic activity before recovering to 2.3% in 2010, when government fiscal revenues outpaced growth in public expenditure, according to Argentine Central Bank.

The annual wholesale price index, according to the INDEC, increased by 14.6% in 2007, 8.8% in 2008, 10.0% in 2009 and, based on preliminary data, 14.6% in 2010. According to reports published by the IMF, however, most private sector analysts believe that actual inflation is considerably higher than reflected in official data.

After a decline in trade in 2009, caused mainly by lower commodity prices and the effects of a severe drought, both exports and imports increased during 2010. Industrial goods exports (in particular, related to the automotive industry) as well as agricultural exports boosted exports, while imports increased even further than exports, mainly as a result of increased economic activity, which resulted in higher demand for fuel, consumer and intermediate goods, and capital assets, according to the Argentine Central Bank. As a result, the Argentine trade balance remained in surplus, although to a lesser degree than in previous years, reaching approximately U.S.\$12.5 billion. The Argentine Central Bank expects that, in 2011, exports will continue to grow (particularly industrial exports related to the automotive industry), while an increase in imports is also expected, although at a slower pace than in 2010.

According to INDEC, 7.5% of the active population was unemployed in the third quarter of 2010, 1.6 percentage points lower than the 9.1% rate in the third quarter of 2009. According to the Argentine Central Bank, unemployment is expected to decrease further through 2011, although at a slower pace. In line with the recovery in general activity, wages during 2010 rose faster than in 2009. Cross-industry wage negotiations are expected to take start in the second quarter of 2011.

The Argentine Central Bank reserves increased by over U.S.\$4.0 billion in 2010 to approximately U.S.\$52.1 billion at the end of 2010, despite the withdrawal of reserves to support payments to sovereign multilateral lenders and bondholders. For 2011, the government has passed a regulation allowing the withdrawal of up to an additional U.S.\$7.5 billion from these reserves for the same purpose. The exchange rate of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2010 was Ps.3.98/ U.S.\$1.00, reflecting peso depreciation of 4.7% compared to December 31, 2009.

We cannot predict the evolution of future macroeconomic events, or the effect that they are likely to have on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Item 3. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina".

Energy consumption in Argentina has increased significantly since 2003, driven in part by price limitations that have kept Argentine energy prices below international prices. Continued growth in demand have led to fuel shortages and power outages, prompting the Argentine government to take additional measures to assure domestic supply. At the same time, growth in the production of certain hydrocarbon products has slowed, and in the case of crude oil production has recently declined, due to Argentina's maturing oil and gas fields. As a result of this increasing demand and actions taken by the Argentine regulatory authorities to prioritize domestic supply, exported volumes of hydrocarbon products, especially natural gas, declined steadily over this period. At the same time, Argentina has increased its hydrocarbon imports.

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,		
	2010	2009	2008
Crude Oil in Argentina			
Production (mmbbl).....	222.1	227.4	229.7
Exports (mmbbl).....	32.6	38.3	15.3
Imports (mmbbl).....	0.5	—	—
Diesel in Argentina			
Sales (mcm) ⁽¹⁾	14,078.1	13,524.0	14,753.5
Production (mcm).....	12,235.2	12,009.1	12,472.0
Exports (mcm).....	—	—	7.1
Imports (mcm).....	1,465.9	544.6	843.6
Gasoline in Argentina			
Sales (mcm) ⁽¹⁾	6,440.3	6,203.1	5,898.5
Production (mcm).....	6,149.9	6,035.2	5,849.1
Exports (mcm).....	15.0	1,297.1	68.6
Imports (mcm).....	140.2	85.8	51.7

(1) Includes domestic market sales.

Sources: Argentine Secretariat of Energy.

Policy and regulatory developments in Argentina

The Argentine oil and gas industry is currently subject to certain governmental policies and regulations that have resulted in: (i) domestic prices that have usually been lower than prevailing international market prices; (ii) export restrictions; (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; and (iv) increasingly higher export duties on the volumes of hydrocarbons allowed to be exported. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government.” These governmental pricing limitations, export controls and tax policies have been implemented in an effort to satisfy increasing domestic market demand at prices below international market 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 limitations.* In order to support economic growth, the Argentine government has sought to limit increases in hydrocarbons prices through a number of policies and measures. As a result, fluctuations in Argentina's domestic hydrocarbon prices have not matched the recent increases or decreases at the pace of international and regional prices, as described in “—Differences between Argentine and international prices for hydrocarbon products.”
- *Export restrictions.* Since 2004, the Argentine government has prioritized domestic demand and adopted policies and regulations restricting the export of certain hydrocarbon products. These restrictions 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 increased substantially in the following years as international prices have surged. For a description of the most recent export duties on hydrocarbon exports, see “—International oil and gas prices and Argentine export taxes.”

- *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, as described in “—Cost of sales.”
- *Energy Substitution Program.* The Department of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, by Resolution No. 459/07 of July 12, 2007, created the “Energy Substitution Program” (*Programa de Energía Total*), which is designed to mitigate shortages of natural gas and electricity by encouraging industrial users to substitute natural gas and electricity during the Argentine winter with imported diesel, fuel oil and LPG subsidized by the government. Resolution No. 1451/2008 of the Department of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services extended the Energy Substitution Program until December 31, 2009, and Rule No. 287/08 of the Sub-Secretary of Coordination and Control, issued on December 19, 2008, approved the general plans for implementation of the Energy Substitution Program for 2009. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Refined Products.” Under this program, ENARSA imports diesel, fuel oil, LPG and natural gas that we buy from ENARSA at the prevailing domestic prices and then sell to consumers in Argentina, mostly at similar prices. As a result, this program has the effect of increasing our net sales and volumes sold, but is mostly operating income-neutral since we do not earn any significant margin on products sold under this program. The Energy Substitution Program was extended for the year 2010.
- *Gas Plus.* The Argentine Secretariat of Energy, by Resolution S.E. No. 24/2008 of March 13, 2008, created the “Gas Plus” program to encourage the production of natural gas from newly discovered reserves, new fields and tight gas, among other sources. Natural gas produced under the Gas Plus program will not be subject to the prices set forth in the Agreement 2007-2011 regarding the supply of natural gas to the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural Gas.”
- *Refining 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 fuel 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 Resolution S.E. 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 order to be eligible for the benefits of both programs, companies’ plans must be approved by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. Our participation in the Petroleum Plus program resulted in a positive contribution to our net sales in 2009 and 2010.

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 restrictions, 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 limitations, generally not kept pace with international and regional prices.

The table below presents, for the periods indicated, the exported volumes of certain of our principal hydrocarbon products.

Product	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(units sold)		
Natural gas (mmcm).....	315	630	580
Gasoline (mcm).....	448	777	880
Fuel oil (mtn) ⁽¹⁾	677	828	1,138
Petrochemicals (mtn).....	647	430	530

(1) Includes bunker sales of 401, 272, and 181 mtn for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Due to the decreased export product volumes indicated above and increasing export duties, the portion of our net sales accounted for by exports decreased steadily in recent years. Exports accounted for 12.9%, 14.3%, and 20.7% of our consolidated net sales in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Argentine government requires companies intending to export crude oil, diesel and LPG to obtain prior authorization from the Argentine Secretariat of Energy by demonstrating that local demand for those products has been satisfied. Since 2005, because domestic diesel production has generally not been sufficient to satisfy Argentine consumption needs, exports of diesel have been substantially restricted.

International oil and gas prices and Argentine export taxes

Since the economic crisis in 2002, in order to prioritize domestic demand, the Argentine government has imposed export taxes on certain hydrocarbon products. These taxes have increased substantially in the following years as international prices have surged. For a description of these taxes, reference prices and prices allowed to producers, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation” and “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Taxation.”

Export taxes have significantly affected the profitability of hydrocarbon exportation. They have also contributed to a shift away from exports and towards domestic sales, as described in “—Declining export volumes,” and reduced the export parity prices. We expect these export tax increases to continue to adversely affect our export net sales and margins in future financial periods, especially with respect to any exports of natural gas, diesel, gasoline and petrochemical products.

Differences between Argentine and international prices for hydrocarbon products

In recent years, domestic prices for our products had fallen significantly below international prices as a result of regulatory policies that had resulted in limitations on our ability to increase domestic prices sufficiently to keep pace with international market prices. Despite increases in the sales price in the domestic market of products such as gasoline and diesel during the last two years, the price at which we sell some of our products in the domestic market continue to be lower than average international prices. The following table sets forth the average prices at which we sold our principal products in the domestic market (net of taxes passed through to consumers, such as value added and fuel transfer taxes) for the periods indicated:

For the Year Ended December 31,

	2010		2009		2008	
	Peso	U.S.\$ ⁽¹⁾	Peso	U.S.\$ ⁽¹⁾	Peso	U.S.\$ ⁽¹⁾
Natural gas ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	288	74	244	66	228	72
Diesel ⁽⁴⁾	2,029	521	1,556	419	1,322	416
Gasoline products ⁽⁵⁾ ..	1,922	494	1,545	416	1,250	393

(1) Amounts translated from Argentine pesos at the average exchange rate for the period.

(2) Per thousand cubic meters.

(3) Reflects the average of residential prices (which are generally lower than prices to other segments) and industrial prices.

(4) Per cubic meter. Does not include sales by Refinor, in which we have a 50% interest and which is proportionally consolidated in our consolidated financial statements.

(5) Per cubic meter. Does not include sales by Refinor, in which we have a 50% interest, and which is proportionally consolidated in our consolidated financial statements. The average price shown for each period is the volume-weighted average price of the various grades of gasoline products sold by us in the domestic market during such period.

In addition, the price at which Bolivia exports natural gas to Argentina (which is purchased by ENARSA) was approximately U.S.\$7.33/mmBtu in December 2010, while the price at which we purchase natural gas from ENARSA was approximately U.S.\$2.76/mmBtu in December 2010 and our average sales price for natural gas in Argentina during 2010 was approximately U.S.\$1.96/mmBtu.

In addition, pursuant to Resolution 599/2007 of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy dated June 14, 2007 (see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas”), the Argentine government and gas producers, including us, entered into an agreement for the supply of certain volumes of gas to each segment of the domestic market during the period 2007 through 2011. On October 4, 2010, the Official Gazette published ENARGAS Resolution No. 1410/2010 that approves the “*Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas*”, which sets new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the gas industry (see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Market Regulation—Natural gas”).

Relative maturity of our oil and gas assets

Argentina’s oil and gas fields are mature and, as a result, our reserves and production are likely to decline as reserves are depleted. Because we mainly have concessions for mature oil and gas fields that are undergoing natural production declines, it is difficult to replace our proved reserves from other categories of reserves. However, in 2010, our oil replacement ratio (excluding NGL) was 100% resulting in proved oil reserves at the same level as the preceding year. However, oil production (excluding NGL) declined by 1.4% over the preceding year and our estimated proved reserves gas and our gas production declined by 5.2% and 7.8%, respectively, over the same period. In an effort to maintain our high refinery utilization rates and because of regulatory requirements to supply certain hydrocarbon products to the domestic market, we purchased crude oil and natural gas from third parties. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and Gas Reserves” for more information on our proved reserves.

We continue pursuing an initiative, which encompasses comprehensive reviews of our oil and gas fields to identify opportunities in light of new technologies and to design novel strategies to rejuvenate old fields and optimize the development of new fields in Argentine basins. Many of our fields have similar characteristics to mature fields in other regions of the world that have achieved substantially higher recovery factors through the application of new technologies, similar to the ones we are currently evaluating. 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.

We have budgeted approximately U.S.\$3 billion in investments and capital expenditures for 2011, a significant portion of which will be dedicated to our exploration and production activities.

During the period 2011-2013, we expect to make capital expenditures of around U.S.\$8 billion, principally related to our exploration and production projects, including some to increase recovery rates in our fields.

Cost of sales

Our cost of sales accounted for 67.7%, 67.5% and 68.9% of our consolidated net sales in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our cost of sales increased between 2008 and 2010, mainly as a result of: increased purchases of crude oil from third parties, driven by our efforts to maintain our high refinery utilization rates in light of our declining production; increased purchases of natural gas and diesel from third parties; higher labor costs; higher costs related to the renegotiation of certain service contracts; and inflation. Due to prevailing Argentine price limitations, we were unable to pass some of these cost increases to our customers in the form of higher hydrocarbon product prices in respect of certain of our products.

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 other sectors of the Argentine market.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are described in Notes 1 and 2 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Argentine GAAP 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 to be most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing our financial statements and the uncertainties that could impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

On March 20, 2009, the FACPCE approved the Technical Resolution No. 26 “Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)”. Such resolution was approved by the CNV through General Resolution No. 562/09 dated December 29, 2009, with respect to certain publicly-traded entities subject to Law No. 17,811. The application of such rules will be mandatory for YPF for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2012.

Oil and gas reserves

The estimation of oil and gas reserves is an integral part of the decision-making process about oil and gas assets, such as whether development should proceed or enhanced recovery methods should be implemented. As further explained below, oil and gas reserve quantities are used for calculating depreciation of the related oil and gas assets using the unit-of-production rates and also for evaluating the impairment of our investments in upstream assets.

At YPF, all the assumptions made and the basis for the technical calculations used in the estimates regarding oil and gas proved reserves are based on the guides and definitions established by Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC.

See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and Gas Reserves” for a detailed discussion on reserves estimates internal control and audits.

We follow the “successful efforts” method of accounting for our oil and gas exploration and production operations. Accordingly, exploratory costs, excluding the costs of exploratory wells, have been charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling exploratory wells, including stratigraphic test wells, have been capitalized pending determination as to whether the wells have found proved reserves that justify commercial development. If such reserves were not found, the mentioned costs are charged to expenses. Occasionally, however, an exploratory well may be determined to have found oil

and gas reserves, but classification of those reserves as proved cannot be made when drilling is completed. In those cases, the cost of drilling the exploratory well continues to be capitalized if the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well and the enterprise is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and 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 expenses.

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 related to producing activities, including tangible and intangible costs, have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to estimated recoverable proved and developed oil and gas reserves.

The capitalized costs related to acquisitions of properties with proved reserves have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to proved oil and gas reserves.

Revisions of crude oil and natural gas proved reserves are considered prospectively in calculating depreciation.

Capitalized costs related to unproved properties are reviewed periodically by management to ensure that their carrying value does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We assess the recoverability of our held-for-use assets on a business segment basis for Argentine GAAP purposes. With respect to operations that are held as pending sale or disposal, our policy is to record these assets at amounts that do not exceed net realizable value.

For Argentine GAAP, held-for-use properties, grouped by business segment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An asset would be impaired if the discounted cash flows were less than its carrying value.

The impairment of oil and gas producing properties is calculated as the difference between the market value or, if appropriate, the discounted estimated future cash flows from its proved reserves and unproved reserves, adjusted for risks related to such reserves, owned at the year end with the net book value of the assets relating thereto. Expected future cash flows from the sale or production of reserves are calculated considering crude oil prices based on a combination of market forward quotes and standard long-term projections. The discounted values of cash flows are determined using a reasonable and supportable discount rate based on standard WACC-CAPM (weighted average cost of capital-capital asset pricing model) assumptions including, if appropriate, a risk premium related to this type of asset. The estimated cash flows are based on future levels of production, the future commodity prices, lifting and development costs, estimates of future expenditures necessary with respect to oil and gas reserves, field decline rates, market demand and supply, economic regulatory conditions and other factors.

The impairment of assets corresponding to our Refining and Marketing and Chemicals business segments is calculated as the difference between the discounted estimated future cash flows from the use of those assets and the net book value of the assets related thereto. The discounted values of cash flows are determined using a discount rate we believe to be reasonable and supportable based on standard WACC-CAPM (weighted average cost of capital-capital asset pricing model) assumptions including, if appropriate, a risk premium related to the type of asset. The estimated cash flows are based on future levels of production, the future estimated prices of our products and costs, other estimates of future expenditures, estimated useful life of the respective asset, market demand and supply, economic regulatory conditions and other factors for each business segment.

Charges for impairment may be recognized in our results from time to time as a result of, among other factors, adverse changes in the recoverable reserves from oil and natural gas fields, and changes in economic regulatory conditions. If proved reserves estimates were revised downward, net income could be negatively affected by higher impairment charges on the property's book value.

Therefore, our management must make reasonable and supportable assumptions and estimates with respect to: (i) the market value of reserves, (ii) oil fields' production profiles and future production of refined and chemical products, (iii) future investments, taxes and costs, (iv) risk factors for unproved reserves which are measured based on the profile and potential of each specific exploration and production asset, (v) future capital expenditures and useful life for properties corresponding to our Refining and Marketing and Chemicals business segments, and (vi) future prices, among other factors. As such, any change in the variables used to prepare such assumptions and estimates may have a significant effect on the impairment tests.

Impact of oil and gas reserves and prices on testing for impairment

Proved oil and gas properties held and used by us are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairments are measured by the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its fair value.

We perform asset valuation analyses on an ongoing basis as a part of our asset management program. In general, we do not view temporarily low oil prices as a triggering event for conducting the impairment tests. Accordingly, any impairment tests that we perform make use of our long-term price assumptions for the crude oil and natural gas markets and petroleum products.

Depreciation of oil and gas producing properties

Volumes produced and asset costs are known, while proved reserves have a high probability of recoverability and are based on estimates that are subject to some variability. The impact of changes in estimated proved reserves is treated prospectively by depreciating the remaining book value of the assets over the future expected production, affecting the following year's net income. In 2010, 2009 and 2008 we recorded depreciation of fixed assets associated with hydrocarbon reserves amounting to Ps.4,442 million, Ps.4,019 million and Ps.4,058 million, respectively.

Asset retirement obligations

Future costs related to hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations are capitalized 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 same estimated value of the discounted payable amounts. Future estimated retirement obligations and removal costs are based on management's best estimate of the time that the event will occur and the assertion of costs to be incurred upon the retirement or removal of the asset. Asset removal technologies and costs, as well as political, environmental, safety and other requirements and public expectations, are frequently changing. Consequently, the timing and future cost of dismantling and abandonment are subject to significant modification. As such, any change in variables used to prepare such assumptions and estimates can have, as a consequence, a significant effect on the liability and the related capitalized asset and future charges related to the retirement obligations. Future obligations are reviewed 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 the wells in operation and/or not abandoned and the complexity with respect to different geographic areas where the wells are located, the current costs incurred in plugging are extrapolated to the wells pending abandonment. Management believes that current plugging costs incurred are the best source of information at the end of each fiscal year to estimate asset retirement obligations for wells.

Environmental liabilities, litigation and other contingencies

Environmental liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are based on either detailed feasibility studies of remediation approach and cost for individual sites, or on our estimate of costs to be incurred based on historical experience and available information for the stage of assessment and/or remediation of each site. As additional information becomes available regarding each site or as environmental standards change, we revise our estimate of costs to be incurred in environmental assessment and/or remediation.

Accruals for contingencies are established to cover litigation and other contingencies, including counsel fees and judicial expenses, which are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The final

costs arising from litigation and other contingencies may vary from our estimates due to changes in laws or differing interpretations of laws, the issuance of court decisions or other opinions and final assessments of the amount of claims. Changes in the facts or circumstances related to these types of contingencies, as well as the future outcome of these disputes, can have, as a consequence, a significant effect on the accruals for litigation and other contingencies recorded.

U.S. GAAP reconciliation

The recurrent difference between our net income under Argentine GAAP and our net income under U.S. GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is primarily due to the remeasurement into functional currency and translation into reporting currency, the elimination of the inflation adjustment into Argentine constant pesos with the corresponding effect in the deferred tax liability, the impairment of long-lived assets, capitalization of financial expenses and accounting for assets retirement obligations.

Under Argentine GAAP, financial statements are presented in constant Argentine pesos (“reporting currency”). Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Argentine pesos by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange rate differences arising on monetary items in foreign currency are recognized in the income statement of the period.

Under U.S. GAAP, a definition of the functional currency is required which may differ from the reporting currency. Management has determined, for us and certain of our subsidiaries and investees, the U.S. dollar to be the functional currency in accordance with ASC 830. Therefore, we have re-measured into U.S. dollars the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, in each case prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP by applying the procedures specified in ASC 830. The objective of the re-measurement process is to produce the same results that would have been reported if the accounting records had been kept in the functional currency. Accordingly, monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured at the balance sheet date (current) exchange rate. Amounts carried at prices in past transactions are re-measured at the exchange rates in effect when the transactions occurred. Revenues and expenses are re-measured on a monthly basis at the average rates of exchange in effect during the period, except for consumption of non-monetary assets, which are re-measured at the rates of exchange in effect when the respective assets were acquired. Translation gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities arising from the re-measurement are included in the determination of net income (loss) in the period such gains and losses arise. Furthermore, for certain of our subsidiaries and investees, we have determined the Argentine peso as the functional currency. Translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating the financial statements of subsidiaries that use peso as their functional currency into YPF’s functional currency (U.S. dollars) are accounted for in other comprehensive income (“OCI”), as a component of shareholders’ equity.

The amounts obtained from the re-measurement process referred to above are translated into Argentine pesos under the provisions of ASC 830. Assets and liabilities are translated at the current selling exchange rate of Ps.3.98, Ps.3.80 and Ps.3.45 to U.S.\$1.00, as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses reported in the income statement are translated at the exchange rate existing at the time of each transaction or, if appropriate, at the weighted average of the exchange rates during the period. Translation effects of exchange rate changes are included as a cumulative translation adjustment in shareholders’ equity. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the re-measurement into functional currency and the translation into reporting currency decreased net income determined according to Argentine GAAP by Ps.1,570 million, Ps.1,478 million and Ps.1,230 million, respectively.

Under Argentine GAAP, we have proportionally consolidated, net of intercompany transactions, assets, liabilities, net sales, cost and expenses of investees in which joint control is held, and unincorporated legal entities which are not involved in extractive or construction activities. Under U.S. GAAP, these investees are accounted for by the equity method. The proportional consolidation mentioned above generated an increase of Ps.966 million, Ps.965 million and Ps.804 million in total assets and total liabilities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and an increase of Ps.1,684 million, Ps.1,433 million and Ps.1,770 million in net sales and Ps.609 million, Ps.551 million

and Ps.681 million in operating income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Under Argentine GAAP, in order to perform the recoverability test, long-lived assets are grouped with other assets at business segment level, and they would be impaired if the discounted cash flows, considered at business segment level, were less than its carrying value. With respect to assets that were held pending sale or disposal, our policy was to record these assets on an individual basis at amounts that did not exceed net realizable value.

Under U.S. GAAP, considering the characteristics of the Argentine market and the effects of certain regulatory provisions described in “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government”, oil properties are grouped into an unique cash generating unit and gas properties are grouped by basin (owing to logistics restrictions), to perform impairment tests. Other long-lived assets are aggregated, so that the discrete cash flows produced by each group of assets may be separately analyzed. Each asset is tested following the guidelines of ASC 360, by comparing the net book value of such an asset with the expected undiscounted cash flow. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. When market values are not available, we estimate them using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the assets. There were no impairment charges under U.S. GAAP for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The accumulated adjustments under U.S. GAAP of the impairment provisions as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were Ps.337 million, Ps.498 million and Ps.613 million, respectively, mainly corresponding to our Exploration and Production segment. Additional impairment charges under U.S. GAAP amounted to Ps.124 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The impairment recorded in 2008 was mainly the result of a decrease in oil and gas reserves affecting certain long-lived assets of our Exploration and Production business segment. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production.” The adjusted basis after impairment resulted in lower depreciation under U.S. GAAP by Ps.181 million, Ps.173 million and Ps.119 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Under U.S. GAAP, only interest expense on qualifying assets must be capitalized, regardless of the asset’s construction period. Under Argentine GAAP, for those assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, borrowing costs (including interest and exchange differences) should be capitalized. Accordingly, borrowing costs for those assets whose construction period exceeds one year have been capitalized, provided that such capitalization does not exceed the amount of financial expense recorded in that period or year.

Under U.S. GAAP, ASC 410 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement cost. The standard applies to the legal obligation associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that results from the acquisition, construction, development and normal use of the asset. ASC 410 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligations liability is built up in cash flow layers, with each layer being discounted using the discount rate as of the date that the layer was created. Remeasurement of the entire obligation using current discount rates is not permitted. Each cash flow layer is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset. This additional carrying amount is then depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is increased due to the passage of time based on the time value of money (“accretion expense”) until the obligation is settled. Argentine GAAP is similar to ASC 410, except for a change in the discount rate is treated as a change in estimates, so the entire liability must be recalculated using the current discount rate, being the change added or reduced from the related asset.

Under U.S. GAAP, results on sales of noncurrent assets to entities under common control (that is, in our case, to companies that comprise Repsol YPF) and the corresponding accounts receivable are eliminated and related accounts receivables are considered as a capital (dividend) transaction. Under Argentine GAAP, these results and the corresponding accounts receivable are recognized in the statement of income and the balance sheet, respectively.

YPF Holdings has a non-contributory defined-benefit pension plan and postretirement and postemployment benefits. On December 31, 2006, under U.S. GAAP, the company adopted the

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 158 (currently included in ASC 715). Under provisions of ASC 715, the company fully recognized the underfunded status of defined-benefit pension and postretirement plans as a liability in the financial statements, reducing the company’s shareholders’ equity through the accumulated OCI account. Unrecognized gains and losses are recognized in the income statement during the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans and the life expectancy of retired employees. Under Argentine GAAP, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the actuarial losses and gains are charged to the “Other income/(expense), net” account of the statement of income. As of December 31, 2008, the unrecognized actuarial losses and gains generated since December 31, 2003 were disclosed net of the present value of the obligation and were recognized in the statement of income during the expected average remaining service period of the employees participating in the plans and the life expectancy of the retired employees. The effect on net income related to the change in the accounting recognition criteria for losses and gains due to changes in actuarial assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2008 was not material. For a more detailed discussion of the most significant differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP, please refer to Notes 12, 13 and 14 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Principal Income Statement Line Items

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

Net sales

Net sales include primarily our consolidated sales of unrefined and refined fuel and chemical products net of the payment of applicable fuel transfer taxes, turnover taxes and custom duties on exports. 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 in determining net sales. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs” and Note 2 (f) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cost of sales

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,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
Inventories at beginning of year.....	3,066	3,449	2,573
Purchases for the year	9,631	5,873	8,547
Production costs ⁽¹⁾	20,391	16,932	15,866
Holding (losses)/gains on inventories	676	(11)	476
Inventories at end of year.....	(3,865)	(3,066)	(3,449)
Cost of sales.....	<u>29,899</u>	<u>23,177</u>	<u>24,013</u>

(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,

	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
Salaries and social security taxes	1,710	1,245	1,072
Fees and compensation for services	222	189	212
Other personnel expenses	488	359	352
Taxes, charges and contributions	351	277	284
Royalties and easements	2,970	2,516	2,396
Insurance	150	176	131
Rental of real estate and equipment	487	449	397
Depreciation of fixed assets	5,036	4,610	4,573
Industrial inputs, consumable material and supplies	825	631	611
Operation services and other service contracts	2,228	1,810	1,101
Preservation, repair and maintenance	2,955	2,176	2,400
Contractual commitments	411	139	61
Transportation, products and charges	1,037	927	954
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	1,521	1,428	1,322
Total	20,391	16,932	15,866

Other income/(expense), net

Other income/(expense), net principally include credits and charges for pending lawsuits and other claims, provisions for environmental remediation and provisions for defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefits.

Finance income/(expense), net and holding (losses)/gains

Finance income/(expense), net and holding (losses)/gains consist of the net of gains and losses on interest paid and interest earned, currency exchange differences and the periodic revaluation of inventories.

Taxes

The effective tax rates for the periods discussed in this annual report were similar to the statutory corporate income tax rate in Argentina which was 35% during each of the periods presented in this annual report. See Note 3(j) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Results of Operations

Consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following table sets forth certain financial information as a percentage of net sales for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(percentage of net sales)		
Net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	(67.7)	(67.5)	(68.9)
Gross profit	32.3	32.5	31.1
Administrative expenses	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.0)
Selling expenses	(6.8)	(7.3)	(7.1)
Exploration expenses	(0.8)	(1.6)	(2.0)
Operating income	21.5	20.4	19.1

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. The data presented below does not include sales by Compañía Mega S.A. (Mega), Refinor or Profertil, jointly controlled companies in which we have 38%, 50% and 50% interests, respectively, and which are proportionally consolidated in our consolidated financial statements. Mega contributed, after consolidation adjustments, 0.6%, 0.7% and 0.9%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales for 2010, 2009 and 2008. Refinor contributed, after consolidation adjustments, 1.4%, 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales for 2010, 2009 and 2008. Profertil contributed, after consolidation adjustments, 1.8%, 2.0% and 2.8%, respectively, of our consolidated net sales for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Domestic Market	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾
		(in pesos)		(in pesos)		(in pesos)
Natural gas.....	12,238 mcm	288/mcm	14,238 mcm	244/mcm	15,864 mcm	228/mcm
Diesel.....	8,029 mcm	2,029/m3	7,733 mcm	1,556/m3	8,285 mcm	1,322/m3
Gasoline.....	3,514 mcm	1,922/m3	3,382 mcm	1,545/m3	3,054 mcm	1,250/m3
Fuel oil ⁽²⁾	650 mtn	1,556/ton	529 mtn	1,246/ton	931 mtn	1,304/ton
Petrochemicals.....	895 mtn	1,944/ton	678 mtn	1,538/ton	676 mtn	2,143/ton

(1) Average prices shown are net of applicable domestic fuel transfer taxes payable by consumers.

(2) Includes 298 mtn sold under the Energy Substitution Program in 2008.

Export Market	Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾	Units sold	Average price per unit ⁽¹⁾
		(in pesos)		(in pesos)		(in pesos)
Natural gas.....	315 mcm	1,324/mcm	630 mcm	1,427/mcm	580 mcm	1,271/mcm
Gasoline.....	448 mcm	1,893/m3	777 mcm	1,331/m3	1,058 mcm	1,989/m3
Fuel oil.....	677 mtn	1,826/ton	828 mtn	1,384/ton	1,138 mtn	1,495/ton
Petrochemicals ⁽²⁾	647 mtn	2,477/ton	430 mtn	1,887/ton	530 mtn	2,563/ton

(1) Average prices shown are gross of applicable export withholding taxes payable by us, and, as a result, may not be indicative of amounts recorded by us as net sales. See “—Factors Affecting Our Operations—International oil and gas prices and Argentine export taxes” for more information on the export tax withholding rates applicable to our principal products.

(2) Includes exports of refined paraffinic.

Net sales

Net sales in 2010 were Ps.44,162 million, representing a 28.7% increase compared to Ps.34,320 million in 2009. This increase was attributable to, among other things, the increases in the volumes sold of premium gasoline and premium diesel, to the adequacy of sales prices in the domestic market, as well as a result of the increase in the average international market price of WTI (approximately a 29% increase in the average market price in 2010 compared to 2009), with the corresponding effect in certain products sold in the domestic market which track international prices, such as LPG, jet fuel and petrochemicals. During 2010, we have continued with our efforts within the scope of the Petroleum Plus Program, reinforcing our commitment towards the exploitation and development of available energetic resources to fulfill domestic demand, which have permitted us to record income under such Program.

Net sales in 2009 were Ps.34,320 million, representing a 1.6% decrease compared to Ps.34,875 million in 2008. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decline in the average prices and

volumes of exported products, resulting from the negative economic trend which affected global trading since the second half of 2008, as well as the decrease in the volume of diesel sold in the domestic market due to lower demand during 2009 as a result of the economic slowdown. Commodity prices in general were strongly affected in 2009, and the average price per barrel of WTI decreased by approximately 38% compared to 2008. As a result, the price of certain products sold in the domestic market, which track international prices (such as LPG, aviation fuel, and certain petrochemicals), also decreased. See “—Results of operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008—Refining and Marketing”. In addition, demand for fertilizers in the domestic market decreased, particularly in the first half of 2009. These decreases were mostly offset by increases in the average domestic prices of diesel and gasoline, the higher volume of gasoline sold in the domestic market and income recorded under the Petroleum Plus Program, resulting from the efforts we have made within the scope of the program and which allowed us to maintain our commitment towards the fulfillment of domestic demand.

For further information on our net sales for the periods discussed above, see “—Results of operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.”

Cost of sales

Cost of sales in 2010 was Ps.29,899 million compared to Ps.23,177 million in 2009, representing a 29.0% increase. The increase is partly attributable to the higher average price of crude oil purchased from third parties (which increased by approximately by 25% compared to the average purchase price in 2009, whereas the volumes of oil bought from such third parties remained almost unchanged), as well as an increase in the imported volumes of our new low-sulfur diesel (Euro Diesel), gasoline and fertilizers in order to fulfill the higher demand of these products in the domestic market and to satisfy the demand for higher quality products. In 2010, we have also made purchases of biofuels (biodiesel and bioethanol) in order to comply with present regulations. Additionally, within the production expenses, there was an increase in royalties, driven mainly by the abovementioned higher crude oil prices, as well as general increases in costs, mainly in preservation, repair and maintenance, salaries and social security taxes and operation services and other service contracts, caused mainly by upward price pressure, and also in charges related to contractual commitments.

Cost of sales in 2009 was Ps.23,177 million, compared to Ps.24,013 million in 2008, representing a 3.5% decrease, which was mainly attributable to a decrease in the volume of products purchased from third parties, particularly diesel and fertilizers, in line with the decreased demand for these products, and crude oil. Strikes in the Southern region of Argentina in the second quarter of 2008 adversely affected our oil production and our margins in that year as a result of the higher volume of products purchased from third parties, whereas strikes in the third quarter of 2009 had a smaller impact on our margins.

Selling expenses

Our selling expenses were Ps.3,015 million in 2010, compared to Ps.2,490 million in 2009, representing an increase of 21.1%, resulting from increases in transportation expenses, due to higher prices of gasoline and diesel in the domestic market and to increases in the corresponding fees paid for these services, in line with the upward price pressure in the economy.

Selling expenses were Ps.2,490 million in 2009 and Ps.2,460 million in 2008, representing an increase of 1.2% from 2008 to 2009. These higher costs in 2009 were a result of increases in operation services and other service contracts, preservation, repair and maintenance, including the refurbishing of our service stations to fit them for the sale of our new low-sulfur diesel (Euro Diesel).

Administrative expenses

Our administrative expenses increased by Ps.327 million (29.7%) in 2010 compared to 2009 particularly due to increases in wages and social security costs, driven mainly by a centralization process of tasks in the corporate departments that previously were carried out in the other business units, as well as by increases in fees and compensation for services, mainly related to technology information service contracts and licenses expenses and institutional publicity expenses, all these in accordance with the general cost increases across the economy.

Administrative expenses increased Ps.49 million in 2009 compared to 2008, due to increases in substantially all components of such expenses, in particular expenses related to the depreciation of fixed assets and payroll and related charges.

Exploration expenses

Our exploration expenses decreased by Ps.208 million in 2010 compared to 2009, mainly as a result of the high exploration expenses incurred in connection with the offshore dry wells recognized during 2009 (in the Golfo San Jorge Marina and Austral basins), compared to our exploration expenses in 2010 (associated mainly to the Neuquina and Noroeste basins). Despite this decrease in our exploration expenses, our exploration activities continued to be one of our strategic objectives in 2010, with our expenditures on such activities reaching approximately Ps.610 million.

In 2009, exploration expenses decreased by Ps.132 million compared to 2008 since exploration expenses related to unsuccessful drilling in the western region of Argentina, the Golfo de San Jorge offshore basin and the Austral basin were greater in 2008 than in 2009.

Operating income

Operating income in 2010 was Ps.9,475 million, compared to Ps.6,999 million in 2009, representing a 35% increase, due to the factors described above.

Operating income in 2009 was Ps.6,999 million, compared to Ps.6,665 million in 2008, representing a 5% increase, due to the factors described above.

Our operating margins (operating income divided by net sales) were 21.5%, 20.4% and 19.1% in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Increased volumes of crude oil purchases in 2008 adversely affected our margins because we lost the margin earned on our internal exploration and production activities.

Other income/(expense), net

Other expense, net amounted to Ps.155 million in 2010 compared to other income, net of Ps.159 million in 2009, due mainly to: (i) higher expenses related to certain defined benefits pension plans of our wholly controlled subsidiary, YPF Holdings; (ii) recoveries related to certain claims brought in 2009, as a result of their reassessment in light of new developments in our legal proceedings; and (iii) income derived from insurance coverage in compensation for certain damages that we suffered in our facilities in 2009.

Other income, net amounted to Ps.159 million in 2009 compared to other expenses, net of Ps.376 million in 2008, due mainly to: (i) lower expenses related to environmental obligations of our wholly controlled subsidiary YPF Holdings, which in 2008 entered into an agreement for the remediation of a portion of the Passaic River, as mentioned in Note 10 (a) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements; (ii) recoveries related to certain claims, as a result of their reassessment in light of new developments in our legal proceedings; (iii) income derived from insurance coverage in compensation for certain damages that we suffered in our facilities, and; (iv) certain recoveries from insurance claims related to Profertil, our jointly controlled entity. See Note 3(i) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial income/(expense), net and holding gains/(losses)

In 2010, financial expense, net and holding gains, decreased to Ps.379 million, from Ps.1,242 million in 2009. This material diminution is mainly attributable to a Ps.687 million increase in holding gains on inventories valued at replacement cost, mainly to reflect the aforementioned general cost increases in the economy during 2010 compared to 2009, as well as lower net negative exchange rate differences in 2010, related to our net liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars, as a result of the lower depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar in 2010 compared to the previous year.

In 2009, financial expense, net and holding losses, increased to Ps.1,242 million, from Ps.174 million in 2008. The increase was mainly due to higher interest expense from loans attributable to our increased indebtedness and a slight decline in the value of our inventories in 2009 (whereas the value of our inventories increased in 2008). In addition, we suffered from higher net negative exchange rate differences resulting from the depreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar, as our outstanding liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars exceed our assets denominated in U.S. dollars.

Taxes

Income tax expense in 2010 increased 45.6% to Ps.3,230 million from Ps.2,218 million in 2009 mainly as a result of the higher net income before income tax, as explained above. The effective income tax rates for 2010 and 2009 were 35.8% and 37.5%, respectively, compared to the statutory income tax rate of 35%.

Income tax expense in 2009 decreased 4.0% to Ps.2,218 million from Ps.2,311 million in 2008. The effective income tax rates for 2009 and 2008 were 37.5% and 37.2%, respectively, compared to the statutory income tax rate of 35%.

For additional information on our income tax expense see Note 3(j) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net income

Net income for 2010 was Ps.5,790 million, compared to Ps.3,689 million in 2009, an increase of 57.0%. This increase is mainly attributable to the increase in operating income and the decrease in financial expense described above.

Net income for 2009 was Ps.3,689 million, compared to Ps.3,901 million in 2008, a decrease of 5.4%. This decrease is mainly attributable to the increase in financial expense described above.

Results of operations by business segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following table sets forth net sales and operating income for each of our lines of business for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
<i>Net sales</i> ⁽¹⁾			
Exploration and Production ⁽²⁾			
To unrelated parties.....	4,611	4,757	4,016
To related parties.....	981	751	939
Intersegment sales and fees ⁽³⁾	17,428	14,473	12,663
Total Exploration and Production.....	<u>23,020</u>	<u>19,981</u>	<u>17,618</u>
Refining and Marketing			
To unrelated parties.....	34,209	25,733	25,364
To related parties.....	917	627	1,508
Intersegment sales and fees.....	1,668	1,202	1,145
Total Refining and Marketing.....	<u>36,794</u>	<u>27,562</u>	<u>28,017</u>
Chemicals			
To unrelated parties.....	2,445	1,932	2,829
Intersegment sales and fees.....	1,871	1,105	1,094
Total Chemicals.....	<u>4,316</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>3,923</u>
Corporate and Other			
To unrelated parties.....	999	520	219
Intersegment sales and fees.....	358	350	461
Total corporate and others.....	<u>1,357</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>680</u>
Less intersegment sales and fees.....	<u>(21,325)</u>	<u>(17,130)</u>	<u>(15,363)</u>
Total net sales ⁽⁴⁾	<u>44,162</u>	<u>34,320</u>	<u>34,875</u>
Operating income (loss)			
Exploration and Production.....	6,210	5,379	3,315
Refining and Marketing.....	3,313	1,896	3,089
Chemicals.....	874	559	1,178
Corporate and Other.....	(952)	(820)	(815)
Consolidation adjustments.....	30	(15)	(102)
Total operating income.....	<u>9,475</u>	<u>6,999</u>	<u>6,665</u>

(1) Net sales are net to us after payment of a fuel transfer tax, turnover tax and custom duties on exports. 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 in determining net sales. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Oil and gas production, production prices and production costs" and Note 2 (f) to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Includes exploration costs in Argentina, Guyana and the United States and production operations in Argentina and the United States.

(3) Intersegment sales of crude oil to Refining and Marketing are recorded at transfer prices that reflect our estimates of Argentine market prices.

(4) Total net sales include export sales of Ps.5,678 million, Ps.4,904 million, Ps.7,228 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The export sales were mainly to the United States and Brazil.

Exploration and Production

Exploration and Production sales increased to Ps.23,020 million in 2010 from Ps.19,981 million in 2009, representing an increase of 15.2%. Intersegment net sales (substantially all of which relate to intersegment sales of crude oil) increased by Ps.2,955 million during 2010 compared to the prior year mainly as a result of an approximately 20% increase in the average intersegment price in pesos of a barrel of oil (an approximately 15% increase in U.S. dollars), which was partially offset by an approximately 2.5% decrease in the volumes transferred. These positive effects were reinforced by the income recorded under the Petroleum Plus Program referred to above. The average price of natural gas sold in the domestic market increased 18% in 2010 and was driven mainly by price increases in the power generation and industry segments of the Argentine market, especially with respect to sales to our subsidiary Mega, whose contractual prices track international prices, which increased along with the WTI price.

Exploration and Production operating income reached Ps.6,210 million in 2010, a 15.4% increase from Ps.5,379 million in 2009, due to the aforementioned increases in crude oil sales, but was partially offset by an increase in operating expenses. Segment operating expenses increased by approximately 15.1% due mainly to (i) increases in expenses related to operation services and other service contracts undertaken in order to increase and improve our reserves replacement ratio, which increased substantially in 2010, (ii) generalized cost increases and higher contractual commitments costs required under present agreements and management estimations, and (iii) a Ps.395 million increase in royalties paid, due mainly to the higher value, expressed in pesos at the wellhead (used as the basis for calculation of such royalties), of hydrocarbons produced, mainly as a result of higher product prices in 2010 as previously mentioned.

Our exploration expenses decreased by Ps.208 million in 2010 compared to 2009, mainly as a result of the high exploration expenses incurred in connection with the offshore dry wells recognized during 2009 (in the Golfo San Jorge Marina and Austral basins), compared to our exploration expenses in 2010 (associated mainly to the Neuquén and Noroeste basins). Despite this decrease in our exploration expenses, our exploration activities continued to be one of our strategic objectives in 2010, with our expenses on such activities reaching approximately Ps.610 million.

Average oil production during 2010 reached 293 thousand barrels per day, compared to 302 thousand barrels per day in 2009. Natural gas production in 2010 decreased by 7.8% to 1,346 mmcf/d from 1,460 mmcf/d in 2009. This decline was mainly attributable to the natural decline in the production curve resulting from the continuing overall maturity of our fields, and the decline in natural gas demand from thermal power plants.

Exploration and Production net sales in 2009 were Ps.19,981 million, representing a 13.4% increase from Ps.17,618 million in 2008. Intersegment net sales (substantially all of which relate to intersegment sales of crude oil) increased by Ps.1,810 million in 2009, mainly as a result of a 19% increase in the average intersegment price in pesos of a barrel of oil (1% increase in U.S. dollars), which was partially offset by a 1.7% decrease in the volumes transferred. Net sales in 2009 were also strengthened by the income recorded pursuant to the Petroleum Plus Program and a 7.0% increase in the domestic price of natural gas mainly attributable to price increases for gas sold to industrial customers and thermal power plants in the domestic market during 2009, which were partially offset by a decrease in the price of natural gas sold to our jointly controlled company, Mega, which is set according to international parameters and therefore decreased in line with the WTI price. Natural gas exported volumes remained low in 2009 due to the restrictions we are subject to. Export taxes remained relatively stable in 2009 compared with 2008.

Exploration and Production operating income increased 62% to Ps.5,379 million in 2009 from Ps.3,315 million in 2008, as a result of the increase in inter-segment crude oil prices, and the income recorded pursuant to the Petroleum Plus Program, as explained above. This was partially offset by a 2.1% increase in segment operating expenses, which was mainly due to increases in the prices of service contracts resulting from general costs increase, and an increase in royalties paid by Ps.121 million, due to the higher value, expressed in pesos at the wellhead (used as the basis for calculation of such royalties), of hydrocarbons produced (mainly as a result of the 10.1% peso depreciation against the U.S. dollar compared to December 31, 2008).

Average oil production during 2009 decreased 3.5% to 302 thousand barrels per day from 313 thousand barrels per day in 2008. Natural gas production in 2009 decreased 11.9% to 1,470 mmcf/d from 1,658 mmcf/d in 2008. These declines were mainly attributable to the natural decline in the production curve resulting from the continuing overall maturity of our fields, and the decline in natural gas demand from industrial customers and thermal power plants.

Refining and Marketing

Refining and Marketing net sales in 2010 were Ps.36,794 million, 33.5% higher than the Ps.27,562 million in net sales recorded in 2009. This increase was attributable, among other factors, to higher volumes sold in the domestic market, especially in the premium lines of diesel and gasoline, as well as to the higher average sale prices of gasoline and diesel sold in the domestic market in 2010 (the most important products in this business segment). Notwithstanding the increase in the average domestic prices of diesel and gasoline, domestic prices of our refined products remained below average international prices, except for the domestic prices of certain refined products that tend to track international prices, such as aviation fuel and LPG, which increased in 2010.

Refining and Marketing operating profit increased to Ps.3,313 million in 2010 from Ps.1,896 million in 2009. This increase was mainly due to higher volumes and average sales prices of products sold in the domestic market. In addition, purchases of crude oil, which account for approximately 90% of the segment's operating costs, were made at an average intersegment price (paid to the Exploration and Production business segment) which was 20% higher than in 2009. This increase reflected the adjustments made in crude oil prices in the domestic market among local producers, considering the market evolution and the differences in crude oil qualities. This increase also affected crude oil purchase prices paid to third parties. Further, refining costs (excluding crude oil purchases and transportation costs) increased by approximately 20%, mainly due to higher energy prices, increases in operation services and service contract costs, as well as salary increases and adjustments paid in 2010. Refining costs per barrel, which we calculate as the segment's production costs for the period less crude oil purchase costs, divided by the number of barrels produced during the period, was Ps.17.8 in 2010, compared to Ps.14.8 in 2009.

Refinery output in 2010, including 50% of Refinor's output (we own 50% of Refinor), reached 304 thousand barrels per day, representing a 1.9% decrease compared to 310 thousand barrels per day processed in 2009.

Refining and Marketing net sales in 2009 were Ps.27,562 million, 1.6% lower than the Ps.28,017 million in net sales recorded in 2008. This decrease was mainly attributable to the sharp decreases in international prices for substantially all of our exported refined products, a decrease in the volumes of gasoline sold by us in the export market (11.7%), and a decline in the volumes of diesel sold in the domestic market (6.7%). These decreases were partially offset by an increase in the average domestic prices of diesel and gasoline (of 17.7% and 23.6%, respectively), as well as a 10.7% increase in the volume of gasoline sold domestically. Notwithstanding the increase in the average domestic prices of diesel and gasoline, domestic prices for our products remained below average international prices. In addition, the domestic prices of certain refined products that tend to track international prices, such as aviation fuel and LPG, decreased in 2009.

Refining and Marketing operating profit decreased 38.6% to Ps.1,896 million in 2009 from Ps.3,089 million in 2008. This decrease was mainly due to the aforementioned decline in international prices. In addition, purchases of crude oil, which account for approximately 90% of the segment's operating costs, were made at a price which was on average 19% higher in Argentine pesos than the previous year (although it was less than 1% higher when measured in U.S. dollars). Further, refining costs (excluding crude oil purchase and transport costs) increased by approximately 17%, mainly due to the higher costs of energy and increases in operation services and service contract costs, as well as higher depreciation costs arising from an increase in assets that commenced operations. Refining cost per barrel, which we calculate as the segment's production costs for the period less crude oil purchase costs, divided by the number of barrels produced during the period, was Ps.14.8 in 2009, compared to Ps.12.7 in 2008.

Refinery output in 2009, including 50% of Refinor's output (we own 50% of Refinor), reached 310 thousand barrels per day, representing a 5.4% decrease compared to 328 thousand barrels per day

processed in 2008. The decrease is mainly a result of planned overhauls in our refineries, as well as external factors which affected our operations such as strikes related to the transport services used to receive crude oil supplies.

Chemicals

Net sales increased 42.1% to Ps.4,316 million in 2010 compared to Ps.3,037 million in 2009. This increase was attributable mainly to higher sales prices in the domestic market, particularly with respect to methanol and aromatic products lines, and to higher volumes of fertilizers sold in the domestic market as well. Additionally, higher volumes were sold and higher prices were received from the sales of aromatic additives, such as toluene and xylene, which are used in the elaboration of liquid fuels, to the Refining and Marketing business unit. In the international market, net sales rose in 2010, both in terms of volume (essentially, of parafinic refined) and in average prices for exported petrochemical products as a consequence of an upward trend in reference prices in 2010 compared to 2009, consistent with the upward trend in reference prices experienced in other segments.

Operating income increased by 56.4% to Ps.874 million in 2010 compared to Ps.559 million in 2009 due mainly to higher margins in various aromatics product lines processed at Ensenada Industrial Complex. The results obtained from our interest in Profertil S.A. remained stable compared to 2009, as the higher urea and other fertilizer volumes sold in the domestic market and the higher average prices of these products both at the domestic and international market, were offset by a sharp diminution in the volumes of urea sold in the international market.

Net sales in 2009 decreased by 22.6% to Ps.3,037 million from Ps.3,923 million in 2008. This decrease was attributable mainly to lower sales prices in the domestic market, particularly with respect to methanol and fertilizers, and declines in the average prices of exported products (in line with lower international market prices for hydrocarbon products during 2009 compared to 2008) and, to a lesser extent, lower exported volumes of methanol.

Operating income on this segment decreased by 52.5% to Ps.559 million in 2009 compared to Ps.1,178 million in 2008 due mainly to lower margins in aromatics produced at the Ensenada Industrial Complex, and the lower income obtained by our jointly controlled company Profertil, resulting from decreased urea sales.

Corporate and others

In fiscal year 2010, operating loss for administrative expenses and other expenses reached Ps.952 million, a 16.1% increase over the previous year. The main reasons for the increase were higher salaries and related charges, increases in fees and compensation for services, higher technology information services and licenses expenses and institutional publicity expenses. This increase was, however, partially offset by the slight increase in operating income of our controlled company A-Evangelista S.A., and by earnings related to support services, mainly IT services, provided to related parties.

In fiscal year 2009, operating loss for administrative expenses and other expenses reached Ps.820 million, 0.6% over the previous year. This slight increase was mainly attributable to higher salaries and related charges compared to the previous year as well as fixed assets depreciation, and was partially offset by an slightly higher operating income achieved by our controlled company A-Evangelista S.A.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial condition

Total debt outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was Ps.7,789 million and Ps.6,819 million, respectively, consisting of short-term debt (including the current portion of long-term debt) of Ps.6,176 million and long-term debt of Ps.1,613 million as of December 31, 2010, and short-term debt of Ps.4,679 million and long-term debt of Ps.2,140 million as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, a major part of our debt was denominated in U.S. dollars.

Since September 2001, we have repurchased certain of our publicly-traded bonds in open market transactions on an arms-length basis. As of December 31, 2010, we had repurchased approximately U.S.\$12 million of our outstanding bonds. We may from time to time make additional purchases of,

or affect 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,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions of pesos)		
Net cash flows provided by operating activities.....	12,726	9,414	13,558
Net cash flows used in investing activities.....	(8,624)	(5,603)	(7,043)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(3,720)	(2,881)	(6,147)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	382	930	368
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of period.....	2,145	1,215	847
Cash and equivalents at the end of period.....	2,527	2,145	1,215

Net cash flow provided from operating activities was Ps.12,726 million in 2010, compared to Ps.9,414 million in 2009. This 35% increase was mainly attributable to higher operating income in 2010 compared to 2009, as explained above. Net cash flow provided by operating activities was Ps.9,414 million in 2009, compared to Ps.13,558 million in 2008, a decrease of approximately 31%, mainly attributable to lower net proceeds from our receivables with related parties during 2009, as well as a net increase in our working capital, resulting from our relatively higher level of receivables and relatively lower level of accounts payable in 2009.

The main uses of cash in investing and financing activities in 2010 involved Ps.8,729 million in fixed asset acquisitions corresponding mainly to our Exploration and Production business segment and our refineries, and Ps.4,444 million to dividend payments. These uses of cash were also afforded by Ps.724 million net cash flow corresponding to proceeds from loans. The principal uses of cash in investing and financing activities in 2009 included Ps.5,636 million in fixed asset acquisitions relating mainly to exploration and development activities in our upstream operations, Ps.4,897 million in dividend payments, while net proceeds from loans reached Ps.2,016 million. In 2008, the principal uses of cash in investing and financing activities included Ps.7,035 million in fixed asset acquisitions relating mainly to our Exploration and Production business unit, and Ps.9,287 million in dividend payments (which include dividends declared in respect of 2007 and paid in 2008), while net proceeds from loans reached Ps.3,140 million. Our current financing policy is to use cash flows provided by operating activities and debt to fund both our investing and operating activities. In response to market financial conditions prevailing in Argentina as of the date of this annual report, our financial policy seeks to fund a substantial portion of our short-term debt in local currency. Pursuant to this policy, we have several domestic credit lines available from financial institutions. We believe that our level of working capital will not affect our business operations, mainly as a result of the expected net cash flow provided by operating activities in 2011.

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed in the shareholders' agreement entered into by them in connection with the Petersen Transaction to effect the adoption of a dividend policy under which we would distribute 90% of our net income as dividends, starting with our net income for 2007. See "Item 8. Financial Information—Dividend Policy" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Shareholders' Agreement."

The shareholder's meeting held on January 8, 2008 approved a notes program for an amount up to U.S.\$1 billion. The proceeds of any offerings under this program must be used exclusively to invest in fixed assets and working capital in Argentina. On September 28, 2009, we issued negotiable obligations under this program in an amount of Ps.205 million, which accrued interest at a variable rate and matured in March 2011. Additionally, in March 2010 we issued two different series of notes under the same notes program: one denominated in Argentine pesos and maturing in September 2011, for a total of Ps.143 million, and a second one, denominated in U.S. dollars, for a total of U.S.\$70 million, which will mature in March 2013.

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, 2010, plus accrued but unpaid interest through December 31, 2010:

	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)						
Debt.....	7,789	6,176	394	277	447	—	494

Contractual obligations

The following table sets forth information with regard to our commitments, expressed in U.S. dollars, under commercial contracts for the years indicated below, as of December 31, 2010:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than
		year			5 years
	(in millions of U.S.\$) ⁽⁵⁾				
Debt ⁽¹⁾	2,144	1,613	206	136	189
Operating Lease Obligations.....	553	241	237	52	24
Purchase Obligations ⁽²⁾	2,956	878	879	581	619
Purchases of services.....	1,379	569	424	171	215
Purchases of goods.....	1,577	309	454	410	404
LPG.....	78	23	48	7	—
Electricity.....	789	100	185	183	321
Gas.....	127	54	24	24	25
Oil.....	506	96	186	186	36
Steam.....	47	5	10	10	21
Others.....	31	31	—	—	—
Other Liabilities ⁽³⁾	4,260	2,674	204	243	1,139
Total ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	9,913	5,406	1,525	1,011	1,971

(1) 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, 2010 for all periods.

(2) 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.

(3) Reserves for contingent liabilities under commercial contracts, which amounted to U.S.\$710 million as of December 31, 2010, are not included in the table above since we cannot, based on available evidence, reasonably estimate the settlement dates of such contingencies.

(4) In addition to the contractual obligations detailed in the preceding table, we are also committed to carry out exploration activities in certain exploration areas and to make certain investments and expenditures until the expiration of some of our concessions. These commitments amounted to approximately U.S.\$4.2 billion as of December 31, 2010.

(5) 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.\$.

We have additional commitments under guarantees. For a discussion of these additional commitments see “—Guarantees provided” below.

Covenants in our indebtedness

Our financial debt generally contains customary covenants for contracts of this nature, including negative pledge, material adverse change and cross-default clauses, as well as customary acceleration provisions.

With respect to a significant portion of our financial debt totaling Ps.7,789 million, including accrued interest (long- and short-term debt) as of December 31, 2010, we have agreed, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, not to establish liens or charges on our assets. In addition, a small part of our debt (approximately 7.7%) is subject to financial covenants related to our leverage

ratio and debt service coverage ratio. In the event of a payment default, the creditors may declare due and immediately payable the principal and accrued interest on amounts owed to them. Upon an event of default with respect to other matters, in the case of outstanding negotiable obligations amounting to Ps.987 million (included in the figure above), the trustee may declare due and immediately payable the principal and accrued interest on amounts owed if required by holders representing at least a percentage that varies between 10 and 25% of the total principal of the outstanding obligations.

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, on the part of any of our consolidated subsidiaries covered by such provisions, could result in a substantial portion of our debt being declared in default or accelerated. None of our debt or the debt of our consolidated subsidiaries is currently in default.

Guarantees provided

As of December 31, 2010, we had signed a guarantee in relation to a loan that Central Dock Sud S.A. had borrowed from the European Investment Bank in 2001. As of December 31, 2010 the carrying amount (and maximum potential amount of future payments) of the guarantee was approximately U.S.\$13.9 million, consisting of U.S.\$12.7 million of principal, plus a 9% cap which covers any sum of interest, commission, liquidated damages, charge or expense or any other sum which is expressed to be payable by the borrower to the bank. The guarantee triggers in the event of a lack of payment of any guaranteed amount by Central Dock Sud S.A. The corresponding loan matures in 2013.

In addition, as of December 31, 2010, we had signed a guarantee in relation to a loan that Pluspetrol borrowed from the Royal Bank of Scotland, with a carrying amount of U.S.\$3.4 million. The loan matured on January 3, 2011.

Furthermore, during 2010, we issued letters of credit in an aggregate total amount of U.S.\$44 million to guarantee certain environmental obligations and guarantees in an aggregate amount of U.S.\$24 million in relation with the performance of contracts of certain of our controlled companies.

Capital investments, expenditures and divestitures

Capital investments and expenditures

Capital investments in 2010 totaled approximately Ps.8,962 million. The table below sets forth our capital expenditures and investments by activity for each of the years ended 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	2010		2009		2008	
	(in millions of pesos)	(%)	(in millions of pesos)	(%)	(in millions of pesos)	(%)
Capital Expenditures and Investments						
Exploration and Production	6,274	70	4,322	74	5,696	77
Refining and Marketing	1,826	20	1,177	20	1,013	14
Chemicals	712	8	155	3	148	2
Corporate and Other.	149	2	178	3	511	7
Total	8,961	100%	5,832	100%	7,368	100%

We have budgeted approximately U.S.\$3.0 billion in investments and capital expenditures for 2011, a significant portion of which will be dedicated to our exploration and production activities. During the period 2011-2013, we expect to make capital expenditures of around U.S.\$7.6 billion, principally related to our exploration and production projects, including some to increase recovery rates in our fields.

We intend to finance planned capital expenditures through our internally-generated cash flows and, to the extent necessary, borrowings. For a detailed description of our principal current investment projects, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Overview.”

Actual investments and capital expenditures may differ from the above estimates.

Capital divestitures

We have not made any significant divestitures in the past three years.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements. Our only off-balance sheet arrangements are those described in “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Guarantees provided”.

ITEM 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Board of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed by the Board of Directors in accordance with our by-laws and the Argentine Corporations Law No. 19,550 (the “Argentine Corporations Law”). Our by-laws provide for a Board of Directors of 11 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 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. Since the shareholders’ general ordinary meeting held on April 28, 2009, our Board of Directors is composed of 17 directors and 13 alternates.

In accordance with our by-laws, the Argentine government, sole holder of Class A shares, is entitled to elect one director and one alternate. On November 5, 2010, our Board of Directors discussed the resignation handed in by the director representative of Class A shares. A replacement is yet to be appointed.

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 (including by teleconference), 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 current term expires are as follows:

Name	Position	Age	Director Since	Term Expires
Antonio Brufau Niubo	Chairman and Director	63	2004	2011
Enrique Eskenazi	Vice-Chairman and Director	84	2008	2011
Sebastián Eskenazi	Executive Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Director	47	2008	2011
Antonio Gomis Sáez	Repsol Argentina General Director, Assistant Director to the CEO and Director	58	2007	2011
Aníbal Guillermo Belloni	Director	76	2008	2011

Name	Position	Age	Director Since	Term Expires
Mario Blejer	Director	62	2008	2011
Carlos Bruno	Director	62	2008	2011
Carlos de la Vega	Director	70	1993	2011
Matías Eskenazi Storey	Assistant Director to the CEO and Director	42	2008	2011
Raúl Fortunato Cardoso Maycotte	Director	56	2008	2011
Salvador Font Estrany	Director	61	2008	2011
Federico Mañero	Director	54	2005	2011
Miguel Ángel Devesa del Barrio	Director	45	2011	2011
Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla	Director	59	2008	2011
Javier Monzón.....	Director	55	2005	2011
Mario Vázquez	Director	75	2008	2011
To be appointed *	Director	—	—	—
Alejandro Quiroga López.....	Alternate Director	48	2004	2011
Alfredo Pochintesta	Alternate Director and Commercial Executive Director	58	2008	2011
Tomás García Blanco.....	Alternate Director and Upstream Executive Director	46	2008	2011
Fernando Dasso	Alternate Director and Director of Human Resources	45	2008	2011
Carlos Jiménez López.....	Alternate Director and Director of Management Control	54	2008	2011
Carlos Alfonsi.....	Alternate Director and Downstream Executive Director	50	2008	2011
Ángel Ramos Sánchez.....	Alternate Director and Director of Administration and Tax	54	2009	2011
Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey.....	Alternate Director	50	2008	2011
Mauro Renato José Dacomo	Alternate Director and General Counsel	46	2008	2011
Ignacio Cruz Moran.....	Alternate Director and COO	40	2008	2011
Eduardo Ángel Garrote	Alternate Director	59	2008	2011
To be appointed	Alternate Director	—	—	—
To be appointed *	Alternate Director	—	—	—

* Representing our Class A shares.

The only director who owns shares in YPF is Alternate Director Alejandro Quiroga López, who owned 4,000 Class D shares as of April 11, 2011 (representing approximately 0.001% of our Class D shares outstanding as of such date). Sebastián Eskenazi, Enrique Eskenazi, Matías Eskenazi Storey and Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey control Petersen Energía and PEISA (the “Petersen Group”), which own 15.46% of our capital stock, and aggregately hold an option to purchase up to an additional 10.0% of our capital stock. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.”

Pursuant to the shareholders’ agreement between Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía, the composition of our Board of Directors shall reflect a proportional representation of Repsol YPF’s and Petersen Energía’s interests in our capital stock. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions-Shareholders’ Agreement” for a summary of certain material terms of the shareholders’ agreement on the composition of our board of directors and the appointment of directors and officers.

Directors’ outside business interests and experience

Antonio Brufau Niubo

Mr. Brufau Niubo graduated with an economics degree from the University of Barcelona. From 1999 to 2004, he acted as managing director for the La Caixa Group. He served as a member of the

Repsol YPF Board of Directors from 1996 until becoming chairman and CEO of Repsol YPF in October 2004, a position he currently occupies. He was appointed chairman of Gas Natural group in July 1997 and is now vice chairman of the group. From July 2002 to July 2005, he served as chairman of Barcelona's *Círculo de Economía*. Mr. Brufau has served on the boards of several other companies, including Suez, Enagás, Abertis, Aguas de Barcelona, Colonial and Caixa Holding, CaixaBank France and CaixaBank Andorra. Until December 2005, he was the only Spanish member of the Executive Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Enrique Eskenazi

Mr. Eskenazi graduated with a chemical engineering degree from the Universidad Nacional del Litoral. Mr. Eskenazi has been Vice Chairman and Director of YPF since 2008. He is also the Co-Chief Executive Officer of Marviol S.R.L. and the President of Petersen Inversiones S.A., Napelgrind S.A., Banco de San Juan S.A., Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A., Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A., Petersen Energía S.A. (Argentina), Fundación Banco San Juan, Fundación Banco Santa Cruz, Fundación Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe, Fundación Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos, Mantenimientos y Servicios S.A., Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A., Estacionamientos Buenos Aires S.A., Petersen Energía Pty. Ltd., Agro Franca S.A. and Fundación YPF. Mr. Eskenazi is the father of Messrs. Sebastián Eskenazi and Matías and Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey.

Sebastián Eskenazi

Mr. Eskenazi has been Executive Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of YPF since March 2008. He is also Co-Chief Executive Officer of Marviol S.R.L. and President of Arroyo Lindo S.A. Mr. Eskenazi is Vice President of Petersen Inversiones S.A., Petersen Energía S.A. (Argentina), and Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A. He is member of the Board of Directors of Petersen Energía Pty. Ltd., Petersen Energía S.A. (Spain) and Petersen Energía Inversora S.A. (Spain), and alternate director in Banco de San Juan S.A., Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., and Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos. Mr. Eskenazi is the son of Mr. Enrique Eskenazi and brother of Messrs. Matías and Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey.

Antonio Gomis Sáez

Mr. Gomis Sáez graduated with a chemical engineering degree from the Complutense University of Madrid and a master's in business administration from IESE Business School – University of Navarra in Spain. He began his career in 1974 at the Repsol YPF Petróleo refinery in Puertollano, Ciudad Real and later went to work at the International Energy Agency in Paris founded by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”). He served as advisor to the General Secretary of Energy and Mineral Resources at the Spanish Ministry of Energy. In 1986 he joined the *Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos*, where he was appointed managing director of international and institutional relations of Repsol YPF. From 1997 to 2000, he was general director of energy at the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Energy. From September 2000 to November 2004, he was corporate director of external relations, overseeing investor and media relations. In January 2005 he was appointed CEO of Repsol YPF Química and managing director of Repsol YPF's Chemicals Europe and Rest of the World. In July 2007 he was appointed director of our company and in February 2010 he was appointed General Director Repsol Argentina, and Assistant Director to the CEO.

Aníbal Guillermo Belloni

Mr. Belloni holds a degree in Electrical Engineering from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, and has been a director of Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A. since 1989. He has worked as an engineer and business development manager at Sade S.A., as a general manager at Cosapi S.A., in Lima, Peru, as a Vice President of Kanter S.A., and as the Argentine representative of Foster Wheeler Corporation. He has been an Executive Board member of the Argentine Chamber of Construction and was a founding member and Executive Board member of the Argentine Union of Construction.

Mario Blejer

Mr. Blejer holds a bachelor's and a master's degree in Economics from the Hebrew University, and a master's degree and a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Chicago. He has been a professor of Economics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Boston University, the Central

European University, in Budapest, and the New York University Graduate School of Business, a senior advisor to the World Bank, Europe and Central Asia region, and the International Monetary Fund, and was a senior researcher at the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies. From 2001 to 2002, he was the Deputy Governor and then the Governor of the Central Bank of Argentina, and from 2003 to 2008 he was the director of the Centre for Central Banking Studies, and advisor to the Governor, of the Bank of England. He is currently an independent economic consultant, professor at the Universidad de San Andrés in Buenos Aires, and is a director of Inversiones y Representaciones S.A. and Consultants Asset Management, both located in Buenos Aires.

Carlos Bruno

Mr. Bruno graduated with a degree in architecture from the University of Buenos Aires. He is president and co-founder of the *Centro de Investigaciones para la Transformación*. He has participated in the creation of the Center of International Economy while being a member of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. He was the Undersecretary of Economic Integration and Secretary of International Economy Relations from 1984 to 1989 and was appointed Ambassador V with the Senate's approval. His areas of expertise are international economic relations and international trade.

Carlos de la Vega

Mr. de la Vega was director of La Caja ART from 1996 to 2004 and director of Luncheon Tickets from 1991 to 1998. Since April 2003 he has been president of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, a position he also held from 1988 to 1993. He has been a member of our Board of Directors for Class D shares since 1993, and until 1996 he was director of Institutional Relations of Ciba-Geigy Argentina. He has been a member of our Audit Committee from 1993 to 1997 and from 2004 to the present.

Matías Eskenazi Storey

Mr. Eskenazi Storey is Chief Executive Officer of Administradora San Juan S.R.L. He is President of November S.A. and Vice President of Comercial Latino S.A. and Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A. Mr. Storey is member of the Board of Directors of Petersen Energía S.A. (Spain), Petersen Energía Pty. Ltd., Profertil S.A., Refinería del Norte S.A., Compañía Mega S.A., and vice-president of Petersen Energía S.A. (Spain) and Petersen Energía Inversora S.A. (Spain). He is also alternate director in Banco de San Juan S.A., Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., and Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A. Mr. Eskenazi is the son of Mr. Enrique Eskenazi and the brother of Messrs. Sebastián Eskenazi and Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey.

Raúl Fortunato Cardoso Maycotte

Mr. Cardoso has a degree in Law from the Universidad Autónoma de México and a Masters Degree in International Relations from the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague. Mr. Cardoso began his professional career in the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later at the Mexican Ministry of Finance, holding a variety of positions within the International Affairs Department with a focus on bilateral economic relations. In 1983, Mr. Cardoso commenced working for Pemex Internacional España, S.A. (Pemex) in its International Trade area. During his extensive career, Mr. Cardoso has held a number of positions in the Crude Oil division and at points in his career ran the P.M.I. (Pemex) Trading offices in both Madrid and London. From 2001 to 2003, Mr. Cardoso was stationed in Ankara as the Ambassador of Mexico to Turkey, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kirgizstan. After this assignment he returned to his position at Pemex. He was the Managing Director of Pemex Internacional España, S.A., based in Madrid, and represented that company on Repsol YPF, S.A.'s Board of Directors. He represents Mexico in a variety of international forums, including OPEC, the IEA, the OECD and the International Energy Forum. Mr. Cardoso is also a member of the Mexican delegation on various presidential and cabinet assignments.

Salvador Font Estrany

Mr. Font Estrany is a civil engineer. He is currently Energy General Manager of Sacyr Vallehermoso, S.A. in Spain. He has previously served as Commercial Director and Chairman of CAMPSA Red, Managing Director of CEPESA Red, Cepdisa and Dispesa, Chairman of CEPESA Estaciones de Servicio, a member of the Executive Committee of CEPESA, and was a Director of

CEPSA Lubricantes, CEPSA Gas, Petro Cat, Cepsa Portuguesa and Turyocio. He also previously served as Commercial General Manager and member of the Operating and Executive Committees of Iberdrola.

Federico Mañero

Mr. Mañero graduated with a law degree from the San Sebastián Faculty of Law. He is president of Comunicación y Gestión de Entornos, and has more than 25 years of experience in managerial and consulting positions for organizations and private, public and political projects. He is an expert in strategic positioning and corporate communications, and has an international profile with professional activities in more than 50 countries and strong relations in Latin America. He is the founder of various nonprofit projects and organizations like *Solidaridad Internacional*, *Programa de Cooperación Iberoamericana en Temas de Juventud (Organismo Iberoamericano de Juventud)* and *Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad* and is a regular collaborator with the *Fundación Salvador Allende*, *Fundación Progreso Global* and UNICEF. Mr. Mañero is a native speaker of Spanish and French.

Miguel Ángel Devesa del Barrio

Mr. Devesa del Barrio graduated as an industrial engineer from University School of Industrial Engineers of Madrid. He started his professional career at Arthur Andersen later becoming Vice-President of Cap Gemini Ernst & Young, where he focused on projects for businesses in the energy sector. Prior to joining Repsol YPF in August 2006, he served as Director of Energy Management at Hidrocarburo Energía, and in EDP Group as Managing Director of EDP Gas. He currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of Repsol YPF.

Luis Suárez de Lezo Mantilla

Mr. Suárez de Lezo Mantilla received his degree in Law from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid and is a State Attorney (on leave) specializing in Commercial and Administrative Law. He was Director of Legal Affairs of CAMPSA, and has been in private legal practice, particularly in the energy industry. He is currently Director of Gas Natural SDG, S.A., YPF and Repsol-Gas Natural LNG, S.L., Vice Chairman of Foundation Repsol and member of the Environment and Energy Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Javier Monzón

Mr. Monzón graduated with a degree in economics from the Complutense University of Madrid. He is chairman and CEO of Indra. He has a finance and management background. He has acted as corporate banking director of Caja Madrid, CFO and president of Telefónica International, executive vice president and member of the executive committee of Telefónica, worldwide partner of Arthur Andersen, managing partner of Corporate Finance Consulting Services and president of Alpha Corporate in Arthur Andersen Spain. He is a member of the boards of other companies, foundations and entrepreneurial organizations, such as our company, ACS and the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mario E. Vázquez

Mr. Vázquez graduated as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. He has been a professor of auditing at the Economics School of the University of Buenos Aires. Mr. Vázquez has acted as CEO of Grupo Telefónica in Argentina and was a member of the Board of Telefónica, S.A. from 2000 to 2006. Mr. Vázquez is currently a member of the Board of Telefónica Internacional, S.A. (Spain) and of Telefónica Chile. He is also a member of the boards of directors or a statutory auditor of several companies (including Telefónica de Argentina S.A., Telefónica Holding de Argentina S.A., YPF S.A., Santander Río Seguros, Indra, Universia and Sheraton Hotels). He is a member of the board of F.I.E.L. (Latin American Foundation for Economic Investigation), Fundación Leer, the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, IDEA, CARI (*Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales*) and Fundación Carolina. Mr. Vázquez was also partner and general director of Arthur Andersen (Pistrelli, Díaz y Asociados y Andersen Consulting – Accenture) for more than 20 years until his retirement in 1993.

Alejandro Quiroga López

Mr. Quiroga López graduated with a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires School of Law. Since 2001 and until February 2010 he has been our general counsel and Secretary of our Board of Directors. He was a partner at the law firm Nicholson & Cano from 1986 to 1997, a foreign associate at Davis Polk & Wardwell in 2000, and Undersecretary of Banking and Insurance at the Ministry of Economy of Argentina from 1997 to 1999. He was professor of banking and commercial law at the University of Cema. He was a member of the Executive Board of the University of Buenos Aires School of Law. He is also a graduate of the Wharton Advanced Management Program.

Alfredo Pochintesta

Mr. Pochintesta has received degrees in public accounting and administration from the University of Buenos Aires. Mr. Pochintesta worked as a planning and administration manager in Pluspetrol Energy S.A., planning manager in Petrosur S.A. and senior auditor at PriceWaterhouseCoopers. He worked for Astra for more than 18 years as CFO and since 1990 as head of the Gas and Electricity Division. Mr. Pochintesta joined YPF in 1999 when YPF merged with Astra. He was in charge of the LPG business for Latin America from 1999 to January 2005, when he was appointed marketing director. He also serves as director of a number of other companies. He is currently our Commercial Executive Director.

Tomás García Blanco

Mr. García Blanco graduated with a degree in mining engineering from Oviedo University, a certificate in petroleum engineering from Oil & Gas Consultants International in Tulsa, Oklahoma and an IMD Managing Corporate Resources degree from Laussane University. He has developed his Exploration and Production career internationally in Spain, the United States, Egypt, Libya, Venezuela and Argentina. Mr. García Blanco has held several positions in Repsol YPF, including field engineer, reservoir engineer, production engineer, development manager, production manager, operations manager, business unit manager, director of technical staff. He is currently our Upstream Executive Director.

Fernando Dasso

Mr. Dasso graduated with a labor relations degree from the University of Buenos Aires. In 1993, he joined our company and has held several positions within our company ever since. In 2006, he was appointed Director of Human Resources in the Exploration and Production business unit for Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. Since June 2007, he has been our Director of Human Resources.

Carlos Jiménez López

Mr. Jiménez graduated with a degree in chemical engineering from the Complutense University of Madrid, Spain and received a master's degree in business administration and financial management from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. In addition, he completed the Program of Management Development (*Programa de Desarrollo Directivo*) at the *Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires* (INSEAD). Mr. Jiménez began his professional career as a Process and Startup Engineer in 1980 with a leading engineering and construction company, while also being employed as Professor at the Complutense University of Madrid. In 1986, he joined Petronor, S.A., part of the Repsol YPF group, as head of the Department of Technical Studies in the area of commercial planning and coordination. In 1999, he became Director of Refining in the area of strategic planning and development of Repsol YPF. During the period 2002 to 2004, he was Director of the Refining and Marketing business unit in Brazil. From 2004 to 2007, he was Technical Director of Refining and Logistics. In addition, Mr. Jiménez is a member of the boards of directors of Oiltanking-Ebytem S.A., Oldelval S.A. and OTA and OTC S.A. He is also the President of the Refinery Committee of ARPEL. Currently, Mr. Jimenez is our Director of Management Control.

Carlos Alfonsi

Mr. Carlos Alberto Alfonsi graduated with a chemistry degree from Universidad Tecnológica of Mendoza, Argentina, an IMD Managing Corporate Resources degree from Lausanne University and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1987, he joined our company and has held

several positions in our company and Repsol YPF, including operations manager, director of the La Plata refinery, operational planning director, trading and transport director for Latin America, refinery and marketing director in Peru, country manager for Peru, and R&M for Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil. He is currently our Downstream Executive Director.

Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Mr. Ramos Sánchez received a degree in Economics and Business Studies from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. He has been a director in different areas of Repsol YPF's financial department since 1992. Mr. Ramos Sánchez is currently our Director of Administration and Tax.

Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey

Mr. Eskenazi Storey serves as vice president of Agro Franca S.A. and Fundación YPF. He is also member of the board of directors of Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A. and Santa Sylvia S.A. and alternate member of the board of directors of Los Boulevares S.A. and Petersen Inversiones S.A. Mr. Eskenazi Storey is the son of Mr. Enrique Eskenazi and the brother of Mr. Sebastián Eskenazi and Mr. Matías Eskenazi Storey.

Mauro Renato José Dacomo

Mr. Dacomo graduated with a law degree from the University of Buenos Aires, and is Partner at ABD law firm. He is also President of Inwell S.A. and Los Boulevares S.A. Mr. Dacomo serves as General counsel to Fundación Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., Fundación Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A. and Fundación Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A. He is an alternate member of the Board of Directors of Petersen Energía S.A. (Argentina), Arroyo Lindo S.A. and Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A., and member of the Board of Directors of Inwell S.A. and Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A. Mr. Dacomo is also Director and Secretary of Petersen Energía S.A. (Spain). He is our General Counsel and Secretary of Board of Directors since February 2010.

Ignacio Cruz Moran

Mr. Moran has received degrees in public accounting from the University of Buenos Aires. He is an alternate member of the Board of Directors of Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A. and Red Link S.A. and member of the Board of Directors of Banco de San Juan S.A., Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A., ACH S.A. and Petersen Energía S.A. (Spain). Mr. Moran is currently our Chief Operating Officer.

Eduardo Ángel Garrote

Mr. Garrote graduated with a degree in architecture from the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A., and alternate member of the Board of Directors of Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A. Mr. Garrote also serves as General Manager of Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A.

Board practices

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, applicable 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 as long as the director's appointment and the determination of duties approved by a shareholders' meeting 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 case of an absence of a quorum in a Board of Directors meeting, 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.

The Audit Committee

The Transparency Decree (as defined in "Item 9. The Offer and Listing—Argentine Securities Market") and Resolutions No. 400/02 and No. 402/02 of the CNV, require that Argentine public companies 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. A majority of the members of the Audit Committee must be independent directors. See "—Independence of the Members of our Board of Directors and Audit Committee" below.

Our Audit Committee was created on May 6, 2004. The members of the Audit Committee currently are: president Mario Vázquez, members Mario Blejer, Carlos de la Vega, Federico Mañero and Carlos Bruno, and alternate member Javier Monzón.

Mario Vázquez 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 with respect to 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 operations in which there exists a conflict of interest with members of the corporate committees or controlling shareholders;
- opines on the reasonability of the proposals by the Board of Directors for fees and stock option plans of the directors and administrators;
- verifies compliance with applicable national or international regulations in 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, which pursuant to its regulations meets as many times as needed and at least once every quarter, held 8 meetings between March 2010 and March 2011.

Performing its basic function of supporting the Board of Directors in its oversight duties, the Audit Committee periodically reviews economic and financial information relating to us, supervises the internal financial control systems and oversees the independence of the external auditors.

Economic and financial information

With the help of the Director of Administration and Tax and considering 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.

In addition, because our shares are traded on the NYSE, pursuant to U.S. law we must include our annual financial information in an annual report on Form 20-F, which must be filed with the SEC. The Audit Committee reviews such annual report before it is submitted to the SEC.

Oversight of the internal control system

To supervise the internal financial control systems and ensure that they are sufficient, appropriate and efficient, the Audit Committee oversees the progress of the annual internal audit, which is aimed at identifying our critical risks.

Throughout each year, the Audit Committee is 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.

We have aligned the internal control system for financial reporting with the requirements established by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, a process supervised by the Audit Committee. These regulations require that, along with the annual audit, a report must be presented from our management relating to the design, maintenance and periodic evaluation of the internal control system for financial reporting, accompanied by a report from our external auditor. Several of our departments are involved in this activity, including the internal audit department. Our external auditor reported on our internal control system for financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

Relations with the external auditors

The Audit Committee maintains a close relationship with the external auditors, allowing it 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 condition of independence of the external auditors, as required by applicable law, is met and monitors the performance of external auditors to ensure that it is satisfactory.

As of December 31, 2010, and as a consequence of the evaluation process described in the paragraph above, the Audit Committee had no objections to the designation of Deloitte & Co. S.R.L. as our external auditors of the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011. The shareholders at a meeting which will be held on April 26, 2011 will consider the designation of Deloitte & Co. S.R.L. as external auditors of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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 35% equity interest in a company, or a lesser interest if the director has the right to appoint one or more directors of the company, which we refer to as a “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” is defined by Argentine GAAP); (ii) is a member of the Board of Directors of, or depends on, shareholders, 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, Messrs. Carlos Bruno, Carlos de la Vega, Federico Mañero, Mario Vázquez and Mario Blejer qualified as independent members of our Board of Directors under the above-described criteria.

Disclosure Committee

In February 2003, we created a Disclosure Committee to:

- monitor the 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 which is generally released to the markets;
- direct, establish and maintain internal control systems that are adequate and efficient 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, are 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;
- 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), in relation to the support for the certifications by our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as to the existence and maintenance by us of adequate procedures and controls for the generation of the information to be included in its annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information of a financial nature;
- take on activities similar to those stipulated in SEC regulations for a disclosure committee with respect to the existence and maintenance by us 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 on which our stock is traded; and
- formulate proposals for an internal code of conduct on the 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 on which our stock is traded;
- interim financial reports;
- press releases containing financial data on results, earnings, large acquisitions, divestitures or any other information relevant to the shareholders;
- general communications to the shareholders; and
- presentations to analysts, investors, rating agencies and lending institutions.

The Disclosure Committee is composed of certain of our executive officers, some of whom are also members of our Board of Directors.

The Disclosure Committee is currently composed of the following people:

Name	Position
Sebastián Eskenazi.....	Chief Executive Officer
Antonio Gomis Sáez.....	General Director Repsol Argentina
Ignacio Cruz Moran	Chief Operating Officer
Guillermo Reda	Chief Financial Officer
Mauro Renato José Dacomo.....	General Counsel and Secretary of the Disclosure Committee
Tomás García Blanco	Upstream Executive Director
Alfredo Pochintesta.....	Commercial Executive Director
Carlos Alfonsi	Downstream Executive Director
Matías Eskenazi Storey.....	Assistant Director to the CEO
Teodoro Marcó.....	Director of Industrial Subsidiaries
Carlos Jiménez	Director of Management Control
Ángel Ramos Sánchez	Director of Administration and Tax
Sergio Resumil	Director of Communication
Fernando Dasso	Director of Human Resources
Juan Carlos Miranda	Media Director
Rubén Marasca.....	Director of Internal Audit
Aquiles Rattia	Director of Reserves Control
Juan Bautista Ordoñez.....	Director of Institutional Affairs

Guillermo Reda is the President of the Disclosure Committee. Mr. Reda has received degrees in public accounting from the University of Rosario. He has worked as the Money Desk Manager of Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A. and served as our financial manager until February 2010. Mr. Reda is currently our Chief Financial Officer.

Executive Officers

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, who, according to our by-laws, must be a Class D director, is elected by the Board of Directors to serve for a two-year term, but not to exceed his term as director. All other officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors and may be terminated at any time without notice.

Share Ownership of Executive Officers

None of our executive officers owned any of our shares or held vested options to purchase YPF stock as of April 11, 2011.

Compliance with NYSE Listing Standards on Corporate Governance

On November 4, 2003, the SEC approved rules proposed by the NYSE intended to strengthen corporate governance standards for listed companies.

In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, as of July 31, 2005, all members of the Audit Committee were 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 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. Because more

than 50% of our voting stock is held by another company, Repsol YPF, we would not be required to comply with the following NYSE corporate governance requirements even if we were a U.S. company: (i) having a majority of independent directors, (ii) corporate governance committee requirements, and (iii) compensation committee requirements.

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 nominations 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 required.

Separate meetings for non-management directors

In accordance with NYSE corporate governance rules, independent directors must meet periodically outside of the presence of the 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, the members of which are independent directors.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to the Board of Directors and all employees. Since its effective date on August 15, 2003, we have not waived compliance with or amended the code of ethics.

Compensation of Directors and Officers

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) 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 president and other directors acting in an executive capacity, together with the compensation of all other directors, requires the ratification of an ordinary general shareholders’ meeting as provided by Argentine law. The compensation of the members of the Supervisory Committee is determined by the shareholders at the ordinary shareholders’ meeting.

For the period ended December 31, 2010 the aggregate compensation accrued or paid to the members of the Board of Directors and YPF’s executive officers for services in all capacities was Ps.83.7 million.

During 2010, YPF’s performance-based compensation programs included a bonus plan for approximately 5,000 employees. This bonus plan provides for cash to be paid to its participants based on a measurable and specific set of objectives under Repsol YPF’s Management by Objectives program and the results of the review of individual performance. All of the participants are non-unionized YPF employees. The participation of each eligible employee in the bonus plan ranges from 15% to 45% of such employee’s annual base salary. Bonus percentages are fixed by the president of Repsol YPF with the approval of Repsol YPF’s Compensation Committee at the beginning of each calendar year. The total amount of bonuses awarded under the bonus plan cannot exceed 90% of the individual maximum participation and will be linked to Repsol YPF’s net cash flow.

The amount set aside or accrued by YPF to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits to members of its Board of Directors or officers with executive responsibilities amounted to a total of Ps.20.0 million in 2010.

YPF's directors do not have any service contracts with YPF.

Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing compliance by the management and the Board of Directors with the Argentine 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 consisting of three to five members and three to five alternate members, elected to one-year terms. The Class A shares are entitled to elect one member and one alternate member of the Committee so long as one share of such class remains outstanding. The holders of Class D shares 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 meeting requires 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." For the year 2010, the aggregate compensation paid to the members of the Supervisory Committee was Ps.1.89 million.

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Class of Shares Represented</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Member Since</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Silvana Rosa Lagrosa	A	52	2007	2011
Juan A. Gelly y Obes.....	D	55	2005	2011
Israel Lipsich.....	D	86	2008	2011
Santiago C. Lazzati.....	D	73	2005	2011
Carlos María Tombeur.....	D	55	2008	2011
Gustavo Adolfo Mazzoni	A	59	2010	2011
Arturo F. Alonso Peña.....	D	60	2007	2011
Oscar Oroná.....	D	63	2008	2011
Edgardo A. Sanguinetti	D	60	2008	2011
Rubén Laizerowitch.....	D	56	2008	2011

Silvana Rosa Lagrosa

Mrs. Lagrosa graduated as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. She has been a member of the National General Audit Office (*Sindicatura General de la Nación* (SIGEN)) since 2000, for which she acts as statutory auditor of our company, Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A., Austral S.A. and Lotería Nacional S.E.

Juan A. Gelly y Obes

Mr. Gelly y Obes graduated as a certified public accountant from the Belgrano University of Buenos Aires. He is a partner of the consulting firm Gelly y Obes & Asociados-Accountants, and he is a consulting accountant in legal matters to the board of directors of the Argentine Republic Central Bank. Previously, Mr. Gelly y Obes was a member of the statutory audit committees of Aerolíneas Argentinas S.A. and Agritech Inversora S.A.

Israel Lipsich

Mr. Lipsich graduated as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. He is currently a member of the Supervisory Committee of Banco de San Juan S.A., Banco de Santa Cruz S.A., Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A., Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A., Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A., Santa Sylvia S.A., Turfmax S.A., Petersen Inversiones S.A. and Serra Lima S.A.

Santiago C. Lazzati

Mr. Lazzati graduated as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. He was a partner of Arthur Andersen from 1974 until he retired in 1993 and was the head of the Audit and Business Advisory Division from 1975 to 1987 and Practice Director from 1987 until his retirement. He is currently working in Argentina and other Latin American countries in consulting, especially in human capital services. He is a business consultant, specializing in topics related to management and human behavior. He is the author of fifteen books and many articles on accounting, auditing and business administration. Additionally, Mr. Lazzati is assessor of the International Criminal Court in the Hague of all matters concerning the organization of the Office of the Prosecutor in charge, Dr. Luis Moreno Ocampo. Mr. Lazzati is the statutory auditor of Sheraton Hotels and Telefónica de Argentina and a full-time business administration professor of the Universidad Católica Argentina.

Carlos María Tombeur

Mr. Tombeur graduated from the University of Buenos Aires, School of Law and Social Sciences, with a law degree in 1976. Previously, he was Professor of Economic Law in the School of Economic Sciences and of Commercial Law in the School of Law, both at the University of Buenos Aires. Mr. Tombeur was also Professor of Economic Law in the Master's Degree program in Public Policy at the University Di Tella. From 1999 to 2005 he served as member of the Board of Directors of YPF S.A. Mr. Tombeur was appointed controller at Seguro de Depósitos S.A. (SEDESA) (Insurance Deposit Company) by the Central Bank for the period 1997-2001. He also served as legal undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services from 1992 until 1996 and was member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, 1991-1992. Mr. Tombeur was Partner of the firm Caride Fitte & Tombeur from 1977 until 1991. Mr. Tombeur is currently Partner with the firm Severgnini Robiola Grinberg & Larrechea. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires and the International Bar Association. Mr. Tombeur is currently the President of the Board of Directors at EMC Computer Systems Argentina S.A. and Williams Lea Argentina S.A.

Gustavo Adolfo Mazzoni

Mr. Mazzoni graduated as a certified public accountant from the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the National General Audit Office (*Sindicatura General de la Nación* (SIGEN)) and acts as statutory auditor of our company, *Emprendimientos Energéticos Binacionales S.A.* (EBISA), Gas Natural Ban, ARSAT and RTA. He is also an assessor of the National General Auditor.

Arturo F. Alonso Peña

Mr. Peña received his law degree from the University of Buenos Aires School of Law in 1973. He was statutory auditor of Banco Hipotecario Nacional from 1995 to 2001. He was partner of M&M Bomchil law firm from 1980 to 1985, Chief of the trademark department of the National Intellectual Property Registry in 1979, and secretary of the Court of First Instance in commercial matters of the City of Buenos Aires from 1974 to 1978. He is currently an attorney with Severgnini, Robiola, Grinberg & Larrechea.

Oscar Alberto Oroná

Mr. Oroná graduated with a law degree from the Belgrano University of Buenos Aires in 1975. He is a Consultant Lawyer of Cassagne Abogados Law Firm. In 1991 Mr. Oroná completed the Petroleum Management Certificate Program in Boston, Massachusetts. He previously served as a member of the Board of Directors of Astra Compañía Argentina de Petróleo S.A., Terminal Marítima Patagónica S.A., Pluspetrol Energy S.A., Central Dock Sud S.A., Inversora Dock Sud S.A., Empresa Petrolera Andina S.A. (Bolivia), Apex Petroleum Inc., Gas Argentino S.A., Metrogas S.A., Petroken Petroquímica Ensenada S.A. and Empresa de Distribución Eléctrica de Entre Ríos S.A. Mr. Oroná was also the Second Vice President of the Cámara de Sociedades Anónimas and President of the Legal Committee of the Cámara de la Industria del Petróleo and of San Isidro Golf Club S.A. He is a member of the Supervisory Committee of Oleoductos del Valle S.A. and Metrogas S.A., as well as the Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, the American Bar Association, the Asociación de

Derecho de la Energía, the Instituto Argentino del Petróleo y Gas (IAPG) and the Association of International Petroleum Negotiators (AIPN).

Edgardo A. Sanguinetti

Mr. Sanguinetti graduated from the University of Buenos Aires with a degree in Business Administration and holds a doctorate in Economic Sciences from the same university, where he was a professor in the Economic Sciences doctoral program. He is a Certified Public Accountant and Partner of Lazzati y Sanguinetti – Management Consulting Firm. Mr. Sanguinetti is a member of the Statutory Audit Committee of Telefónica de Argentina, Telefónica Holding de Argentina S.A., Televisión Federal S.A.-Telefé, Atlántida Comunicaciones S.A. and Telefónica Media Argentina S.A., among other companies.

Rubén Laizerowitch

Rubén Laizerowitch received his law degree at the University of Buenos Aires. He is an alternate member of Board of Directors of Petersen, Thiele y Cruz S.A., Estacionamientos Buenos Aires S.A. Mantenimientos y Servicios S.A., and INWELL S.A., and is a member of Supervisory Committee of Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A., Banco de San Juan S.A., and Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A. He is also an alternate member of the Supervisory Committee of Banco Santa Cruz S.A.

Employee Matters

As of December 31, 2010, we had 13,370 employees, including 7,022 employees of the Refining and Marketing business segment, 2,714 employees of the Exploration and Production business segment, 156 employees of the Chemicals business segment and 3,479 employees of the Corporate and Other segment.

Approximately 42% of our employees are represented by the labor union “*Federación Sindicatos Unidos Petroleros e Hidrocarbúricos*” (SUPeH) that negotiates with us labor agreements and salaries which apply to YPF and OPESSA unionized employees. The SUPeH is permanently negotiating with us, and we maintain a good level of communication. In general, labor unions related to the petrochemical industry aligned with general wage increases given by the General Unions Confederation (*Confederación General del Trabajo* or “CGT”).

At the end of 2006, we began negotiations with the SUPeH, that resulted in our extending our agreements with such unions until the end of 2010 and, one of them, until the end of 2011. Pending the outcome of new negotiations with the SUPeH to renew these agreements, those agreements which expired at the end of 2010 remain temporarily in effect. The negotiations involved the economic and social conditions for employees of ours and of third parties that are addressed in the labor agreement. We consider our current relations with our workforce to be generally good.

In addition, labor conditions and salaries of third-party employees working with YPF and OPESSA in refineries, oil fields and gas stations, are negotiated with sixteen other unions.

As part of its privatization, YPF restructured its internal organization and significantly reduced the number of its employees. YPF reduced its work force from over 51,000 employees (including approximately 15,000 personnel under contract) at December 31, 1990 to approximately 7,500 at December 31, 1993. YPF paid to the employees affected by these reductions the termination payments required under Argentine labor laws which amounted to Ps.686 million. A substantial majority of lawsuits which were originated as a consequence of said restructuring process have been brought by former employees who allege that they received insufficient severance payments in connection with their dismissal and various job-related illnesses, injuries, typically seeking unspecified relief.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF was a party in approximately 1,774 labor lawsuits which relate to events or acts that took place after December 31, 1990. The outcome of said lawsuits depends 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 character 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.

Maxus (a YPF subsidiary) has a number of trustee noncontributory pension plans covering substantially all its full-time employees. The benefits provided by these plans are based on the number of years of employment and the compensation earned during those years. This company has other noncontributory pension plans for executive officers, selected key employees and former employees of the Maxus group. The Maxus Energy Corporation career average pension plan was frozen effective March 1, 2007. The Maxus Energy Corporation savings plan was amended effective March 1, 2007 to include a non-elective component, through which the plan's sponsor contributes 7.5% of the employees' annual base salary. Maxus also grants benefits for health care, life insurance and other social benefits to some of its employees who retire early. The amounts payable accrue over the employees' years of service. During March 2008, YPF Holdings purchased a group annuity contract from an insurance company to settle the liability associated with the benefits under certain of Maxus' defined benefits plans, with a one-time premium payment of U.S.\$115 million. The assumption by the insurance company of liability under the plans was effective on March 20, 2008, the date the premium was paid by YPF Holdings.

As of December 31, 2010 there were also approximately 33,000 third-party employees under contract, mostly with large international service providers. Although we have policies regarding compliance with labor and social security obligations by its contractors, we are not in a position to ensure that contractors' employees will not initiate legal actions to seek indemnification from us based upon a number of Argentine judicial labor court precedents recognizing joint and several liability between the contractor and the entity to which it is supplying services under certain circumstances.

The following table provides a breakdown of our employees by business units as of December 31, 2010.

Employees by Business Units

Exploration and Production	2,714
Refining and Marketing.....	7,022
Chemicals.....	156
Corporate and Other ⁽¹⁾	3,479
Total YPF.....	13,370

(1) Includes 2,316 employees of A-Evangelista S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The following table provides a breakdown of our employees by geographic locations.

Employees by geographic location

Argentina	13,007
Rest of South America	333
United States.....	30
Total YPF.....	13,370

ITEM 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

The following table sets forth information relating to the beneficial ownership of our shares as of March 28, 2011.

	Number of shares	(%)
Repsol YPF ⁽¹⁾	268,358,619	68.23%
Petersen Group ⁽²⁾	60,813,798	15.46%
Public ⁽³⁾	64,062,058	16.29%
Argentine federal and provincial governments ⁽⁴⁾	11,388	<0.01%
Employee fund ⁽⁵⁾	40,422	0.01%

(1) Share ownership amounts and percentages do not reflect the effect of possible future exercise of the remaining options granted by Repsol YPF to Enrique Eskenazi, Sebastián Eskenazi, Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey and Matias Eskenazi Storey, shareholders of Petersen Energía, or to companies that are, directly or indirectly, wholly-controlled by any of them, to purchase up to an additional 10% of our capital stock pursuant to the Second Petersen Option described in further detail below (see “—Option Agreements”). In addition, share ownership percentages do not reflect the effect of possible future exercise of the 6,410,257 warrants issued by Repsol YPF to Eton Park Master Fund, Ltd. and Eton Park Fund, L.P. in December 2010, each such warrant exercisable for one ADS.

(2) Corresponds to Petersen Energía (14.90%) and PEISA (0.56%).

(3) According to data provided by The Bank of New York Mellon, as of March 30, 2011, there were 232,665,742 ADSs outstanding and 87 holders of record of ADSs. Such ADSs represented approximately 59% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class D shares as of such date. Excluding ADSs owned by Repsol YPF, outstanding ADSs represented 31% of the total number of outstanding Class D shares as of March 30, 2011. Repsol YPF (including its other subsidiaries) was the holder of 109.3 million of our ADSs at that date, while Petersen Energía and PEISA collectively held 60.8 million of our ADSs.

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

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

The following are summaries of certain material terms of the agreements entered into by Repsol YPF, Petersen Energía and certain of their respective affiliates in connection with the Petersen Transaction and the Petersen Options (as defined below), as described in Repsol YPF’s public filings.

Share Purchase Agreement and Related Financing Agreements

Pursuant to the share purchase agreement entered into by Petersen Energía and Repsol YPF in 2008, Petersen Energía purchased 58,603,606 ADSs, representing 14.9% of our outstanding capital stock, from Repsol YPF for a total purchase price of U.S.\$2,235 million, or U.S.\$38.13758 per ADS (the “Petersen Transaction”). Petersen Energía’s purchase of our securities was financed by the drawdown of U.S.\$1,026 million under a senior secured term loan facility provided by certain financial institutions, borrowing of U.S.\$1,015 million under a seller credit agreement entered into with Repsol YPF and equity provided by Petersen Energía’s shareholders. The seller credit agreement matures on February 21, 2018. Principal payments are required to be made at certain periodic intervals commencing in 2013 until the maturity date. The loan under the seller credit agreement bears interest at 8.12% per year until May 15, 2013, and thereafter at 7.0% per year, and contains other customary terms and provisions.

Securities purchased by Petersen Energía are pledged as collateral under the senior secured term loan facility and the seller credit agreement. The seller credit agreement is subordinated to the senior secured term loan facility.

Option Agreements

Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of Petersen Energía, an option to purchase the number of Class D shares or ADSs amounting to 0.1% of our capital stock, pursuant to the first option agreement (which was exercised in May 2008) (the “First Petersen Option”), and an option to purchase an additional number of Class D shares or ADSs amounting to 10.0% of our capital stock (collectively, the “Option Shares”), pursuant to the second option agreement, subject to certain terms and conditions (the “Second Petersen Option” and, together with the First Petersen Option, the “Petersen Options”). The Second Petersen Option expires on February 21, 2012. The exercise price per Option Share shall be determined in accordance with the following formula: (i) U.S.\$15 billion

multiplied by the consumer price index published monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the period from the date of the option agreements through the exercise date, (ii) *plus* or *minus* our accumulated results from the date of the option agreements through the exercise date (with certain adjustments for taxes paid), determined based on our financial statements for the fiscal years ending after the date of the option agreements, (iii) minus dividends paid from the date of the option agreements through the exercise date, (iv) *plus* or *minus* any changes in our share capital, (v) *divided* by the number of shares outstanding on the exercise date.

The beneficiaries of the Second Petersen Option may exercise their purchase rights on one or more occasions during the exercise period of such second option agreement.

Subject to certain terms and conditions contained in the Petersen Options, Repsol YPF has agreed to provide financing of up to 48% of the exercise price required to be paid for the Option Shares purchased by certain members of the Eskenazi family pursuant to the Petersen Options. Repsol YPF had also agreed to finance or guarantee the financing of up to 100% of the price that the members of the Eskenazi family would be required to pay to purchase shares from other shareholders through a mandatory tender offer as a result of Petersen Energía and its affiliates, including certain members of the Eskenazi family, acquiring an interest in our capital stock of more than 15%. This commitment is limited to a maximum amount equivalent to the price necessary to purchase Class D shares or ADSs equal to 0.9% of our capital stock, which corresponds to the percentage of shares that were not owned by Repsol YPF prior to the Petersen Transaction.

The beneficiaries of the Petersen Options agreed that, if they exercise the Second Peterson Option, they will not transfer for a period of five years the 10% of our outstanding capital stock that is subject to the second option agreement, but have not made such an agreement as to the 0.1% of our capital stock that was acquired pursuant to the First Peterson Option.

Shareholders' Agreement

Petersen Energía, Repsol YPF and certain affiliates of Repsol YPF entered into a shareholders' agreement on February 21, 2008 in connection with the Petersen Transaction establishing certain rights and obligations in connection with our governance and certain procedures for and limitations on transfers of our shares, among other matters. The following is a summary of certain material terms of the shareholders' agreement based on Repsol YPF's public filings.

Voting at Shareholders' Meetings

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed to discuss and reach agreement on their voting with respect to proposals presented at shareholders' meetings involving certain matters, including certain increases or any reductions in our capital (except reductions that are legally required), the merger, divestiture or dissolution of our company or certain of our subsidiaries, the divestiture of material assets of our company or certain of our subsidiaries, the modification of our by-laws, and the designation or removal of our external auditors, among other matters. In the event that Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía cannot reach an agreement on any of these matters, they have agreed to vote against such matters.

Composition of our Board of Directors

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed that the composition of our Board of Directors shall reflect a proportional representation of Repsol YPF's and Petersen Energía's interests in our capital stock, with (i) Repsol YPF retaining the right to appoint the majority of the members of our Board of Directors for so long as it holds the majority of our capital stock, and (ii) Petersen Energía having the right to appoint at least five members to our Board (or three members in the case that its interest in our outstanding capital stock falls below 10%).

Appointment of Directors and Officers and Certain Board Decisions

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed that the Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Chief Operating Officer shall be designated by Repsol YPF while our Chief Executive Officer will be designated by Petersen Energía.

Certain decisions of our Board of Directors shall require the affirmative vote of the directors representing Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía, including any action that results in any of the specific

matters discussed under “—Voting at Shareholders’ Meetings” above, the reduction of our direct or indirect interest in certain of our subsidiaries, the contracting of debts, guarantees or investments that contractually limit the payment of dividends or cause our consolidated debt to EBITDA ratio to reach or exceed 3:1, undertake non-budgeted investments or acquisitions that individually exceed U.S.\$250 million, and the requesting of the declaration of insolvency or bankruptcy, among other matters. In the event that Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía cannot reach an agreement on any of these specific matters, they have agreed to instruct their directors to vote against such matters.

Lock-Ups and Transfer Restrictions

Petersen Energía has agreed not to sell any shares of our capital stock for a period of five years, subject to certain exceptions, including the condition that Repsol YPF continues to hold at least 35% of our outstanding capital stock. In addition, if our dividend payments are insufficient for Petersen Energía to meet its obligations under the senior secured term loan facility, or if Petersen Energía repays the senior secured term loan facility in full, Petersen Energía may sell shares of our capital stock, so long as Petersen Energía maintains a minimum interest in our capital stock of between 10% and 15% (depending on whether the beneficiaries of the Petersen Options have fully exercised the Petersen Options and excluding certain dilution events in respect of capital increases).

Repsol YPF has agreed to hold at least 50.01% of our capital stock for a period of at least five years, unless Petersen Energía repays the senior secured term loan facility in full. Once the senior secured term loan facility has been repaid in full, Repsol YPF has agreed to hold at least 35% of our capital stock, so long as Petersen Energía maintains a minimum interest in our capital stock of between 10% and 15% (depending on whether its affiliates that are beneficiaries of the Petersen Options have fully exercised the Petersen Options and excluding certain dilution events in respect of capital increases), provided that Repsol YPF may sell shares to a purchaser that is a “first-tier” company in the oil and gas industry and agrees to be bound by the terms of the shareholders’ agreement.

After five years: (i) Petersen Energía may transfer its shares without limitation; and (ii) so long as Petersen Energía maintains a minimum interest in our capital stock of between 10% and 15% (depending on whether its affiliates that are beneficiaries of the Petersen Options have fully exercised the Petersen Options and excluding certain dilution events in respect of capital increases), Repsol YPF must maintain an interest that, combined with Petersen Energía’s holdings, amounts to 40% of our outstanding capital stock, subject to certain conditions, provided that Repsol YPF may sell shares to a purchaser that is a “first-tier” company in the oil and gas industry and agrees to be bound by the terms of the shareholders’ agreement.

Tag-Along Rights, Right to Participate in Public Offering and Right of First Refusal

If Petersen Energía has repaid the senior secured term loan facility in full, when Repsol YPF sells more than 5% of our outstanding capital stock, Petersen Energía shall have a *pro rata* tag-along right with respect to such sale by Repsol YPF. Petersen Energía also has a right to participate, on a *pro rata* basis, in any public offering of our outstanding capital stock conducted by Repsol YPF.

Additionally, when Repsol YPF or Petersen Energía sells a block of our shares representing greater than 10% of our capital stock, the other party shall have a right of first refusal to purchase such shares, subject to certain terms and conditions.

Acquisition of Certain of Repsol YPF’s Latin American Assets

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed to allow us to evaluate the possible acquisition, at market price, of certain specified Latin American assets of Repsol YPF in order to expand and diversify our business.

Dividends

Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed to effect the adoption of a dividend policy under which we would distribute 90% of our net income as dividends, starting with our net income for 2007. They have also agreed to vote in favor of requiring us to distribute an additional dividend of U.S.\$850 million, which was paid jointly with the ordinary dividends in 2008 and 2009.

Tender Offer by Petersen Energía

Repsol YPF agreed not to participate in the tender offer for our shares that Petersen Energía or its affiliates were required to make when they acquired 15% or more of our outstanding capital stock (as a result of its exercise of one of the Petersen Options, or otherwise).

Duration and Termination

The shareholders' agreement shall remain in effect during our existence, but is subject to immediate termination if Repsol YPF's holdings of our capital stock fall below 12.5% or Petersen Energía's holdings of our capital stock fall below 10%. The shareholders' agreement is also subject to termination if there are certain defaults under the shareholders' agreement, or if, within thirty days of the bankruptcy of either party, the bankrupt party cannot provide a sufficient guaranty to the other party.

Registration Rights and Related Agreements

Under the terms of the registration rights agreement between us, Repsol YPF and the financial institutions providing the senior secured term loan facility, we have agreed to file a resale shelf registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to the ADSs sold in the Petersen Transaction, have it declared effective by the SEC, and keep it continuously effective until certain specified conditions have been met. On February 20, 2008, we filed such shelf registration statement on Form F-3 with the SEC. Upon any acceleration of the senior secured term loan facility following the occurrence and continuation of an event of default under such facility, Credit Suisse, London Branch, the administrative agent acting on behalf of the lenders under the senior secured term loan facility as holders of such pledged securities, may sell such securities under the shelf registration statement after giving us notice, provided that we may suspend the use of the registration statement upon the occurrence of certain specified events. Such securities and the associated registration rights may be transferred by any holder.

In the event that we fail to keep a continuously effective resale shelf registration statement and an acceleration of the senior secured term loan facility following an occurrence and continuation of an event of default under such facility occurs, we are required to pay certain specified damages to the holders of the securities required to be registered. The registration rights agreement provides that the selling shareholders and us will indemnify each other and their and our respective directors, officers, agents, employees and controlling persons against specific liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the ADSs, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or will be entitled to contribution in connection with those liabilities. In addition, Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía PTY Ltd., the parent holding company of Petersen Energía, S.A., have agreed in a separate agreement to indemnify us against certain specific losses resulting from our agreement to indemnify the selling shareholders and their directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the registration rights agreement (excluding losses resulting from a final judgment determining the existence of a material misstatement or omission of fact contained in our resale shelf registration statement or a prospectus included therein, or a settlement based on such claims). Repsol YPF or Petersen Energía S.A. will pay all of our expenses incidental to the registration, offering and sale of the ADSs to the public (subject to the caps and limitations set forth in the registration rights agreement), and each selling shareholder will be responsible for payment of commissions, concessions, fees and discounts of underwriters, broker-dealers and agents.

We have also entered into a separate registration rights agreement with respect to the Option Shares, with terms and conditions that are substantially similar to those contained in the registration rights agreement entered into with respect to the ADSs sold in the Petersen Transaction.

Related Party Transactions

All material transactions and balances with related parties are set forth in Note 7 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The principal such transactions were our sales of refined and other products to certain affiliates (which amounted to Ps.1,898 million in 2010), our purchase of petroleum and other products that we do not produce ourselves from certain affiliates (which amounted to Ps.550 million in 2010), and cancellation of loans granted to us by a subsidiary of

Repsol (in a net amount of Ps.793 million). The prices of the transactions with related parties approximate the amounts charged by and/or to us by unrelated third parties.

In addition, Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía PTY Ltd., the parent holding company of Petersen Energía, have agreed to indemnify us against certain specific losses resulting from our agreement to indemnify the selling shareholders and their directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the registration rights agreements we have entered into in connection with the Petersen Transaction (excluding losses resulting from a final judgment determining the existence of a material misstatement or omission of fact contained in our resale shelf registration statement or a prospectus included therein, or a settlement based on such claims). Repsol YPF or Petersen Energía will pay all of our expenses incidental to the registration, offering and sale of the securities registered hereby to the public. See “—Registration Rights and Related Agreements.”

For an organizational chart showing our organizational structure, including our interests in our principal affiliates, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Overview.”

Argentine Law Concerning Related Party Transactions

Section 73 of the Transparency Decree 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 73 of the Transparency Decree, as amended by Decree No. 1020/03, “significant amount” means an amount that exceeds 1% of the issuer’s net worth as reflected in the latest approved financial statements, provided this amount exceeds Ps.300,000. For purposes of the Transparency Decree, “related party” means (i) directors, members of the supervisory committee, managers; (ii) the persons or entities that control or hold a significant participation in the company or in its controlling shareholder (at least 35% of its capital stock, or a lesser amount when they have the right to appoint one or more directors, or have other shareholder agreements related to the management of the company or its controlling shareholder); (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

Argentina

The Privatization Law provides that the Argentine State shall be responsible, and shall hold us harmless, for any liabilities, obligations or other commitments existing as of December 31, 1990 that were not acknowledged as such in the financial statements of Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Sociedad del Estado as of that date arising out of any transactions or events that had occurred as of that date, provided that any such liability, obligation or other commitment is established or verified by a final decision of a competent judicial authority. In certain lawsuits related to events or acts that took place before December 31, 1990, we have been required to advance the payment of amounts

established in certain judicial decisions, and have subsequently been reimbursed or are currently in the process of requesting reimbursement from the Argentine government of all material amounts in such cases. We are required to keep the Argentine government apprised of any claim against us arising from the obligations assumed by the Argentine government. We believe we have the right to be reimbursed for all such payments by the Argentine government pursuant to the above-mentioned indemnity, which payments in any event have to date not been material. This indemnity also covers fees and expenses of lawyers and technical consultants subject, in the case of our lawyers and consultants, to the requirement that such fees and expenses not be contingent upon the amounts in dispute.

Accrued, probable contingencies

Accruals totaling Ps.2,236 million, Ps.1,769 million, and Ps.1,821 million as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, have been provided in connection with contingencies which are probable and can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of our management, in consultation with our external counsel, the amount accrued reflects the best estimation, based on the information available as of the date of this annual report, of the probable outcome of the mentioned contingencies. The most significant legal proceedings and claims accrued are described in the following paragraphs.

Alleged defaults under natural gas supply contracts. Since 2004, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy and the Undersecretariat of Fuels, through Rule No. 27/04, Resolutions No. 265/04, 659/04, 752/05, 1329/06 and 599/07, have on various occasions instructed us to supply certain quantities of natural gas to the Argentine domestic market, in each case notwithstanding the lack of a contractual commitment on our part to do so. In addition, the Argentine government has, at various times since 2004, imposed direct volume limitations on natural gas exports in different ways. As a result of these measures, from 2004 to the present, 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.

We appealed these measures, but, pending favorable final resolution of such appeals, we have been obliged to comply in order to avoid greater losses to us and our export customers that could be occasioned by the revocation of our export permits or other penalties. We informed our natural gas export customers of our position that these governmental measures constitute an event of *force majeure* that releases us from any contractual or extra-contractual liability deriving from the failure to deliver the agreed upon volumes of gas. Some of our customers have rejected our position and a number of them, including Electroandina S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A., have sought damages and/or penalties for breach of supply commitments under a contractual “deliver or pay” clause, which claims have been rejected by us.

On November 5, 2010, YPF and Electroandina S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A. entered into a settlement agreement by which YPF has undertaken to compensate them for an amount significantly lower than the amount originally claimed, and the parties have agreed to (i) terminate and resign to all actions, rights or claims that constituted the object of the claims previously mentioned; and (ii) modify the terms of the relevant natural gas sales contract, which becomes an interruptible supply contract. On January 7, 2011, the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved said settlement.

Additionally, on June 25, 2008, AES Uruguaiana Empreimientos S.A. (AESU) claimed damages in a total amount of U.S.\$28.1 million for missed deliveries of natural gas volumes during the period September 16, 2007 through June 25, 2008. On July 16, 2008, AESU also claimed damages in a total amount of U.S.\$2.7 million for missed deliveries of natural gas volumes during the period January 18, 2006 through December 1, 2006. We have contested both of these claims. Both parties have suspended the fulfillment of their obligations under the contract. On September 15, 2008, AESU notified YPF the interruption of the fulfillment of its commitments alleging delay and breach of YPF’s obligations. YPF has rejected this notification. On December 4, 2008, YPF notified that having ceased the *force majeure* conditions, pursuant to the contract in force, it would suspend its delivery commitments, due to the repeated breaches of AESU’s obligations. This notification was also rejected. On December 30, 2008, AESU rejected YPF’s right to suspend its natural gas deliveries and on March 20, 2009, AESU notified YPF that it was terminating the contract. See “—Arbitration with

AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).”

In addition, YPF is subject to certain claims related to transportation fees and charges associated with transportation services under contracts associated with natural gas exports. Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. (“TGN”), one of the parties to these contracts, initiated mediation proceedings with us in order to determine the merits of its claim. The mediation proceedings, did not result in an agreement and, on March 12, 2010, YPF was notified of the lawsuit filed by such company claiming the fulfillment of contractual obligations and the payment of unpaid invoices while reserving the right to claim for damages. YPF has answered the mentioned lawsuit. Additionally, the plaintiff notified us that it was terminating the contract, invoking YPF’s alleged breach of such contract due to an alleged lack of payment of the related transportation fees. In the opinion of our management, this matter will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In connection with the above, on April 8, 2009, YPF filed a complaint against TGN with ENARGAS, seeking the termination of the natural gas transportation contract with TGN for the transport of natural gas in connection with the natural gas export contract entered with AESU and other parties. The complaint is based on the termination of the referenced natural gas export contract and the legal impossibility of assigning the transportation contract to other shippers because of certain changes in law in effect since 2002; as a second order matter, the legal impossibility for TGN to render the transportation service on a firm basis because of certain changes in law in effect since 2004; and as a third order matter, the Teoría de la Imprevisión (hardship provision under Article 1198 of the Argentine Civil Code) available under Argentine law when extraordinary events render a party’s obligations excessively burdensome.

La Plata refinery environmental disputes. On June 29, 1999, a group of three neighbors of the La Plata refinery filed claims for the remediation of alleged environmental damages in the peripheral water channels of the refinery, investments related to contamination and compensation for alleged health and property damages as a consequence of environmental pollution caused by YPF prior to and after privatization. We notified the executive branch of the Argentine government that there is a chance that the tribunal may find us responsible for the damages. In such event, due to the indemnity provided by Law No. 24,145 and in accordance with that law, we shall be allowed to request reimbursement of the expenses for liabilities existing on or prior to January 1, 1991 (before privatization) from the Argentine government.

On December 27, 2002, a group of 264 claimants who resided near the La Plata refinery requested compensation for alleged quality of life deterioration and environmental damages purportedly caused by the operation of the La Plata refinery. The amount claimed is approximately Ps.81 million. We filed a writ answering the complaint. There are three similar additional claims raised by three groups of 120, 343, and 126 neighbors, respectively. The first group has made a claim for compensation of approximately Ps.26 million, the second group has made a claim for compensation of approximately Ps.72 million and the third one has made a claim of approximately Ps.26 million, in addition to a request for environmental cleanup.

On December 17, 1999, a group of 37 claimants who resided near La Plata refinery, demanded the specific performance by us of different works, installation of equipment, technology and execution of work necessary to stop any environmental damage, as well as compensation for health damages alleged to be the consequence of gaseous emissions produced by the refinery, currently under monitoring.

On January 25, 2011, we entered into an agreement with the Provincial Entity for Sustainable Development (*Organismo Provincial para el Desarrollo Sostenible* or “OPDS”) of the Government of the province of Buenos Aires, within the scope of the Remediation, liability and environmental risk control program, created by Resolution 88/10 of the OPDS. Pursuant to such agreement, YPF and the relevant authorities agreed to jointly perform an eight-year work program in the canals adjacent to the La Plata refinery, including the conduct of characterization and risk assessment studies of sediments. The agreement provides that when a required remediation action is identified as a result of a risk assessment study, different alternatives and available techniques will be considered, as well as the steps needed for its implementation. Studies to determine how old the contamination is will also

be performed pursuant to the agreement, in order to evaluate whether the Argentine government should be liable for such contamination pursuant to its obligation to hold us harmless under the Privatization Law (Law No. 24,145), which established the procedures for our privatization. YPF has provided an accrual of the estimated cost of the characterization and risk assessment studies mentioned above. The cost of the remediation actions, if required, will be recorded in those situations where the loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Quilmes claims. We have been notified of 35 judicial claims filed by neighbors living near the riverside in Quilmes, in the province of Buenos Aires, as a consequence of a leak related to the La Plata – Dock Sud pipeline, which occurred in 1988 as third parties damaged and stole fuel from the pipeline, which was then repaired by Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales. One of the claims has been filed by a group of people that allegedly live in this area and have requested the remediation of environmental damages and the payment of approximately Ps.47 million plus interest as compensation for alleged personal damages for hydrocarbons exposure. We have answered the complaint requesting its rejection and impleading the Argentine government. We have also notified the Argentine government of the existence of this claim and that we plan to request that it hold us harmless and indemnify us against any liability derived from this lawsuit, as provided by Law No. 24,145. The Argentine government, through an administrative decision, has denied any responsibility to indemnify us for this matter, and we have sued the Argentine government to obtain a declaratory judgment declaring this administrative decision null and void. Such declaratory judgment is still pending. There are 34 other judicial claims that have been brought against us based on similar allegations, amounting to approximately Ps.17.4 million. Additionally, we are aware of the existence of other actions brought against us that have not yet been served and which are based on similar allegations. As of the date of this annual report, a remediation plan is being performed in the affected area, under the supervision of the environmental authority of the province of Buenos Aires.

Tax claims. We have received several claims from the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (*Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos*, or “AFIP”) and from the provincial and municipal fiscal authorities, which are not individually significant, and which have been accrued based on the best information available as of the date of this annual report.

Non-accrued, possible contingencies

In addition to the probable contingencies described in the preceding paragraphs, we have received several labor, civil, commercial and environmental claims in respect of which we have not provided any accrual since management, based on the evidence available to date and upon the opinion of our external counsel, have considered them to be possible contingencies. The most significant of such contingencies are described below.

Noroeste basin reserves review. The effectiveness after certain specific dates of natural gas export authorizations (related to production in the Noroeste basin) granted to us pursuant to Resolution S.E. Nos. 165/99, 576/99, 629/99 and 168/00, issued by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, is subject to an analysis by the Argentine Secretariat of Energy to determine whether sufficient additional natural gas reserves have been discovered or developed by us in the Noroeste basin. The result of this ongoing review is uncertain and may have an adverse impact upon the execution of the export gas sales agreements related to such export authorizations, and may imply significant costs and liabilities for us. We have submitted to the Argentine Secretariat of Energy documentation in order to allow for the continuation of the authorized exports in accordance with Resolutions SE No. 629/1999, 565/1999, and 576/1999 (the “Export Permits”) from the Noroeste basin. These Export Permits relate to the long-term natural gas export contracts with Gas Atacama Generación S.A., Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A. and Electroandina S.A. (collectively, the “Clients”). On March 29, 2007, an internal memorandum of the technical sector of the Argentine Secretariat of Energy addressed this file and concluded, without resolving the question that we have not included the necessary reserves to continue with the Export Permits. The file is currently awaiting decision from the Argentine Secretariat of Energy. If the Argentine Secretariat of Energy were to determine that the reserves are not sufficient to continue to comply with our export commitments and other commitments, it could declare the expiration or suspension of one or more of the Export Permits, which would have a direct impact on the export contracts, to the injury of the Clients. In the case in which it were determined that we did not act as a prudent and diligent operator and/or did not have sufficient reserves, we

could be responsible for the damages that this situation causes to the Clients. With Gas Atacama Generación S.A. we have reached an integral renegotiation agreement, providing for the payment of a limited compensation in the case of suspension or expiration of the relevant Export Permit. This agreement has been approved by the Secretariat of Energy. On January 7, 2011 the Argentine Secretariat of Energy approved the settlement agreements entered into on November 5, 2010 with Electroandina S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A., respectively, by which the Parties agree to automatically terminate the agreements with no responsibility derived for such termination in case of suspension or expiration of the Export Permits.

New Jersey claims. On December 13, 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (the “DEP”) and the New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund filed a claim with a New Jersey court against Occidental Chemical Corporation, Tierra, Maxus, Repsol YPF, YPF, YPF Holdings and CLH Holdings. YPF International S.A. and Maxus International Energy Company were added to the claim in 2010. The plaintiffs are claiming economic compensation in an undetermined amount and punitive damages as a consequence of environmental damages, as well as the costs and fees associated with this proceeding, based on alleged violations of the Spill Compensation and Control Act, the Water Pollution Control Act and common law claims relating to a facility allegedly operated by the defendants and located in Newark, New Jersey that allegedly impacted the Passaic River and Newark Bay. DEP filed its Second Amended Complaint in April 2008; YPF’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction was denied in September 2008. The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals following an appeal from YPF. Notwithstanding the above, the Court denied the plaintiffs’ motion to bar third party practice and allowed defendants to file third-party claims. Third-party claims against approximately 300 companies and governmental entities (including certain municipalities) which could have responsibility in connection with the claim were filed by Tierra and Maxus in February 2009. In September 2010, New Jersey governmental parties, along with other summoned entities, filed their motions to dismiss, which have been answered by Maxus and Tierra. The aforementioned motions to dismiss are pending resolution. Simultaneously, a mediator had prepared a work plan for an alternative dispute resolution process to be presented to the parties during the first quarter of 2011, but this process failed since the parties could not reach a consensus. For additional information about this legal proceeding, see “—YPF Holdings-Passaic River/Newark Bay, New Jersey.”

Patagonian Association of Land-Owners claims. On August 21, 2003, the Patagonian Association of Land-Owners (“ASSUPA”) sued the companies operating production concessions and exploration permits in the Neuquina basin, including us, claiming for the remediation of the general environmental damage purportedly caused in the execution of such activities or the establishment of an environmental restoration fund, and the implementation of measures to prevent environmental damages in the future. The total amount claimed against all companies is more than U.S.\$547.6 million. The plaintiff requested that the Argentine government (Secretariat of Energy), the Federal Environmental Council (*Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente*), the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro and Mendoza and the National Ombudsman 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 Argentine Supreme Court. Once the complaint was notified, we and the other defendants filed a motion to dismiss for failure of the plaintiff to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The court granted the motion, and the plaintiff had to file a supplementary complaint. We requested that the claim be rejected because the defects of the complaint indicated by the Argentine Supreme Court have not been corrected, but such request was denied. However, we have also requested its rejection for other reasons, and impleaded the Argentine government, due to its obligation to indemnify us against any liability and hold us harmless for events and claims arising prior to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree 546/1993. On February 23, 2009, the Argentine Supreme Court ordered that certain provinces, the Argentine government and the Federal Environmental Council be summoned. Therefore, pending issues were deferred until the impleaded parties appear before the court and procedural issues are resolved. As of the date of this annual report, the provinces of Río Negro, Buenos Aires, Neuquén, Mendoza, and the Argentine government have presented their arguments to the Supreme Court, which are not available to us. The

provinces of Neuquén and La Pampa have claimed lack of jurisdiction, which has been opposed by the plaintiff, and the claim is pending resolution.

Dock Sud claim. We have been sued in the following environmental lawsuits that have been filed by residents living near Dock Sud, province of Buenos Aires: (i) “Mendoza, Beatriz against National State et al.,” a lawsuit before the Argentine Supreme Court, in which the Argentine government, the province of Buenos Aires, the City of Buenos Aires, 14 municipalities and 44 companies (including us) were sued. The plaintiffs have requested unspecified compensation for collective environmental damage to the Matanza and Riachuelo river basins and for physical and property damage, which they claim to have suffered. The Argentine Supreme Court declared itself legally competent to settle only the conflict related to the collective environmental damages, including prevention of future pollution, remediation of environmental damages already caused and monetary compensation for irreparable environmental damages, and has requested that the defendants submit specific reports. In particular, it has requested that the Argentine government, the province of Buenos Aires, the City of Buenos Aires and the Federal Environmental Council submit a plan with environmental objectives. We answered the complaint and requested the impleading of the Argentine government, based on its obligation to indemnify us against any liability and hold us harmless for events and claims previous to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993. In July 2008, the Argentine Supreme Court decided that the Basin Authority (Law 26,168) will be in charge of performing a remediation plan as well as of taking preventive measures in the area. The National State as well as the Province and City of Buenos Aires will be responsible for the performance of these measures. It also declared the exclusive competence of the First Instance Federal Court in Quilmes to hear any claims or disputes arising out of the remediation plan or the preventive measures and determined that any future action seeking the environmental remediation of the basin will be dismissed (*litis pendentia*). Additionally, the Argentine Supreme Court declared that it will determine whether and how much liability is to be borne by the parties involved; (ii) “Cicero, María Cristina against Antivari S.A.C.I. et al. for damages” in which the plaintiffs, who are residents of Villa Inflamable, Dock Sud, also demand the environmental remediation of Dock Sud and Ps.33 million in compensation for physical and property damages against many companies that have operations there, including us. We answered the complaint by requesting its rejection and asked the citation of the Argentine government, due to its obligation to indemnify us against any liability and hold us harmless for events and claims previous to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993.

La Plata refinery environmental claims. On June 6, 2007, we were served with a complaint in which nine residents of the vicinity of the La Plata refinery request (i) the cessation of contamination and other harms they claim are attributable to the refinery and (ii) the cleanup of the adjacent canals, Río Santiago and Río de la Plata (water, soils and aquifers, including within the refinery), or, if cleanup is impossible, compensation for environmental and personal damages. The plaintiffs have also requested physical and property damages of approximately Ps.52 million, or an amount to be determined from evidence produced in discovery. We believe that most damages that are alleged by the plaintiffs, if proven, may be attributable to events that occurred prior to YPF’s privatization and would therefore be the responsibility of the Argentine government in accordance with the Privatization Law of YPF. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, there is the possibility a judgment could order us to meet the expenses of remedying these liabilities, in which case we could ask the Argentine government to reimburse the remediation expenses for liabilities existing prior to January 1, 1991 pursuant to Law 24,145. In addition, we believe that this claim partially overlaps with the request made by a group of neighbors of the La Plata refinery on June 29, 1999, mentioned in preceding paragraphs. Accordingly, we consider that the cases will need to be partially consolidated to the extent that the claims overlap. We answered the complaint by requesting its rejection and asked for the citation of the Argentine government, due to its obligation to indemnify us against any liability and hold us harmless for events and claims previous to January 1, 1991, according to Law No. 24,145 and Decree No. 546/1993. Additionally, we believe that any contamination that may exist could be attributable to numerous sources, including dumping of refuse over many years by other industrial facilities and by ships.

Additionally, we are aware of an action in which we have not yet been served, in which the plaintiff requests the cessation of contamination and the cleanup of the canals adjacent to the La

Plata refinery, in Río Santiago, and other sectors near the coast (removal of mud, drainage of wetlands, restoration of biodiversity, among other things), and, if such sanitation is not practicable, compensation of Ps.500 million or an amount to be determined from evidence produced in discovery. We believe that this claim partially overlaps with the requests made by a group of neighbors of the La Plata refinery on June 29, 1999 and with the complaint served on June 6, 2007, mentioned in preceding paragraphs. Accordingly, we consider that if we are served in this proceeding or any other proceeding related to the same subject matters, the cases will need to be consolidated to the extent that the claims overlap. With respect to claims that would not be included in the previous proceedings, for the time being we are unable to estimate the prospects of such claims. Additionally, we believe that most of the damages that do not overlap with the aforementioned claims may be attributable to events that occurred prior to YPF's privatization and could therefore be the responsibility of the Argentine government in accordance with the Privatization Law concerning YPF.

In addition to the above, YPF has entered into an agreement with the OPDS in connection with the claims related to the channels adjacent to the La Plata refinery, which is described in “—*La Plata refinery environmental disputes*” above.

Concessions on Hydrocarbon bearing zones – Provincial claims. We have been notified of Resolution 433/08 issued by the Ministry of Production, Hydrocarbon Department of the Río Negro Province concerning compliance with certain obligations by exploitation concessionaires in the hydrocarbon bearing zones of Barranca de los Loros, Bajo del Piche, El Medanito and Los Caldenes, all located in Río Negro Province. This resolution asserts that we, among others, in our capacity as a concessionaire, are liable for failing to meet certain concession and environmental obligations. If found liable, we could be at risk of termination of these concession contracts. In light of the above, and consistent with provisions of the Hydrocarbons Law, we were requested to submit a response.

The Hydrocarbons Law grants the concessionaire and/or licensee the right, prior to termination based upon contractual provisions, to cure a contractual breach within a certain period of time after receiving notice thereof. Accordingly, on May 29, 2008, we filed a request for nullification of Resolution 433/08, since this resolution failed to grant us this right. Additionally, on June 13, 2008, we submitted a response denying the charges against us and on November 12, 2008, the Ministry of Production ordered the initiation of the evidence production period. On November 28, 2008, we filed a writ requesting the production of certain evidence and the appointment of our technical expert. As of the date of this report, we have argued certain aspects related to the production of evidence. On May 12, 2009, we were notified of the issuance of Resolution No. 31/09 dated March 13, 2009 by the Ministry of Production, Hydrocarbon Department of the Río Negro Province, which ordered an extension of the evidence production period in this case. On December 1, 2009, we presented the requested documentary evidence, while stating that the resolution of our claims related to certain aspects of the production of evidence are still pending. Finally, on September 16, 2010, YPF submitted a presentation and requested the termination of this claim based on: (a) the amounts invested in the four hydrocarbon bearing zones between 2007 and 2010 and (b) the actions taken as regards to the environmental matters.

Claims related to the gas market and others. In addition to the claims described under “—Alleged defaults under natural gas supply contracts”, we are involved in the following proceedings also related to the restrictions imposed by the Argentine government in the natural gas market:

- *Arbitration with Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).* YPF was notified by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) of an arbitration brought by TGM against YPF claiming unpaid and outstanding payments in an approximate amount of U.S.\$10 million, in connection with the transportation fee established in the natural gas transportation contract entered into in September 1998 between YPF and TGM, associated with the natural gas export contract entered into by YPF, AESU and Companhia de Gás do Estado do Río Grande do Sul (Sulgás), referred below. See “—Non-accrued, remote contingencies—Arbitration with AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Río Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).” 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 Sulgás of the natural gas export contract discussed below.

On July 10, 2009, TGM increased the amount of its claim to approximately U.S.\$17.3 million and claimed an additional amount of approximately U.S.\$366.4 million for lost profits, a claim for which we believe YPF should not be responsible. YPF rejected TGM's arguments. The Arbitration Tribunal has been constituted. On April 20, 2010, the parties agreed on the Terms of Reference in coordination with the Arbitration Tribunal. On June 10, 2010, YPF submitted its arguments on procedural grounds before the Arbitration Tribunal and requested the Arbitration Tribunal to determine that it was not competent to hear the claim. In case such motion is rejected, YPF has requested the Arbitration Tribunal to suspend this arbitration until the ongoing arbitration with TGM, AESU and Sulgás is solved. On February 14, 2011, we were notified of the Arbitration Tribunal's decision to sustain our motion, therefore suspending the proceeding until the arbitration brought by YPF is solved. On April 6, 2009, YPF registered a request for arbitration at the ICC against TGM, AESU and Sulgás, seeking an award declaring the termination of the gas transportation contract with TGM as a result of the termination of the natural gas export contract with AESU and Sulgás by such parties. On the same date, YPF was notified by the ICC of an arbitration brought against it by AESU and Sulgás. See “— Non-accrued, remote contingencies—Arbitration with AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM),” below. YPF has requested that the three proceedings be combined.

- *CNDC investigation.* On November 17, 2003, the CNDC requested explanations, within the framework of an official investigation pursuant to Art. 29 of the Antitrust Protection Law, from a group of almost 30 natural gas production companies, including us, with respect to the following items: (i) the inclusion of clauses purportedly restraining trade in natural gas purchase/sale contracts and (ii) gas imports from Bolivia, in particular (a) expired contracts 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, we submitted explanations in accordance with Art. 29 of the Antitrust Protection 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, we received a notification of resolution dated December 2, 2005, whereby the CNDC (i) rejected the “non bis in idem” petition filed by us, 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 preliminary opening of the proceedings be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of Section 30 of Law 25,156. On January 15, 2007, the CNDC charged us and eight other producers with violations of Law 25,156. We have 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 have presented evidence in support of our position. On June 22, 2007, without acknowledging any conduct in violation of the Antitrust Protection Law, we filed with the CNDC a commitment according to Article 36 of the Antitrust Protection Law requesting that the CNDC approve the commitment, suspend the investigation and dismiss the proceedings. We are still awaiting a formal response. On December 14, 2007, the CNDC elevated the investigation to the Court of Appeals.

In addition, we are subject to other claims before the CNDC which are related to alleged price discrimination in the sale of fuels. Our management, based on the evidence available to date and upon the opinion of our external counsel, has considered them to be possible contingencies.

- *Users and Consumers' Association claim.* The Users and Consumers' Association (Unión de Usuarios y Consumidores) claimed (originally against Repsol YPF before extending its claim to YPF) the reimbursement of allegedly excessive prices charged to bottled LPG consumers between 1993 and 2001. The claim is for a sum of Ps.91.2 million for the period 1993 to 1997 (this sum, in current pesos, would amount to approximately Ps.321 million), together with an undetermined amount for the period 1997 to 2001. We invoked the statute of limitations, since the applicable two-year statute of limitation had already elapsed. A ruling is pending on the applicability of the statute of limitations. Notwithstanding the above, the evidence production period commenced on August 6, 2009.
- *Alleged defaults under natural gas contracts – Mega.* Mega has claimed compensation from us for failure to deliver natural gas under the contract between us and Mega. We invoked that natural gas deliveries to Mega pursuant to the contract were affected by the Argentine government's interference. Consequently, we believe that we are not liable for such natural gas delivery deficiencies pursuant to the doctrine of "force majeure".

Other claims. Some employees are seeking compensation for allegedly not being able to benefit from their off-duty time while on guard duty. The labor authority has issued an arbitral award pursuant to which we will have to compensate guard duty time as actual work time. We submitted a motion to declare this decision null, which was rejected. We subsequently filed a lawsuit requesting the judge to declare this decision void as well as a preliminary injunction, which was also rejected. We appealed said decision. On March 30, 2011, the court admitted the preliminary injunction and suspended the administrative proceedings. The amount of this claim is to be determined during the proceedings.

Non-accrued, remote contingencies

Our management, in consultation with our external counsel, believes that the following contingencies, while individually significant, are remote:

Congressional request for investigation to CNDC. On November 7, 2003, certain former members of the Argentine Congress, Arturo Lafalla, Ricardo Falu and others, filed with the CNDC a complaint against us for abuse of a dominant position in the bulk LPG market during 2002 and part of 2003. The alleged conduct consisted of selling bulk LPG in the domestic market at prices higher than the export price, thereby restricting the availability of bulk LPG in the domestic market. On December 15, 2003, the CNDC decided to forward the complaint to us, and requested explanations under Art. 29 of the Antitrust Protection Law. On January 21, 2004, we submitted explanations in accordance with Art. 29 of the Antitrust Protection Law, contending that no antitrust violations had been committed. At this point, the CNDC may accept our explanations or begin a criminal investigation. We contend that we did not restrict LPG supply in the domestic market during the relevant period, that during this period all domestic demand for LPG could have been supplied by our competitors and that therefore our market share could not be deemed a dominant position. On September 2, 2008, the CNDC issued Note No. 1131/08 requesting information in relation to the prices in the internal and external markets corresponding to the years 2000-2008. On October 7, 2008, we presented the information. On December 10, 2008, the CNDC requested us to file the LPG export contracts signed during the years 2001-2004 as well as to explain the evolution of the prices in the internal and external markets of propane and butane during the March to December period in the years 2001-2004. On December 16, 2008, we presented the requested information. Having filed the requested information, we have become aware that the CNDC has issued an opinion suggesting that the proceedings be dismissed. However, the matter is still pending before the Secretary of Domestic Commerce.

Pursuant to the provisions of Resolution No. 189/99, referred to above, certain third parties have claimed compensation for alleged damages suffered by them as a consequence of our sanctioned conduct. We have denied these claims and presented our defenses.

Other export tax disputes. Between 2006 and 2009, the Customs General Administrations in Neuquén, Comodoro Rivadavia and Puerto Deseado informed us that certain summary proceedings had been brought against us based on alleged formal misstatements on forward oil deliveries (future commitments of crude oil deliveries) in the loading permits submitted before these agencies. In

December 2008, the Customs General Administration of Neuquén rejected our arguments and issued a resolution against us. We will appeal before the National Fiscal Court. Although our management, based on the opinion of legal counsel, believes the claim has no legal basis, the potential fines imposed could be substantial.

Mendoza royalties dispute. Following certain claims from the province of Mendoza that the international market price be used in the calculation of royalties relating to internal market transactions based on its interpretation of Section 6 of Law No. 25,561, we commenced an administrative proceeding. Our request is currently pending. Additionally, YPF filed a declaratory action with the Argentine Supreme Court, with application for an injunction to declare unconstitutional the interpretation that the province of Mendoza applies to Section 6 of Law No. 25,561. On April 7, 2009, we were notified that the Argentine Supreme Court declared itself competent to hear the case brought by YPF, and issued a preliminary injunction to restrain the province of Mendoza from applying the international market price in calculating the royalties payable by YPF. The final resolution of this case is still pending.

Arbitration with AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (AESU), Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Sulgás) and Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM). On April 6, 2009, YPF was notified by the ICC of an arbitration brought against it by AESU and Sulgás claiming damages in an amount of approximately U.S.\$1,052 million, which includes damages for the matter described above with respect to AESU, in connection with YPF's alleged liability resulting from the termination by AESU and Sulgás of the natural gas export contract entered into in September 1998. See “—Alleged defaults under natural gas supply contracts” above. YPF denies all liability arising from such termination. Moreover, YPF believes that AESU's damages assessment is far beyond any reasonable assessment, since it exceeds six-fold the maximum aggregate deliver-or-pay penalties that would have accrued in the event that YPF would breached its delivery obligations for the maximum daily quantity through the expiration of the term of the natural gas export contract. In addition, more than 90% of AESU's damages assessment relates to alleged loss of profits that may be strongly challenged on the basis that prior to the termination of the natural gas export contract, AESU voluntarily terminated all of its long term power purchase contracts. Furthermore, on April 6, 2009, YPF registered a request for arbitration against AESU, Sulgás and TGM at the ICC seeking a declaration from the arbitral tribunal that, among other things, AESU and Sulgás have repudiated and unilaterally and illegally terminated the natural gas export contract entered into in September 1998 and declaring AESU and Sulgás liable for any damages suffered by the parties because of such termination, including but not limited to the damages resulting from the termination of the natural gas transportation contracts associated with the natural gas export contract. See “—Arbitration with Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. (TGM).”

The Arbitration Tribunal has been constituted in both arbitration proceedings. In both proceedings, the parties agreed on the Terms of Reference (on October 1, 2010 in the arbitration brought against YPF and on October 10, 2010 in the arbitration brought against AESU, Sulgás and TGM) that determine -among other matters- the controversial issues of both claims. Furthermore, the Arbitration Tribunal ordered to divert proceedings in order to solve jurisdictional oppositions before ruling on the object of the claims.

Proceedings related to foreign currency proceeds. On December 9, 2002, we filed a declaratory judgment action (*Acción Declarativa de Certeza*) before an Argentine federal court requesting clarification as to the uncertainty generated by opinions and statements of several organizations providing official advice that the right of the hydrocarbon industry to freely dispose of up to 70% of foreign currency proceeds from exports of hydrocarbons products and byproducts, as provided by Executive Decree No. 1,589/89, had been implicitly abolished by the new exchange regime established by Executive Decree No. 1,606/01. On December 9, 2002, a federal judge issued an injunction ordering the Argentine government, the Central Bank and the Ministry of the Economy to refrain from interfering with our access to and use of 70% of the foreign exchange proceeds from our hydrocarbon exports. Following the enactment of Decree No. 2,703/02 in December 2002, we expanded the scope of the declaratory judgment action before the federal court to clear any doubts and uncertainty arising after the enactment of this decree. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulatory Framework and Relationship with the Argentine Government—Repatriation

of Foreign Currency”. On December 1, 2003, the National Administrative Court of Appeals decided that the issuance of Decree No. 2,703/02, which allows companies in the oil and gas sector to keep abroad up to 70% of the export proceeds, rendered the injunction unnecessary. Nevertheless, the Court of Appeals’ decision was silent with respect to the availability of the exemption to convert proceeds from export operations carried out by oil and gas companies into domestic currency prior to the issuance of Decree No. 2,703/02.

On October 12, 2007, we were notified of the initiation of an administrative summary proceeding for alleged late repatriation of foreign currency proceeds, and the failure to repatriate the remaining 70%, in connection with some hydrocarbon export transactions made in 2002 (during the period between the issuance of Decree No. 1,606/01 and the issuance of Decree No. 2,703/02). Nevertheless, a final and unchallenged judicial judgment issued by a First Instance Court in Criminal Economic Matters in a similar administrative summary proceeding against a different company for alleged violation of the criminal exchange law (lack of repatriation of 70% of foreign currency proceeds) regarding export transactions made in 2002 resolved the matter in favor of that company based on well-founded arguments that were not challenged by the prosecutor. In addition, the Office of the General Prosecutor of Argentina has issued an opinion in a similar administrative summary proceeding involving another oil company stating that no criminal law violations existed in that case due to the lack of willful misconduct and the existence of differing regulations that created uncertainty as to the scope of certain obligations, and stating that the proceeding should be dismissed. On April 30, 2009, in similar administrative proceedings involving another oil company, the National Administrative Court of Appeals resolved the matter in favor of that company, on the basis that the free disposal regime of up to 70% of export proceeds was in force during 2002, upon the publication of Decree No. 1638/01 on December 12, 2001. Extraordinary appeals filed by the Argentine government and the Central Bank have been rejected. Consequently, YPF considers that the administrative summary proceeding against YPF is unlikely to be successful.

Additional information

On August 11, 2006, we received Note SE No. 1009 (the “Note”) from the Argentine Secretariat of Energy, which reviewed the progress of reserves in the Ramos Area in the Noroeste basin, in relation to the export authorization granted by Resolution S.E. No. 169/97 (the “Export Authorization”). The Export Authorization concerns the long-term natural gas export contract between us and Gas Atacama, for a maximum daily volume of 530,000 m³/day. The Note stated that as a result of the decrease in natural gas reserves supporting the Export Authorization, the domestic market supply was at risk. The Note preventively provided that the maximum natural gas daily volumes authorized to be exported under the Export Authorization were to be reduced by 20%, affecting the export contract. We filed an answer to the Note on September 15, 2006 stating our allegations and defenses.

CNDC anti-competitive activity disputes. On March 22, 1999, we were notified of Resolution No. 189/99 from the former Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Mining of Argentina, which imposed a fine on us of Ps.109 million, stated Argentine pesos as of that date, based on the interpretation that we had purportedly abused our dominant position in the bulk LPG market due to the existence of different prices between the exports of LPG and the sales to the domestic market from 1993 through 1997. In July 2002, the Argentine Supreme Court confirmed the fine, and we made the claimed payment. Additionally, Resolution No. 189/99 provided for the commencement of an investigation in order to prove whether the penalized behavior continued from October 1997 to March 1999. On December 19, 2003, the CNDC completed its investigation and charged us with abuse of dominant market position during this period. On January 20, 2004, we answered the notification by (i) claiming the application of the statutes of limitations and alleging the existence of defects in the imputation procedure (absence of majority in the resolution that decided the imputation and prejudgment by its signers); (ii) arguing the absence of abuse of dominant position; and (iii) offering the corresponding evidence.

Given that the Argentine Supreme Court has previously established under Law No. 22,262 that the statute of limitations for administrative infractions is two years, we believe that our defense based on the statute of limitations is solid. Since the imputed conduct occurred before September 29, 1999, which is the effective date of the new law, we believe that the law applicable to the proceeding is

Law No. 22,262 instead of the new Antitrust Protection Law (No. 25,156). We filed appeals with the National Economic Criminal Court: (i) on July 29, 2003, in view of the rejection by the CNDC of the motion to overturn the resolution that ordered the opening of the preliminary investigations without deciding in advance on the statute of limitations defense claimed by us; and (ii) on February 4, 2004, in view of the rejection by the CNDC of the motion to overturn the resolution that ordered the charge because of a lack of majority and prejudgment. On April 13, 2004, the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters sustained the appeal filed by us on the grounds of lack of majority of the CNDC in passing the objected resolution.

On August 31, 2004, we appealed the resolution passed by the CNDC that rejected our statute of limitations defense. The CNDC accepted the appeal and referred the proceedings to Chamber II of the National Court of Appeals in Federal Civil and Commercial Matters, which subsequently referred the proceeding to Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters. On March 3, 2006, the CNDC decided on the evidence that we shall produce during this proceeding. During August and September 2007, hearings involving the testimony of witnesses proposed by us took place. On August 12, 2008, Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters rejected our statute of limitations argument. We have appealed this decision. Upon Chamber B's confirmation of the CNDC's resolution, YPF filed a cassation and an extraordinary appeal on the basis that the CNDC bases its arguments on Law No. 22,262, while Chamber B relies on the application of Law No. 25,156. Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters rejected both appeals. YPF has consequently presented two complaint appeals: one against the rejection of the cassation appeal (rejected on December 18, 2008) and another against the rejection of the extraordinary appeal (rejected on February 17, 2009). Both appeals are under evaluation. Regarding the administrative proceedings before the CNDC, the evidence production period has ended. Additionally, on November 25, 2009, we presented our closing statement. On December 22, 2009, Chamber IV of the Court of Cassation rejected our cassation appeal against Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters' decision. The extraordinary appeal filed against this decision was rejected on July 14, 2010. Furthermore, on December 21, 2009, YPF filed another claim concerning the statute of limitations before the CNDC, which was rejected on April 19, 2010. YPF appealed such decision requesting the intervention of Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters. On December 22, 2010, we were notified that Chamber B had ruled in our favor, revoking CNDC's decision and ordering the termination of the proceedings. As of the issuance date of this annual report, the judgment is final.

YPF Holdings

The following is a brief description of certain environmental and other liabilities related to YPF Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation.

In connection with the sale of Maxus' former chemical subsidiary, Diamond Shamrock Chemical 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 the Closing Date, including certain environmental liabilities relating to certain chemical plants and waste disposal sites used by Chemicals prior to the Closing Date. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Environmental Matters—YPF Holdings—Operations in the United States".

As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings' accruals for environmental and other contingencies totaled approximately Ps.586 million. YPF Holdings management believes it has adequately accrued for all environmental and other contingencies that are probable and can be reasonably estimated based on information available as of such time; however, many such contingencies are subject to significant uncertainties, including the completion of ongoing studies, the discovery of new facts, and the issuance of orders by regulatory authorities, which could result in material additions to such accruals in the future. It is possible that additional claims will be made, and additional information about new or existing claims (such as results of ongoing investigations, the issuance of court decisions or the signing of settlement agreements) is likely to develop over time. YPF Holdings' accruals for the environmental and other contingencies described below are based solely on currently available information and as a result, YPF Holdings, Maxus and Tierra may have to incur costs that may be material, in addition to the accruals already taken.

In the following discussion concerning plant sites and third party sites, references to YPF Holdings include, as appropriate and solely for ease of reference, references to Maxus and Tierra. As indicated above, Tierra is also a subsidiary of YPF Holdings and has assumed certain of Maxus' obligations.

Newark, New Jersey. A consent decree, previously agreed upon by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA"), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (the "DEP") and Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, was entered in 1990 by the United States District Court of New Jersey for Chemicals' former Newark, New Jersey agricultural chemicals plant. The approved interim remedy has been completed and paid for by Tierra pursuant to the above described indemnification agreement with Occidental. Operations and maintenance of the constructed remedy are ongoing, and as of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings has accrued approximately Ps.58 million in connection with such activities.

Passaic River/Newark Bay, New Jersey. Maxus, acting on behalf of Occidental, negotiated an agreement with the EPA (the "1994 AOC") under which Tierra has conducted testing and studies to characterize contaminated sediment and biota in a six-mile portion of the Passaic River near the Newark, New Jersey plant site described above. While some work remains, the work under the 1994 AOC was substantially subsumed by the remedial investigation and feasibility study ("RI/FS") being performed and funded by Tierra and a number of other entities of the lower 17-mile portion of the Passaic River (including the six-mile portion already studied) pursuant to a 2007 administrative settlement agreement (the "2007 AOC"). The parties to the 2007 AOC are discussing the possibility of further work 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. 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").

Tierra, acting on behalf of Occidental, is also performing and funding a separate RI/FS to characterize sediment contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives in Newark Bay and portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill, and the Kill van Kull pursuant to a 2004 administrative order on consent with EPA (the "2004 AOC"). 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 Tierra under the 2004 AOC. In addition, in August 2010, Tierra 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. As of April 2011, the parties are analyzing that proposal. However, YPF Holdings lacks sufficient information to determine additional costs, if any, it might have with respect to this matter once the final scope of the phase III is approved, as well as the proposed distribution mentioned above.

In December 2005, the DEP issued a directive to Tierra, Maxus and Occidental directing said parties to pay the State of New Jersey's costs of developing a Source Control Dredge Plan focused on allegedly dioxin-contaminated sediment in the lower six-mile portion of the Passaic River described above. The development of this Plan was estimated by the DEP to cost approximately U.S.\$2.3 million. The DEP has advised the recipients that they are not required to respond to the directive until otherwise notified. Also in December 2005, the DEP and the New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund sued YPF Holdings, Tierra, Maxus and other affiliates, as well as Occidental, alleging that dioxin, DDT and other "hazardous substances" discharged from Chemicals' former Newark plant and contaminated the lower 17-mile portion of the Passaic River, Newark Bay, other nearby waterways and surrounding areas. The plaintiffs seek damages for the past cost of investigation and cleanup of these waterways, property damage and other economic impacts (such as decreases in tax revenues and value of real estate and increases in public medical costs, etc.), and punitive damages. The defendants have made responsive pleadings and/or filings. In March 2008, the court denied motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim by Occidental Chemical Corporation, and by Tierra and Maxus. DEP filed its Second Amended Complaint in April 2008; YPF's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction was denied in September 2008. The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals following an appeal by YPF. The Court denied the plaintiffs' motion to bar third party practice and allowed defendants to file third-party claims. Third-party claims against approximately 300 companies and governmental entities (including certain municipalities) which could have responsibility in

connection with the claim were filed by Tierra and Maxus in February 2009. DEP filed its Third Amended Complaint in August 2010, adding Maxus International Energy Company and YPF International S.A. as additional named defendants. DEP has not placed dollar amounts on all its claims, but it has (a) contended that a U.S.\$50 million cap on damages under one of the New Jersey statutes should not be applicable, (b) alleged that it has incurred approximately U.S.\$118 million in past “cleanup and removal costs,” and is seeking an additional award of between U.S.\$10 and U.S.\$20 million to fund a study to assess natural resource damages, and (c) notified Maxus and Tierra’s legal defense team that DEP is preparing financial models of the cost of other economic impacts. In September 2010, governmental entities of the state of New Jersey and a number of third party defendants filed motions to dismiss and Maxus and Tierra filed their responses. Except in a few cases, these motions were rejected in January 2011. In October, 2010, a number of public third-party defendants filed a motion to sever and stay, which would allow the State of New Jersey to proceed against the direct defendants. However, the judge ruled against this motion in December 2010. Certain third-party defendants have appealed the ruling of the special master on their motions to dismiss and the presiding judge will hold hearings in March and April regarding these appeals. The next step in the case will be the presiding judge’s entry of a Trial Plan which will set a schedule for remainder of litigation, from discovery through trial. The presiding judge held a hearing in early April 2011 regarding the Trial Plan proposals of each of the parties. It is expected that the judge will issue his Trial Plan by May 2011. At this point in time, it is premature to state when the first trial will take place. See “—Argentina—New Jersey Claims.” Simultaneously, a mediator had prepared a work plan for an alternative dispute resolution process to be presented to the parties during the first quarter of 2011, but this process failed when the parties could not reach a consensus.

In June 2007, EPA released a draft Focused Feasibility Study (“FFS”) that outlines several alternatives for remedial action in the lower eight miles of the Passaic River. These range from no action (which would result in comparatively little cost) to extensive dredging and capping (which according to the draft FFS, EPA estimated could cost from U.S.\$0.9 billion to U.S.\$2.3 billion), and are all described by EPA as involving proven technologies that could be carried out in the near term, without extensive research. Tierra, in conjunction with the other parties working under the 2007 AOC, submitted comments on the draft FFS to EPA, as did a number of other interested parties. EPA has stated that it expects to issue a revised remedy proposal in September 2011. Tierra plans to respond to any further EPA proposal as may be appropriate at that time.

In August 2007, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”), as one of the Federal Natural Resources Trustees (“Trustees”), sent a letter to a number of entities that it alleged have liability for natural resource damages, including Tierra 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 January 2008, the NOAA sent a letter to YPF Holdings, CLH Holdings Inc. and other entities. In November 2008, Occidental and Tierra entered into an agreement with the Trustees to fund a portion of the Trustees’ past costs and conduct certain assessment activities during 2009. A group of approximately 20 other parties has also entered into a similar agreement with the Trustees. In November 2009, Tierra declined to extend this agreement.

In June 2008, the EPA, Occidental, and Tierra entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (“Removal AOC”), pursuant to which Tierra (on behalf of Occidental) will undertake the removal of sediment from a portion of the Passaic River in the vicinity of Chemicals’ former Newark, New Jersey facility described above. This action will result in the removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of sediment, which will be carried out in two phases. The field work on the first phase, which will encompass the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, is scheduled to begin in 2011 and is expected to be completed in 2012. The second phase, which will encompass the removal of approximately 160,000 cubic yards of sediment, will be completed on a different schedule. Pursuant to the Removal AOC, the EPA has required the provision of financial assurance in the amount of U.S.\$80 million for the performance of the removal work. The Removal AOC provides that the initial form of financial assurance is to be provided through a trust fund. As of the date of this report, U.S.\$32 million has been contributed to the fund; an additional U.S.\$10 million must be contributed every six months until a total of U.S.\$80 million has been deposited into the fund. The total amount of required financial assurance may be decreased or increased over time if the anticipated cost of completing the removal work contemplated by the AOC changes. Tierra may request modification of the form and

timing of financial assurance for the Removal AOC, and during 2010 substituted, with EPA approval, letters of credit to provide financial assurance rather than paying additional funds into the trust. The removal work will remove a number of contaminants, such as dioxin, PCBs, and mercury, which may have come from sources other than or in addition to the former Chemicals plant. YPF Holdings may seek cost recovery from the parties responsible for such contamination; however, at this time it is not possible to make any predictions regarding the likelihood of success or the funds potentially recoverable in a cost-recovery action. The removal work required pursuant to the Removal AOC will be conducted concurrently with and in addition to the other investigations and remedial actions described above, including those undertaken in connection with the FFS concerning the lower eight miles of the Passaic River, the RI/FS addressing the lower 17-mile portion of the Passaic River, and the RI/FS relating to contamination in Newark Bay, portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill and the Kill van Kull.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings has accrued approximately Ps.282 million in connection with the foregoing matters related to the Passaic River, the Newark Bay and the surrounding area comprising the estimated costs for studies, estimated costs in connection with the Removal AOC, and certain other matters related to the Passaic River and Newark Bay. However, it is possible that other works, including interim remedial measures, may be ordered. How these matters are resolved, including the development of new information, the imposition of natural resource damages or the selection of remedial actions differing from the scenarios we have proposed could result in Maxus and Tierra incurring material costs in addition to the amount currently accrued.

Hudson and Essex Counties, New Jersey. Until the 1970s, Chemicals operated a chromite ore processing plant at Kearny, New Jersey (the “Kearny Plant”). DEP has identified over 200 sites in Hudson and Essex Counties alleged to contain chromite ore processing residue either from the Kearny Plant or from plants operated by two other chromium manufacturers. Tierra, Occidental and DEP signed an administrative consent order in April 1990 (“ACO”) which requires remediation at 40 sites in Hudson and Essex Counties alleged to be impacted by the Kearny Plant operations. Tierra, on behalf of Occidental, is providing financial assurance in the amount of U.S.\$20 million for performance of the work required by the ACO (which is ongoing at all ACO Sites at various stages) and associated with the issues described below.

In May 2005, the DEP took two actions in connection with the chrome sites in Hudson and Essex Counties. First, the DEP issued a directive to Maxus, Occidental and two other chromium manufacturers (the “Respondents”) directing them to arrange for the cleanup of chromite ore residue at three sites in Jersey City and for the conduct of a study by paying the DEP a total of U.S.\$19.5 million. Second, the DEP filed a lawsuit against Occidental and two other entities in state court in Hudson County seeking, among other things, cleanup of various sites where chromite ore processing residue is allegedly located, recovery of past costs incurred by the state at such sites (including in excess of U.S.\$2.3 million dollars allegedly spent for investigations and studies) and, with respect to certain costs at 18 sites, treble damages. The DEP claims that the defendants are jointly and severally liable, without regard to fault, for much of the damages alleged. The parties have come to an agreement in principle regarding this matter, pursuant to which Tierra will pay U.S.\$5 million, and will remediate 3 sites, at an estimated cost of U.S.\$2.1 million, subject to the terms of a Consent Judgment that is under negotiation.

In November 2005, several environmental groups sent a notice of intent to sue the owner of the property adjacent to the former Kearny Plant and five other parties, including Tierra, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The parties have entered into an agreement that addresses the concerns of the environmental groups and these groups have agreed, at least for now, not to file suit. In March 2008, the DEP approved an Interim Response Action work plan for work to be performed at the Kearny Plant site by Tierra and at the adjacent property by Tierra in conjunction with other parties. Work on the Interim Response Action has begun. In addition, this adjacent property was listed by EPA on the National Priority List in 2007. In July 2010, EPA notified Tierra, along with three other parties, which are considered potentially responsible for this adjacent property and requested to conduct a RIFS for the site. The parties have responded and are awaiting discussion with the EPA as to the scope of activities.

Pursuant to a request of the DEP, in the second half of 2006, Tierra and certain other parties tested the sediments in a portion of the Hackensack River near the former Kearny Plant. A report of those test results was submitted to the DEP. The DEP has requested additional sampling, and a work plan to conduct such sampling was prepared and submitted to the DEP in January 2009 for its approval. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings has accrued a total of approximately Ps.96 million in connection with the foregoing chrome-related matters. Soil action levels for chromium in New Jersey have not been finalized, and the DEP continues to review the proposed action levels. The cost of addressing these chrome-related matters could increase significantly depending upon the final soil action levels, the DEP's response to Tierra's studies and reports and other developments.

Painesville, Ohio. From about 1912 through 1976, Chemicals operated manufacturing facilities in Painesville, Ohio (the "Painesville Works Site"). The operations there over the years involved several discrete but contiguous plant sites over an area of about 1,300 acres. The investigation and remediation of the Painesville Works Site is governed by agreements and orders in place with the EPA and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency ("OEPA"). The primary area of concern historically has been Chemicals' former chromite ore processing plant (the "Chrome Plant"). The OEPA has approved certain work, including the remediation of 20 specific operable units within the former Painesville Works Site and work associated with development plans (the "Remediation Work"). The Remediation Work has begun. As each operable unit within the Site receives OEPA approval for projects related to investigation, Remediation Work, or operation and maintenance activities, additional orders and agreements will be implemented, and additional amounts may need to be accrued. YPF Holdings has accrued a total of approximately Ps.59 million as of December 31, 2010 for its estimated share of the cost to perform the remedial investigation and feasibility study, the Remediation Work and other operation and maintenance activities at this site.

Third Party Sites. Pursuant to settlement agreements with the Port of Houston Authority (the "Port") and other parties, Tierra and Maxus are participating (on behalf of Occidental) in the remediation of property adjoining Chemicals' former Greens Bayou facility where dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane ("DDT") and certain other chemicals were manufactured. Additionally, in 2007 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") with federal and state natural resources trustees in connection with claims for natural resources damages. In 2008, the Final Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan/Environmental Assessment was approved specifying the restoration projects to be implemented. The last restoration project is expected to begin in 2011. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings has accrued approximately Ps.17 million for its estimated share of the remediation and the MOA associated with the Greens Bayou facility. The remediation activities were largely finished in 2009, but some minor closure activities, as well as ongoing operations and maintenance, are still in progress.

In June 2005, the EPA designated Maxus as a PRP at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke & Gas Site in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The basis for this designation is Maxus' alleged status as the successor to Pickands Mather & Co. and Milwaukee Solvay Coke Co., companies that the EPA has asserted are former owners or operators of such site. In 2006, Maxus and four other PRPs entered into a Joint Participation and Defense Agreement, and in January 2007 those PRPs and EPA entered into an AOC to perform a RI/FS. The PRP Agreement includes an interim allocation, under which Maxus's share is 50%. Preliminary work in connection with the RI/FS in respect of this site commenced in the second half of 2006. YPF Holdings has accrued approximately Ps.6 million as of December 31, 2010 for its estimated share of the costs of the RI/FS. Maxus lacks sufficient information to determine additional exposure or costs, if any, it might have in respect of this site.

Maxus is responsible for certain liabilities attributable to Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, in respect of the Malone Service Company Superfund Site in Galveston County, Texas. This site is a former waste disposal site where Chemicals is alleged to have sent waste products prior to September 1986.

Chemicals has also been designated as a PRP by the EPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA") with respect to a number of third party sites where hazardous substances from Chemicals' plant operations allegedly were disposed or have come to be located. Numerous PRPs have been named at substantially all of these sites. At several of these, Chemicals has no known exposure. At December

31, 2010, YPF Holdings had accrued approximately Ps.2 million in connection with its estimated share of costs related to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke & Gas Site, the Malone Service Company Superfund Site, and the other sites mentioned in this paragraph.

Dallas Litigation. In 2002, Occidental sued Maxus and Tierra in state court in Dallas, Texas seeking a declaration that Maxus and Tierra have the obligation under the agreement pursuant to which Maxus sold Chemicals to Occidental to defend and indemnify Occidental from and against certain historical obligations of Chemicals, notwithstanding the fact that said agreement contains a 12-year cut-off for defense and indemnity obligations with respect to most litigation. Tierra was dismissed as a party, and the matter was tried in May 2006. The trial court decided that the 12-year cut-off period did not apply and entered judgment against Maxus. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in February 2008. Maxus' petition to the Texas Supreme Court for review was denied. This decision will require Maxus to accept responsibility for various matters for which it has refused to indemnify Occidental since 1998, which could result in the incurrence of costs in addition to YPF Holdings' current accrued for this matter. This decision will also require Maxus to reimburse Occidental for past costs. In 2009, Maxus received a statement from Occidental of the costs Occidental believed to be due under the judgment, in the amount of U.S.\$16.7 million. In March 2009, Maxus paid U.S.\$14.9 million in respect of court costs, interests through the end of 2007 and estimates of future costs for which Maxus could become liable under the declaratory judgment. In September 2009, Maxus paid to Occidental \$1.9 million. As of December 31, 2010, only approximately U.S.\$0.2 million of disputed claims (relating to Occidental's internal costs) remains pending. Maxus has allowances for this claimed amount. A significant category of claims refused by Maxus on the basis of its interpretation of the 12-year clause, were claims relating to "Agent Orange". All pending Agent Orange litigation was dismissed in December 2009. Although it is possible that additional claimants may come forward in the future, it is estimated that no significant liability will result from this category of claims.

The remaining claims refused consist primarily of claims of personal injury from exposure to vinyl chloride monomer ("VCM"), and other chemicals, although they are not expected to result in significant liability. However, the declaratory judgment includes liability for claims arising in the future, if any, which are currently unknown as of the date of this report, and if such claims arise, they could result in additional liability. As of December 31, 2009, YPF Holdings had accrued approximately Ps.1 million in respect of these matters.

Turtle Bayou Litigation. In March 2005, Maxus agreed to defend Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, in respect of an action seeking the contribution of costs for the remediation of the Turtle Bayou waste disposal site in Liberty County, Texas. Judgment was entered in this action, and Maxus filed a motion for reconsideration which was partially successful. The court's decision was appealed by Maxus. In June 2010, the Court of Appeals ruled that the District Court had committed errors in the admission of certain documents and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings. A new ruling was issued in January 2011, requiring Maxus to pay, on behalf of Occidental, 15.86% of the costs incurred by one of the plaintiffs. Maxus is currently evaluating whether or not to appeal this decision. As of December, 2010, YPF Holdings has accrued approximately Ps.15 million in respect of this matter.

YPF Holdings, including its subsidiaries, is a party to various other lawsuits, the outcomes of which are not expected to have a material adverse affect on the company's financial condition. YPF Holdings has established accrued for legal contingencies and environmental issues in those situations where a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Dividend Policy

See "Item 10. Additional Information—Dividends."

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 were issued by The Bank of New York Mellon as depository (the “Depository”).

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:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2006.....	57.38	37.00
2007.....	50.10	34.37
2008.....	49.00	37.75
2009.....	47.00	16.81
2010.....	50.60	33.89
2011 ⁽¹⁾	54.58	41.43

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

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.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2009:		
First Quarter.....	47.00	16.81
Second Quarter.....	35.90	23.09
Third Quarter.....	40.20	30.79
Fourth Quarter.....	44.08	36.35
2010:		
First Quarter.....	45.80	40.11
Second Quarter.....	44.63	33.89
Third Quarter.....	43.45	37.52
Fourth Quarter.....	50.60	38.61
2011:		
First Quarter.....	54.58	41.43
Second Quarter ⁽¹⁾	46.34	44.77

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

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.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2010:		
October.....	39.84	38.61
November.....	42.99	39.17
December.....	50.60	39.00
2011:		
January.....	54.58	48.72
February.....	51.65	48.35
March.....	52.97	41.43
April ⁽¹⁾	46.34	44.77

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

As of March 30, 2011, there were 232,665,742 ADSs outstanding and 87 holders of record of ADSs. Such ADSs represented approximately 59% of the total number of issued and outstanding Class D shares as of such date. Excluding ADSs owned by Repsol YPF, outstanding ADSs represented 31% of the total number of outstanding Class D shares as of March 30, 2011. Repsol YPF (including its other subsidiaries) was the holder of 109.3 million of our ADSs at that date, while Petersen Energía and PEISA collectively held 60.8 million of our ADSs.

Buenos Aires Stock Market

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*, or “*MERVAL*”) is the largest stock market in Argentina and is affiliated with the BASE. MERVAL is a corporation consisting of 133 shareholders who are the sole individuals or entities authorized to trade, either as principals or agents, in the securities listed on the BASE. Trading on the BASE 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*, or “*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 mutual funds.

Certain information regarding the Argentine stock market is set forth in the table below.

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Market capitalization (in billions of pesos) ⁽¹⁾	2,185	1,234	1,773	1,229
As percent of GDP ⁽¹⁾	186.9%	121.6%	227.2%	183.4%
Volume (in millions of pesos).....	133,207	237,790	209,905	131,984
Average daily trading volume (in millions of pesos).....	545.93	962.71	849.82	532.19

(1) End-of-period figures for trading on the BASE.

Source: CNV and Instituto Argentino de Mercado de Capitales.

The following table sets forth, for the five most recent full financial years and for the current financial year, the high and low prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Market:

	High	Low
2006.....	177.50	115.00
2007.....	153.00	110.90
2008.....	183.00	118.00
2009.....	162.00	64.00
2010.....	205.00	137.00
2011 ⁽¹⁾	222.60	177.00

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

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 prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Market.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2009:		
First Quarter	162.00	64.00
Second Quarter.....	136.00	90.00
Third Quarter	153.00	119.50
Fourth Quarter.....	162.00	139.00
2010:		
First Quarter	170.00	150.00
Second Quarter.....	172.00	137.00
Third Quarter	167.00	149.70
Fourth Quarter.....	205.00	152.00
2011:		
First Quarter	222.60	177.00
Second Quarter ⁽¹⁾	195.50	190.25

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

The following table sets forth, for each of the most recent six months and for the current month, the high and low prices in Argentine pesos of our Class D shares on the Buenos Aires Stock Market.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2010:		
September	162.00	153.00
October	155.00	152.00
November	177.00	155.00
December.....	205.00	155.50
2011:		
January	219.50	200.00
February.....	216.60	199.50
March	222.60	177.00
April ⁽¹⁾	195.50	190.25

(1) Through April 6, 2011.

As of December 31, 2010, there were approximately 8,009 holders of Class D shares.

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 is composed of 10 stock exchanges, which are located in the City of Buenos Aires (the “BASE”), Bahía Blanca, Corrientes, Córdoba, La Plata, La Rioja, Mendoza, Rosario, Santa Fe, and Tucumán. Five of these exchanges (the BASE, Rosario, Córdoba, Mendoza, and Santa Fe) have affiliated stock markets and, accordingly, are authorized to quote publicly offered securities. Securities listed on these exchanges include corporate equity and bonds and government securities.

The BASE, which began operating in 1854, is the principal and longest-established exchange in Argentina. Bonds listed on the BASE may simultaneously be listed on the Argentine over-the-counter market (*Mercado Abierto Electrónico*, or “MAE”), pursuant to an agreement between BASE and

MAE that stipulates that equity securities are to be traded exclusively on the BASE, while debt securities (both public and private) may be traded on both the MAE and the BASE. In addition, through separate agreements with the BASE, all of the securities listed on the BASE may be listed and subsequently traded on the Córdoba, Rosario, Mendoza, La Plata and Santa Fe exchanges, by virtue of which many transactions originating on these exchanges relate to BASE-listed companies and are subsequently settled in Buenos Aires. Although companies may list all of their capital stock on the BASE, controlling shareholders in Argentina typically retain the majority of a company's capital stock, resulting in a relatively small percentage of active trading of the companies' stock by the public on the BASE.

Argentina's equity markets have historically been composed of individual investors, though in recent years there has been an increase in the level of investment by banks and insurance companies in these markets; however, Argentine mutual funds (*fondos comunes de inversión*) continue to have very low participation.

Regulation of the Argentine securities market

The Argentine securities market is regulated and overseen by the CNV, pursuant to Law No. 17,811, as amended, which, in addition to having created the CNV, 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 pension funds and insurance companies are regulated by separate government agencies, whereas financial institutions are regulated primarily by the 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 BASE, Merval and certain provincial exchanges. Stock Exchange Incorporated is the central securities depository of Argentina and provides central depository 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 BASE and operates SINAC.

Despite a change in the legal framework of Argentine securities trading in the early 1990s, which permitted the issuance and trading of new financial products in the Argentine capital markets, including commercial paper, new types of corporate bonds and futures and options, there is still a relatively low level of regulation of the market for Argentine securities and investors' activities in such markets and enforcement of them has been extremely limited. Because of the limited exposure and regulation in these markets, there may be less publicly available information about Argentine companies than is regularly published by or about companies in the United States and certain other countries. However, the CNV has taken significant steps to strengthen disclosure and regulatory standards for the Argentine securities market, including the issuance of regulations prohibiting insider trading and requiring insiders to report on their ownership of securities, with associated penalties for noncompliance.

In order to improve Argentine securities market regulation, the Argentine government issued Decree No. 677/01 on June 1, 2001 (the "Transparency Decree"), which provided certain guidelines and provisions relating to capital markets transparency and best practices. The Transparency Decree applies to individuals and entities that participate in the public offering of securities, as well as to stock exchanges. Among its key provisions, the decree broadens the definition of a "security," governs the treatment of negotiable securities, obligates 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), authorizes market stabilization transactions under certain circumstances, governs insider trading, market manipulation and securities fraud and regulates going-private transactions and acquisitions of voting shares, including controlling stakes in public companies.

Before offering securities to the public in Argentina, an issuer must meet certain requirements established by the CNV with 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 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.

Argentine Law No. 25,246 (as amended by Law No. 26,087 and Law 26,119) categorizes money laundering as a crime under the Argentine Criminal Code and created the *Unidad de Información Financiera* (“UIF”), an agency of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina responsible for investigating questionable transactions. The Argentine Criminal Code defines money laundering as the exchange, transfer, management, sale or any other use of money or other assets obtained through a crime, by a person who did not take part in such crime, with the possible result that such original assets (or new asset resulting from such original asset) have the appearance of having been obtained through legitimate sources, provided that the aggregate value of the assets exceeded Ps.50,000, whether such amount results from one or more connected transactions.

The money laundering legal framework assigns control and information reporting duties to certain private sector entities, including banks, broker-dealers, trading companies and insurance companies, in many cases according to highly general criteria. According to the rules of the Guide to Unusual or Questionable Financial and Foreign Exchange Transactions (*Guía de Transacciones Inusuales o Sospechosas en la Órbita del Sistema Financiero y Cambiario*) approved by Resolution No. 2/2002 of the UIF (as amended), such entities have an obligation to notify the UIF of transactions falling into the following general categories: (a) investments in securities in amounts significantly exceeding the amounts normally invested by a particular investor, taking the business of the investor into account; (b) deposits or back-to-back loans in jurisdictions known as tax havens; (c) requests for asset management services where the origin of funds is not certain, is unclear or does not relate to the business of the investor; (d) unusual transfers of large amounts of securities or interests; (e) unusual and frequent use of special investment accounts; and (f) frequent purchases and sales of securities during the same day for the same amount and volume, when such transactions seem unusual and inadequate considering the business of the investor.

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 1,023/06 of the Ministry of Economy and Production, 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 National 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. Pursuant to the plaintiff's request, the federal judge of first instance of Bell Ville, in the province of Cordoba, granted a preliminary injunction (the "Preliminary Injunction"), ordering that any sale of shares of YPF or any other transaction involving the sale, assignment or transfer of shares of YPF carried out by Repsol YPF or YPF be suspended, unless the plaintiff and other beneficiaries of the PPP, organized under the Federation of Former Employees of YPF, are involved or participate in such transactions. We filed an appeal against such decision, requesting that the Preliminary Injunction be revoked. In addition, we requested the recusal of the federal judge of first instance of Bell Ville and the issuance of a preliminary injunction offsetting the effects of the Preliminary Injunction. On March 1, 2011, we were notified that the intervening judge had allowed our appeal, suspending the effects of the Preliminary Injunction. In addition, a preliminary injunction was granted to explicitly allow the free disposition of our shares, provided that Repsol YPF, directly or indirectly continues to own at least 10% of our shares. Under the jurisprudence of the Federal Supreme Court of Argentina (upholding numerous decisions of the relevant Courts of Appeals), YPF should not be held liable for claims of this nature related to the PPP. Through Law No. 25.471, the National 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. On February 21, 2008, Petersen Energía S.A. ("Petersen Energía") purchased 58,603,606 of our ADSs, representing 14.9% of our capital stock, from Repsol YPF for U.S.\$2,235 million (the "Petersen Transaction"). In addition, Repsol YPF granted options to Enrique Eskenazi, Sebastián Eskenazi, Ezequiel Eskenazi Storey and Matías Eskenazi Storey, shareholders of Petersen Energía, or to companies that are, directly or indirectly, wholly-controlled by any of them to purchase up to an additional 10.1% of our outstanding capital stock within four years (the "Petersen Options"). On May 20, 2008, Petersen Energía Inversora S.A. ("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 Petersen Energía, 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. Since September 2010, Repsol YPF has sold approximately 15.78% of our shares.

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 Shareholder's Meeting on April 14, 2010, 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 No. 19,550 (the "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.

In order to attend the meeting, shareholders must obtain a deposit certificate from a broker or from the depository trust company. 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. YPF will issue to each shareholder a deposit certificate required for admission into the meeting. Shares certified and registered in the attendance book shall not be disposed of before the meeting is held unless the corresponding deposit is cancelled.

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 to the approval of their management duties or their removal for cause.

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 close 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 election, performance and remuneration of directors and members of the Supervisory Committee. In addition, pursuant to the Transparency Decree, 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 Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, 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 in 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, granted in 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 Superintendent of Corporations (*Inspección General de Justicia*, or 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 11 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 shall hold office from one to three years, as determined by the shareholders' meetings. Since the shareholders' general ordinary and extraordinary meeting held on April 28, 2009, our Board of Directors is composed of 17 directors and 13 alternates.

In accordance with our by-laws, the Argentine government, 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.

The composition of certain of our Board committees, as well as the roles of certain members thereof, are affected by the implementation of the shareholders' agreement between Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Shareholders' Agreement."

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 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.

We have distributed over 85% of our net income attributable to the years 2001 through 2006 in dividends to our shareholders. We have not adopted a formal dividend policy. Any dividend policy adopted will be subject to a number of factors, including our debt service requirements, capital expenditure and investment plans, other cash requirements and such other factors as may be deemed relevant at the time. In addition, Repsol YPF and Petersen Energía have agreed in the shareholders' agreement entered into by them in connection with the Petersen Transaction to effect the adoption of a dividend policy under which we would distribute 90% of our net income as dividends, starting with our net income for 2007. They also agreed to vote in favor of corporate resolutions requiring us to distribute a special dividend of U.S.\$850 million, which was paid jointly with the ordinary dividends in 2008 and 2009. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Shareholders' Agreement."

The following table sets forth for the periods and dates indicated, the quarterly dividend payments made by us, expressed in pesos.

Year Ended December 31,	Pesos Per Share/ADS				
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total
2002	—	—	—	4.00	4.00
2003	—	5.00	2.60	—	7.60
2004	—	9.00	—	4.50	13.50
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

Our Board of Directors approved a dividend of Ps.5.50 per share or per ADS, which was paid out of the reserve for future dividends on April 26, 2010, and a dividend of Ps.5.80 per share or per ADS, which was paid out of the reserve for future dividends on November 15, 2010. On March 2, 2011, our Board of Director’s meeting decided to propose to the shareholders the creation of a statutory reserve for future dividends in the amount of Ps.6,622 million, which will be subject to their consideration in the shareholder’s meeting to be held on April 26, 2011.

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 Argentine GAAP and CNV regulations and approved by a shareholders’ meeting. The Board of Directors of a listed Argentine company may declare interim dividends, in which case each member 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 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, an amount equivalent to 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 Directors and Officers”);
- third, an amount is segregated to pay dividends on preferred stock, if any; and
- fourth, the remainder of net income 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 approve 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 stock dividends, shares are required to be delivered within three months of our 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 Commercial Code, the statute of limitations to the right of any shareholder to receive dividends declared by the shareholders' meeting is three years from the date on which it has been made available to the shareholder.

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 The Bank of New York S.A., 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 Securities Act 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.” 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.

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 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.

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 Controls

See “Item 3. Key Information—Exchange Controls” 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.

Capital gains tax

Capital gains recognized by non-resident individuals or entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs are not subject to Argentine income tax.

Personal assets tax

Argentine individuals and undivided estates, foreign individuals and undivided estates, and foreign entities, are responsible for the personal assets tax of 0.5% of the value of any shares or ADSs issued by Argentine entities, held as of December 31 of each year. The tax is levied on Argentine issuers of such shares or ADSs, such as us, (which must pay this tax in substitution of the relevant shareholders) and is based on the equity value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), 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, we are entitled and expect to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable shareholders, including by withholding, 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.

Transfer taxes

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our Class D shares or ADSs is not subject to transfer taxes.

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.

Other taxes

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 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, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. 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.

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 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 foreign currencies, 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;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; 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) and the discussion above regarding

concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, certain dividends paid by qualified foreign corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013 are taxable at a maximum rate of 15%. 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 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. Such gain or loss will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

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 2010 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, certain adverse consequences could apply to you.

If YPF were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which you held a Class D share or ADS, any gain you recognized on a sale or other disposition of the Class D share or ADS would be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Class D share or ADS. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the disposition and to any year before YPF became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on the resulting tax liability. Further, the portion of any distribution in respect of Class D shares or ADSs that is in excess of 125 percent of the average of the annual distributions that you

received on Class D shares or ADSs during the preceding three years or your holding period, whichever is shorter, would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gains. 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 15% dividend rate discussed above with respect to dividends paid to certain non-corporate holders would not apply.

Recently enacted legislation creates an additional annual filing requirement for U.S. Holders of a PFIC. The legislation does not describe what information will be required to be included in the additional annual filing, but rather grants the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury authority to decide what information must be included in such annual filing. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year, then you should consult your tax adviser concerning your annual filing requirements.

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.

New reporting requirements

For taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010, new legislation requires certain U.S. Holders who are individuals to report information relating to stock of a non-U.S. person, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for stock held in custodial accounts maintained by a U.S. financial institution). U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of Class D shares or ADSs.

Available Information

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. The SEC maintains a World Wide Web site on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and information statements and other information regarding us. Such reports and other information may also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, on which YPF's American Depositary Shares are listed.

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, 2010, and from which we may incur future gains or 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

We generally follow a policy of not hedging our debt obligations in U.S. dollars. In addition, our costs and receipts denominated in currencies other than the Argentine peso, including the U.S. dollar, often do not match. As a result, we are currently exposed to risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. See “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Argentina—We may be exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.”

The table below provides information about our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than pesos (principally U.S. dollars) that may be sensitive to changes in foreign exchange rates, as of December 31, 2010.

	Expected Maturity Date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years and undetermined	
	(in millions of U.S. dollars)				
Assets.....	1,546	291	—	9	1,846
Accounts payable	1,084	159	108	449	1,800
Debt.....	1,254	141	113	129	1,637
Other Liabilities.....	57	6	6	433 ⁽¹⁾	502

(1) Includes U.S.\$411 million corresponding to accruals for contingencies with undetermined maturity.

Interest rate exposure

The objective of our financing strategy is to satisfy capital requirements while minimizing our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. To realize such objective, we have borrowed under fixed rate debt instruments, based on the availability of capital and prevailing market conditions. We generally follow a policy of not hedging our interest rate exposure.

The table below provides information about our assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 that may be sensitive to changes in interest rates.

	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years		
(in millions of pesos)								
Assets								
<i>Fixed rate</i>								
Other Receivables.....	—	244	19	—	—	—	263	257
Interest rate		0.35-5.11%	0.35%					
<i>Variable rate</i>								
Other Receivables.....	13	17	17	17	17	47	128	128
Interest rate	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%	CER ⁽¹⁾ +8%		
Liabilities								
<i>Fixed rate</i>								
YPF's Negotiable Obligations..	—	—	277	—	—	348	625	708
Interest rate			4%			10%		
Related Parties	59	97	—	—	—	—	156	156
Interest rate	2.35-14%	2.35%						
Other debt	5,324	260	19	466	19	212	6,299	6,338
Interest rate	0.80-14%	1.44-9.38%	9.38%	4.3-9.38%	9.38%	4.8-9.38%		
<i>Variable rate</i>								
YPF's Negotiable Obligations..	348	—	—	—	—	—	348	348
Interest rate	BADLAR ⁽²⁾ +1.75-2.00%							
Related parties.....	398	—	—	—	—	—	398	398
Interest rate	Libor +2%							
Other debt	—	57	—	—	—	—	57	57
Interest rate		Libor+5.25%						

(1) *Coficiente de Estabilización de Referencia* (CER), 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 crude oil and oil products, especially in the export market. 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. For information on our hydrocarbons delivery commitments as of December 31, 2010, see “Item 4. Information on the Company—Exploration and Production—Delivery commitments” and Note 10 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 issuing ADSs pursuant to our deposit agreement (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 2010, 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, 2010, YPF, under the supervision and with the participation of YPF's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief 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(f) 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 such evaluation, YPF's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that YPF's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level in ensuring that information relating to YPF, required to be disclosed in reports it 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 Chief Executive Officer and Chief 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 generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina including the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP 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 the Chief Executive Officer and Chief 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* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on this assessment, our management concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by Deloitte & Co. S.R.L., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in the F-pages.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no 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, internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16.

ITEM 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board of Directors has designated Mario Vázquez as YPF's Audit Committee Financial Expert at the meeting held on April 14, 2010.

YPF believes that Mr. Vázquez, a member of YPF's Audit Committee, possesses the attributes of an Audit Committee Financial Expert set forth in the instructions to Item 16A of Form 20-F. Mr. Vázquez is an independent director.

ITEM 16B. Code of Ethics

YPF has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to all employees of YPF and the Board of Directors. Since its effective date on August 15, 2003, we have not waived compliance with, nor made any amendment to, the Code of Ethics. A copy of our Code of Ethics is filed as an Exhibit to this annual report. YPF undertakes to provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such Code of Ethics. A copy of the Code of Ethics 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) 5441-5531
Fax (011-54-11) 5441-2113

ITEM 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table provides information on the aggregate fees billed by our principal accountants, Deloitte & Co. S.R.L. and affiliates by type of service rendered for the periods indicated.

Services Rendered	2010		2009	
	Fees	Expenses	Fees	Expenses
	(in thousands of pesos)			
Audit Fees	11,531	73	8,022	72
Audit-Related Fees ⁽¹⁾	120	—	617	—
Tax Fees	—	—	—	—
All Other Fees	—	—	—	—
	11,651	73	8,639	72

(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 and Control Committee of Repsol YPF has a pre-approval policy regarding the contracting of Repsol 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 Repsol YPF or any of its subsidiaries reflected in agreements dated on or after May 6, 2003.

The pre-approval policy is as follows:

1. The Audit and Control Committee must pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided to Repsol YPF or any of its subsidiaries by the external auditor (or any of its affiliates) of Repsol YPF.

2. The Chairman of the Audit and Control Committee has been delegated the authority to approve the hiring of Repsol YPF's external auditor (or any of its affiliates) without first obtaining the approval of the Audit and Control Committee for any of the services which require pre-approval as described in (1) above.

Services approved by the Chairman of the Audit and Control Committee as set forth above must be ratified at the next plenary meeting of the Audit and Control Committee.

All of the services described in the table above were approved by the Audit and Control Committee.

ITEM 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

None.

ITEM 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

In 2010, neither YPF nor any of its affiliates purchased any of YPF's equity securities.

ITEM 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 and through the date of this annual report, the principal independent accountant engaged to audit our financial statements, Deloitte & Co S.R.L., 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 NYSE 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:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Income of YPF S.A. for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.....	F-5
Consolidated Balance Sheets of YPF S.A. as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.....	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of YPF S.A. for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' equity of YPF S.A. for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-8
Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of YPF S.A. for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.....	F-9

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 the Chief Executive Officer
12.2	Section 302 Certification by the Chief Financial Officer and the Director of Administration and Tax
13.1	Section 906 Certification
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
23.2	Consent of Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc.
23.3	Consent of DeGolyer & MacNaughton
99.1	Reserves Audit Report of Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc.
99.2	Reserves Audit Report of DeGolyer & MacNaughton
99.3	Reserves Audit Report of DeGolyer & MacNaughton

* Filed as Exhibit 1.1 to YPF's 2009 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 29, 2010.

** Filed as Exhibit 1.2 to YPF's 2009 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 29, 2010.

*** Incorporated by reference to YPF's 2004 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 30, 2005.

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/ Guillermo Reda

Name: Guillermo Reda

Title: Chief Financial Officer

YPF SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA

By: /s/ Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Name: Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Title: Director of Administration and Tax

Dated: April 12, 2011

**YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND
JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES INDEX**

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Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-8
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Supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities (unaudited)	F-60

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA (an Argentine Corporation) and its controlled and jointly controlled companies (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows and changes in shareholders’ equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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 financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall 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 controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to consolidated financial statements in Argentina.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Notes 12, 13 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

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, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 12, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Buenos Aires City, Argentina
April 12, 2011

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

Diego O. De Vivo
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 and jointly controlled companies (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* 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, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* 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 and jointly controlled companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 and our report dated April 12, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph stating that the accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and that the information related to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Notes 12, 13, and 14 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Buenos Aires City, Argentina
April 12, 2011

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

Diego O. De Vivo
Partner

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008
(Amounts expressed in million of Argentine pesos, except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1.a)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net sales (Note 3.k).....	44,162	34,320	34,875
Cost of sales (Note 15.d).....	(29,899)	(23,177)	(24,013)
Gross profit	<u>14,263</u>	<u>11,143</u>	<u>10,862</u>
Selling expenses (Note 15.f).....	(3,015)	(2,490)	(2,460)
Administrative expenses (Note 15.f).....	(1,429)	(1,102)	(1,053)
Exploration expenses (Note 15.f).....	(344)	(552)	(684)
Operating income	<u>9,475</u>	<u>6,999</u>	<u>6,665</u>
Income (loss) on long-term investments.....	79	(9)	97
Other (expense) income, net (Note 3.i).....	(155)	159	(376)
Financial income (expense), net and holding gains (losses):			
Gains (losses) on assets			
Interests.....	118	109	134
Exchange differences.....	202	182	416
Holding gains (losses) on inventories.....	676	(11)	476
Losses on liabilities			
Interests.....	(931)	(958)	(492)
Exchange differences.....	(444)	(564)	(708)
Net income before income tax	<u>9,020</u>	<u>5,907</u>	<u>6,212</u>
Income tax (Note 3.j).....	(3,230)	(2,218)	(2,311)
Net income	<u>5,790</u>	<u>3,689</u>	<u>3,901</u>
Earnings per share (Note 1.a).....	<u>14.72</u>	<u>9.38</u>	<u>9.92</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008
(Amounts expressed in million of Argentine pesos – Note 1.a)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Current Assets			
Cash	570	669	391
Investments (Note 3.a)	1,957	1,476	825
Trade receivables (Note 3.b).....	3,322	2,831	2,702
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	3,089	2,490	1,861
Inventories (Note 3.d).....	3,865	3,066	3,449
	<u>12,803</u>	<u>10,532</u>	<u>9,228</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
Trade receivables (Note 3.b).....	28	22	24
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,587	527	391
Investments (Note 3.a)	594	661	741
Fixed assets (Note 3.e)	31,567	27,993	28,028
Intangible assets.....	10	12	6
	<u>33,786</u>	<u>29,215</u>	<u>29,190</u>
Total assets.....	<u><u>46,589</u></u>	<u><u>39,747</u></u>	<u><u>38,418</u></u>
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f).....	7,639	5,863	6,763
Loans (Note 3.g).....	6,176	4,679	3,219
Salaries and social security	421	298	284
Taxes payable	2,571	1,437	1,132
Contingencies (Notes 10 and 15.c)	295	341	588
	<u>17,102</u>	<u>12,618</u>	<u>11,986</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f).....	5,616	4,391	3,473
Loans (Note 3.g).....	1,613	2,140	1,260
Salaries and social security	168	110	116
Taxes payable	523	828	753
Contingencies (Notes 10 and 15.c)	2,527	1,959	1,857
	<u>10,447</u>	<u>9,428</u>	<u>7,459</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>27,549</u>	<u>22,046</u>	<u>19,445</u>
Shareholders' Equity (per corresponding statements)	<u>19,040</u>	<u>17,701</u>	<u>18,973</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u><u>46,589</u></u>	<u><u>39,747</u></u>	<u><u>38,418</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008
(Amounts expressed in million of Argentine pesos – Note 1.a)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	5,790	3,689	3,901
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
(Income) loss on long-term investments	(79)	9	(97)
Depreciation of fixed assets.....	5,273	4,832	4,775
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances.....	572	645	647
Increase in allowances for fixed assets.....	72	1	2
Income tax.....	3,230	2,218	2,311
Increase in accruals.....	1,310	1,062	862
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables.....	(407)	(21)	704
Other receivables.....	(1,575)	(725)	2,401
Inventories.....	(799)	383	(876)
Accounts payable.....	1,809	(461)	1,486
Salaries and social security.....	181	43	(21)
Taxes payable.....	(259)	(762)	(507)
Net advances from crude oil purchasers.....	—	—	(10)
Decrease in reserves	(788)	(1,207)	(736)
Interests, exchange differences and others	498	746	1,052
Dividends from long-term investments.....	40	38	51
Income tax payments.....	(2,142)	(1,076)	(2,387)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>12,726⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>9,414⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>13,558⁽¹⁾</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of fixed assets.....	(8,729) ⁽²⁾	(5,636) ⁽²⁾	(7,035) ⁽²⁾
Stock redemption in long-term investments.....	—	3	—
Investments (non cash and equivalents).....	105	30	(8)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(8,624)</u>	<u>(5,603)</u>	<u>(7,043)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of loans.....	(13,454)	(13,870)	(5,400)
Proceeds from loans	14,178	15,886	8,540
Dividends paid.....	(4,444)	(4,897)	(9,287)
Net cash flows used in financing activities.....	<u>(3,720)</u>	<u>(2,881)</u>	<u>(6,147)</u>
Increase in Cash and Equivalents	<u>382</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>368</u>
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of year	2,145	1,215	847
Cash and equivalents at the end of year	<u>2,527</u>	<u>2,145</u>	<u>1,215</u>
Increase in Cash and Equivalents	<u>382</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>368</u>

For supplemental information on cash and equivalents, see Note 3.a.

(1) Includes (344), (372) and (155) corresponding to interest payments for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Includes 146, 529 and 111 corresponding to payments related with the extension of certain exploitation concessions in the Province of Neuquén (Note 10.c), for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008
(Amounts expressed in million of Argentine pesos except for per share amount in pesos – Note 1.a)

	Shareholders' Contributions				Legal reserve	Deferred earnings	Reserve for future dividends	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Issuance premiums	Total					
Balance as of December 31, 2007	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,020	(135)	4,584	6,093	24,416
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of February 6, 2008:									
– Cash dividends (10.76 per share).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,232)	—	(4,232)
As decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 24, 2008:									
– Cash dividends (6.50 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,557)	(2,557)
– Appropriation to Legal reserve	—	—	—	—	204	—	—	(204)	—
– Reversal of Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(352)	352	—
– Appropriation to Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,003	(4,003)	—
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of November 6, 2008:									
– Cash dividends (6.35 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,498)	—	(2,498)
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.i)	—	—	—	—	—	(57)	—	—	(57)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,901	3,901
Balance as of December 31, 2008	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,224	(192)	1,505	3,582	18,973
As decided by the Ordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 28, 2009:									
– Reversal of Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,505)	1,505	—
– Appropriation to Legal reserve	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	(19)	—
– Appropriation to Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,901	(5,901)	—
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of May 5, 2009:									
– Cash dividends (6.30 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,478)	—	(2,478)
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of November 4, 2009:									
– Cash dividends (6.15 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,419)	—	(2,419)
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.i)	—	—	—	—	—	(64)	—	—	(64)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,689	3,689
Balance as of December 31, 2009	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,243	(256)	1,004	2,856	17,701
As decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 14, 2010:									
– Reversal of Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,004)	1,004	—
– Appropriation to Reserve for future dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,040	(5,040)	—
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of April 14, 2010:									
– Cash dividends (5.50 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,163)	—	(2,163)
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of November 5, 2010:									
– Cash dividends (5.80 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,281)	—	(2,281)
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.i)	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	(7)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,790	5,790
Balance as of December 31, 2010	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,243	(263)	596	4,610	19,040

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008
(Amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except where otherwise indicated – Note 1.a)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

a) Significant accounting policies

The financial statements of YPF Sociedad Anónima (“YPF”) and its controlled and jointly controlled companies (the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to consolidated financial statements in Argentina (“Argentine GAAP”), and taking into consideration the regulations of the National Securities Commission (“CNV”).

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and current Argentine legislation, the presentation of individual financial statements is mandatory. Consolidated financial statements are to be included as supplementary information to the individual financial statements. For the purpose of this filing, individual financial statements have been omitted since they are not required for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reporting purposes.

Furthermore, certain disclosures related to formal legal requirements for reporting in Argentina have been omitted for purposes of these consolidated financial statements, since they are not required for SEC reporting purposes.

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”) of 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. 17,811. The application of such rules will be mandatory for the Company for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2012. On April 14, 2010, the Board of Directors has approved a specific IFRS implementation plan.

Presentation of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos

The financial statements reflect the effect of changes in the purchasing power of money by the application of the method for restatement in constant Argentine pesos set forth in Technical Resolution No. 6 of the FACPCE and taking into consideration General Resolution No. 441 of the CNV, which established the discontinuation of the restatement of financial statements in constant Argentine pesos as from March 1, 2003.

Basis of consolidation

Following the methodology established by Technical Resolution No. 21 of the FACPCE, YPF has consolidated its balance sheets and the related statements of income and cash flows as follows:

- Investments and income (loss) related to controlled companies in which YPF has the number of votes necessary to control corporate decisions are substituted for such companies’ assets, liabilities, net revenues, cost and expenses, which are aggregated to YPF’s balances after the elimination of intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidation adjustments and minority interest if applicable.
- Investments and income (loss) related to companies in which YPF holds joint control are consolidated line by line on the basis of YPF’s proportionate share in their assets, liabilities, net revenues, cost and expenses, considering the elimination of intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidations adjustments. The effect of this proportional consolidation for the year ended December 31, 2010 and comparative information, is disclosed in Note 12.b.

Foreign subsidiaries are defined as integrated companies when they carry out their operations as an extension of the parent company’s operations or as non-integrated companies when they collect cash and other monetary items, incur expenses, generate income and are financed principally through their own resources. Assets and liabilities of non-integrated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Argentine pesos at the exchange rate prevailing as of the end of each year. Income statements are

translated using the relevant exchange rate at the date of each transaction. Exchange differences arising from the translation process are included as a component of shareholder's equity in the account "Deferred Earnings", which are maintained until the sale or complete or partial reimbursement of capital of the related investment occurs. Assets, liabilities and income statements of integrated foreign subsidiaries are translated at the relevant exchange rate at the date of each transaction. Exchange differences arising from the translation process are credited (charged) to the income statement in the account "Gains (losses) on assets—Exchange differences".

The consolidated financial statements are based upon the latest available financial statements of those companies in which YPF holds control or joint control, taking into consideration, if applicable, significant subsequent events and transactions, available management information and transactions between YPF and the related company, which could have produced changes on the latter's shareholders' equity.

The valuation methods employed by the controlled and jointly controlled companies are consistent with those followed by YPF. If necessary, adjustments to the accounting information have been made to conform the accounting principles used by these companies to those of YPF. Main adjustments are related to the application of the general accepted accounting principles in Argentina to foreign subsidiaries' financial statements and the recognition of the deferred income tax liability related to the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and the corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes (Note 1.b).

Cash and equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, the Company considers cash and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than three months to be cash and equivalents.

Revenue recognition 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.

Subsidies and incentives are recognized as sales in the income statement in the year in which the conditions for obtaining them are accomplished.

Revenues and costs related to construction activities, performed by a domestic subsidiary of YPF, are accounted by the percentage of completion method. When adjustments in contract values or estimated costs are determined, any change from prior estimates is reflected in earnings in the current year. Anticipated losses on contracts in progress are expensed as soon as they become evident.

Joint ventures and other agreements

The Company's interests in oil and gas related joint ventures and other agreements involved in oil and gas exploration and production, have been consolidated line by line on the basis of the Company's proportional share in their assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses (Note 6).

Production concession and exploration permits

According to Argentine Law No. 24,145 issued in November 1992, YPF's areas were converted into production concession and exploration permits under Law No. 17,319, which has been amended by Law No. 26,197. Pursuant to these laws, the hydrocarbon reservoirs located in Argentine onshore territories and offshore continental shelf, belong to the Provinces or the Nation, depending on the location. Exploration permits may have a term of up to 17 years and production concessions have a term of 25 years, which may be extended for an additional ten-year term (Note 10.c).

Fair value of financial instruments and concentration of credit risk

The carrying value of cash, current investments, trade receivables, other receivables and liabilities approximates its fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 the fair value of loans payable estimated based on market prices or current interest rates at the end of each year amounted to 7,862 , 6,827 and 4,399, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, current investments, trade receivables and other receivables. The Company invests cash excess primarily in high liquid investments in financial institutions both in Argentina and abroad

with strong credit rating. In the normal course of business, the Company provides credit based on ongoing credit evaluations to its customers and certain related parties. Additionally, the Company accounts for credit losses based on specific information of its clients. Apart from the receivables with the Argentine Government related to the subsidies on gas oil sales provided by the Argentine Government to the public transportation according to Executive Decree No. 652/02 and its amendments, and the participation in the Petroleum and Refining Plus Programs established by Decree No. 2014/2008 and its regulations, among others, included in Note 3.c “Tax credits, export rebates and production incentives”, the Company’s customer base is dispersed.

As of December 31, 2010, YPF does not hold derivative financial instruments.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingencies. Future results could differ from the estimates made by Management.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated based on the 393,312,793 shares outstanding during the years ended as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

b) Change in accounting policy

In relation to the implementation of IFRS above mentioned, General Resolution No. 576/10 establishes that companies which, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, had adopted the option to disclose in a note to the financial statements the deferred income tax liability originated in the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes shall recognize such liability with a debit to unappropriated retained earnings. The resolution also establishes that such recognition may be recorded in any interim or annual period until the transition date to IFRS is met, inclusive. Additionally, the resolution above mentioned establishes that, as an exception, the Ordinary Shareholders’ meeting that considers the financial statements for the fiscal year in which the deferred income tax liability is accounted for, can record such debit in unappropriated retained earnings into capital accounts not represented by shares (capital stock) or into retained earnings accounts, not providing a predetermined order for such accounting.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company has recorded the deferred income tax liability originated in the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes. According to generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, the effect of changes in the accounting policies must be recorded with retrospective effect as of the beginning of the first fiscal year presented. As a result of the adoption of the resolution above mentioned, the unappropriated retained earnings as of the end of each year have been modified as follows:

	Unappropriated retained earnings		
	(Loss)		
	2009	2008	2007
Deferred income tax liability—YPF and controlled and jointly controlled companies.....	(1,086)	(1,276)	(1,523)
Deferred income tax liability—Investments in significant influence companies.....	(94)	(107)	(121)
	<u>(1,180)</u>	<u>(1,383)</u>	<u>(1,644)</u>

As a result of this change in accounting policy, net income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 increased by 203 and 261, respectively.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, have been amended to give retrospective effect to the change in accounting policy previously mentioned, and have been filed with the SEC in the Form 6K dated March 14, 2011 (SEC Accession No. 0001208646-11-000114).

Consequently, information regarding the financial statements as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, presented in these financial statements for comparative purposes, corresponds to the amounts presented in the mentioned Form 6K. The modification of comparative information does not imply any change to statutory decisions already taken.

2. VALUATION CRITERIA

The principal valuation criteria used in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

a) Cash, current investments, trade and other receivables and payables:

- Amounts in Argentine pesos have been stated at face value, which includes accrued interest through the end of each year, if applicable. Investments with price quotation have been valued at fair value as of the end of each year.
- Amounts in foreign currencies have been valued at the relevant exchange rates as of the end of each year, including accrued interest, if applicable. Investments with price quotation have been valued at fair value at the relevant exchange rate in effect as of the end of each year. Exchange differences have been credited (charged) to current income. Additional information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is disclosed in Note 15.e.

When generally accepted accounting principles require the valuation of receivables or payables at their discounted value, that value does not differ significantly from their face value.

If applicable, allowances have been made to reduce receivables to their estimated realizable value.

b) Inventories:

- Refined products, products in process, crude oil and natural gas have been valued at current production cost or replacement cost, as applicable, as of the end of each year.
- Raw materials and packaging materials have been valued at cost, which does not differ significantly from its replacement cost as of the end of each year.

Valuation of inventories does not exceed their estimated realizable value.

c) Noncurrent investments:

These include the Company's investments in companies under significant influence and holdings in other companies. These investments are detailed in Note 15.b and have been valued using the equity method, except for holdings in other companies, which have been valued at cost remeasured as detailed in Note 1.a.

Investments in Gasoducto del Pacifico (Argentina) S.A., Gasoducto del Pacifico (Cayman) Ltd. and Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A., where less than 20% direct or indirect interest is held, are accounted by the equity method since the Company exercises significant influence over these companies in making operation and financial decisions based on its representation on the Boards of Directors and/or the significant transactions between YPF and such companies.

If applicable, allowances have been made to reduce investments to their estimated recoverable value. The main factors for the recognized impairment were the devaluation of the Argentine peso, lower activity expectations, events of default on certain debts and the de-dollarization and freezing of certain utility rates.

Holdings in preferred shares have been valued at equity method considering the provisions defined in the respective bylaws.

Investments in companies with negative shareholders' equity are disclosed in the "Accounts payable" account in the balance sheet, provided that the Company has the intention to provide the corresponding financial support.

If necessary, adjustments have been made to the accounting information to conform the accounting principles used by companies under significant influence to those of the Company. Main adjustments are related to the recognition of the deferred income tax liability corresponding to the companies under significant influence related to the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes (Note 1.b).

Investments in companies under significant influence, 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 Company and the related companies which have produced changes on the latter shareholders' equity.

As from the effective date of Law No. 25,063, dividends, either in cash or in kind, that the Company receives from investments in other companies and which are in excess of the accumulated taxable income that these companies carry upon distribution shall be subject to a 35% income tax withholding as a sole and final payment. The Company 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.

d) Fixed assets:

Fixed assets have been valued at acquisition cost remeasured as detailed in Note 1.a, less related accumulated depreciation. Depreciation rates, representative of the useful life assigned, applicable to each class of asset, are disclosed in Note 15.a. For those assets whose construction requires an extended period of time, financial costs corresponding to third parties' financing have been capitalized during the assets' construction period.

Oil and gas producing activities

The Company follows the "successful effort" method of accounting for its oil and gas exploration and production operations. Accordingly, exploratory costs, excluding the costs of exploratory wells, have been charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling exploratory wells, including stratigraphic test wells, have been capitalized pending determination as to whether the wells have found proved reserves that justify commercial development. If such reserves were 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 when drilling is completed. 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 enterprise is making sufficient progress assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project. If any of the mentioned conditions are not met, cost of drilling exploratory wells is charged to expense. As of the issuance date of these financial statements, there are no exploratory wells for more than one year after the completion of the drilling.

- 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 related to producing activities have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to estimate recoverable proved and developed oil and gas reserves.
- The capitalized costs related to acquisitions of properties and extension of concessions with proved reserves have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to proved oil and gas reserves.

- The capitalized costs related to areas with unproved reserves are periodically reviewed by Management to ensure that the carrying value does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.
- Revisions of crude oil and natural 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 independent petroleum engineers on a three-year rotation plan.
- 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, the current costs incurred in plugging are used for estimating the plugging 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.

Other fixed assets

- The Company's other fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, with depreciation rates based on the estimated useful life of each class of property.

Fixed assets' maintenance and repairs have been charged to expense as incurred.

Major inspections, necessary to continue to operate the related assets, are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method over the period of operation to the next major inspection.

Renewals and betterments that extend the useful life and/or increase the productive capacity of properties are capitalized. As fixed assets are retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the balance sheet.

The Company 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 asset); (b) the expenditure prevents or limits environmental pollution at operating facilities; or (c) the expenditures are incurred to prepare assets for sale and do not raise the assets' carrying value above their estimated recoverable value.

The carrying value of the fixed asset of each business segment, as defined in Note 8, does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

e) Salaries and Social Security – Pension Plans and other Postretirement and Postemployment benefits:

YPF Holdings Inc., which has operations in the United States of America, has certain defined-benefit plans and postretirement and postemployment benefits.

In March 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. acquired certain contracts from Prudential Insurance Company ("Prudential") to settle the liability associated with two defined-benefit plans, paying a premium amount of US\$ 115 million. Prudential assumed the liabilities under these pension plans as of March 20, 2008.

The funding policy related to the defined-benefit plans as of December 31, 2010, is to contribute amounts to the plan sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirements under governmental regulations, plus such additional amounts as Management may determine to be appropriate.

In addition, YPF Holdings Inc. provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retired employees, and also certain insurance, and other postemployment benefits for eligible individuals in case employment is terminated by YPF Holdings Inc. before their normal retirement. Employees become eligible for these benefits if they meet minimum age and years of

service requirements. YPF Holdings Inc. accounts for benefits provided when payment of the benefit is probable and the amount of the benefit can be reasonably estimated. No assets were specifically reserved for the postretirement and postemployment benefits, and consequently, payments related to them are funded as claims are notified.

During the year 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. curtailed postretirement health care benefits to certain retiree, some of which were reincorporated to the plan during 2010. The effect on net income of the curtailment and the mentioned reincorporation, has not been material.

The plans mentioned above are valued at net present value, are accrued on the years of active service of employees and are disclosed as non-current liabilities in the “Salaries and social security” account. Actuarial losses and gains related to the changes in actuarial assumptions are included in the “Other (expense) income, net” account of the statement of income.

The additional disclosures related to the pension plans and other postretirement and postemployment benefits, are included in Note 3.h.

f) Taxes, withholdings and royalties:

Income tax and tax on minimum presumed income

The Company recognizes the income tax applying the liability method, which considers the effect of the temporary differences between the financial and tax basis of assets and liabilities and the tax loss carryforwards and other tax credits, which may be used to offset future taxable income, at the current statutory rate of 35%.

In deferred income tax computations, the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes is a temporary difference to be considered in deferred income tax computations. As of December 31, 2010, and as indicated in Note 1.b, the Company has retrospectively recorded the deferred income tax liability above mentioned.

Additionally, the Company 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 Company’s tax liability will coincide with the higher between the determination of tax on minimum presumed income and the Company’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.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the amounts determined as current income tax were higher than tax on minimum presumed income and they were included in the “Income tax” account of the statement of income of each year.

Royalties and withholding systems for hydrocarbon exports

A 12% royalty is payable on the estimated value at the wellhead of crude oil production and the commercialized natural gas volumes (see additionally Note 10.c “Agreements of extension of concessions”). The estimated value is calculated based upon the approximate sale price of the crude oil and gas produced, less the costs of transportation and storage. To calculate the royalties, the Company has considered price agreements according to crude oil buying and selling operations obtained in the market for certain qualities of such product, and has applied these prices, net of the discounts mentioned above, according to regulations of Law No. 17,319 and its amendments.

Royalty expense is accounted for as a production cost.

Law No. 25,561 on Public Emergency and Exchange System Reform, 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 “Tierra del Fuego” province, which were previously exempted. 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. The new regime provides that when the WTI international price exceeds the reference price which is fixed at US\$ 60.9 barrel, the producer shall be allowed to collect at US\$ 42 barrel, depending on the quality of the crude oil sold, with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine government as an export tax. If the WTI international price is under the reference price but over US\$ 45 barrel, a 45% withholding rate will apply. If such price is under US\$ 45 barrel, the applicable export tax is to be determined by the Argentine government within a term of 90 business days. The withholding rate determined as indicated above also currently applies to diesel, gasoline and other crude derivative products. In addition the calculation procedure described above also applies to other petroleum products and lubricants based upon different withholding rates, reference prices and prices allowed to producers. 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.

Hydrocarbon export withholdings are charged to the "Net sales" account of the statement of income.

g) Allowances and accruals for contingencies:

- Allowances: amounts have been provided in order to reduce the valuation of trade receivables, other receivables, noncurrent investments and fixed assets based on the analysis of doubtful accounts and on the estimated recoverable value of these assets.
- Accruals for losses: amounts have been provided for various contingencies which are probable and can be reasonably estimated, based on Management's expectations and in consultation with legal counsels. Accruals for losses are required to be accounted at the discounted value as of the end of each year, however, as their face value does not differ significantly from discounted values, they are recorded at face value.

The evolution in the allowances and accruals for contingencies accounts is set forth in Note 15.c.

h) Environmental liabilities:

Environmental liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are based on either detailed feasibility studies of remediation approach and cost for individual sites or on the Company's estimate of costs to be incurred based on historical experience and available information based on the stage of assessment and/or remediation of each site. As additional information becomes available regarding each site or as environmental standards change, the Company revises its estimate of costs to be incurred in environmental assessment and/or remediation matters.

i) Shareholder's equity accounts:

These accounts have been remeasured in Argentine pesos as detailed in Note 1.a, except for "Subscribed Capital" account, which is stated at its historical value. The adjustment required to state this account in constant Argentine pesos is disclosed in the "Adjustment to Contributions" account.

The account "Deferred Earnings" includes the exchange differences generated by the translation into pesos of the investments in non-integrated foreign companies.

j) Statement of income accounts:

The amounts included in the income statement accounts have been recorded by applying the following criteria:

- Accounts which accumulate monetary transactions at their face value.
- Cost of sales has been calculated by computing units sold in each month at the replacement cost of that month.

- Depreciation of non-monetary assets, valued at acquisition cost, has been recorded based on the remeasured cost of such assets as detailed in Note 1.a.
- Holding gains (losses) on inventories valued at replacement cost have been included in the “Holding gains (losses) on inventories” account.
- Income (loss) on long-term investments in which significant influence is held, has been calculated on the basis of the income (loss) of those companies and was included in the “Income (loss) on long-term investments” account.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Details regarding the significant accounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) Investments:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments	1,957 ⁽¹⁾	45 ⁽²⁾	1,476 ⁽¹⁾	150 ⁽²⁾	825 ⁽¹⁾	179 ⁽²⁾
Long-term investments (Note 15.b) .	—	628	—	636	—	783
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments (Note 15.c)	—	(79)	—	(125)	—	(221)
	<u>1,957</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>741</u>

(1) Includes 1,957, 1,476 and 824 as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.

(2) Corresponds to restricted cash as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, which represents bank deposits used as guarantees given to government agencies.

b) Trade receivables:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	3,450	28	2,963	22	2,813	24
Related parties (Note 7)	339	—	281	—	306	—
	<u>3,789</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>3,244</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>3,119</u>	<u>24</u>
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (Note 15.c)	(467)	—	(413)	—	(417)	—
	<u>3,322</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2,702</u>	<u>24</u>

b) Other receivables:	2010		2009		2008	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Tax credits, export rebates and production incentives	1,882	814	1,403	16	749	19
Trade	178	—	105	—	217	—
Prepaid expenses	174	78	208	82	154	80
Concessions charges	17	27	17	38	17	50
Related parties (Note 7)	151	256	192	74	178	109
Loans to clients	26	70	30	69	29	79
Trust contributions – Obra Sur	13	115	—	119	—	—
Advances to suppliers	250	—	125	—	160	—
Collateral deposits	165	56	177	4	91	18
Advances and loans to employees ...	51	—	42	—	69	—
From joint ventures and other agreements	78	—	100	—	101	—
Miscellaneous	197	187	185	142	230	84
	<u>3,182</u>	<u>1,603</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>1,995</u>	<u>439</u>
Allowance for other doubtful accounts (Note 15.c)	(93)	—	(94)	—	(134)	—
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value (Note 15.c)	—	(16)	—	(17)	—	(48)
	<u>3,089</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>1,861</u>	<u>391</u>

d) Inventories:	2010	2009	2008
Finished products	2,377	1,715	1,941
Crude oil and natural gas	1,061	989	1,110
Products in process	67	59	69
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	360	303	329
	<u>3,865</u>	<u>3,066</u>	<u>3,449</u>

e) Fixed assets:	2010	2009	2008
Net book value of fixed assets (Note 15.a)	31,669	28,033	28,073
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling (Note 15.c)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials and equipment (Note 15.c)	(99)	(37)	(42)
	<u>31,567</u>	<u>27,993</u>	<u>28,028</u>

f) Accounts payable:	2010		2009		2008	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade.....	6,170	34	4,576	40	4,841	45
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations.....	243	5,228	238	4,016	547	3,130
Related parties (Note 7).....	309	—	249	—	166	—
Investments in companies with negative shareholder's equity.....	5	—	6	—	—	—
Extension of Concessions – Province of Neuquén (Note 10.c)	—	—	142	—	483	—
From joint ventures and other agreements.....	409	—	358	—	334	—
Environmental liabilities (Note 10.b).....	302	205	179	285	172	257
Miscellaneous.....	201	149	115	50	220	41
	<u>7,639</u>	<u>5,616</u>	<u>5,863</u>	<u>4,391</u>	<u>6,763</u>	<u>3,473</u>

g) Loans:	Interest rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal maturity	2010		2009		2008	
			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations ⁽²⁾ ...	4.00 – 12.78%	2011 – 2028	361	626	6	547	364	224
Related parties (Note 7)....	2.35 – 14.00%	2011 – 2012	458	97	912	380	94	1,036
Other financial debts.....	0.80 – 14.25%	2011 – 2012	5,357	890	3,761	1,213	2,761	—
			<u>6,176</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>4,679</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>3,219</u>	<u>1,260</u>

(1) Annual interest rates as of December 31, 2010.

(2) Disclosed net of 52, 38 and 548, corresponding to YPF outstanding Negotiable Obligations, repurchased through open market transactions as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The maturities of the Company's noncurrent loans, as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	Over 5 years	Total
Noncurrent loans.....	<u>388</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>1,613</u>

Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of YPF are as follows:

(in million)						Book value					
M.T.N. Program		Issuance		Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Principal Maturity	2010		2009		2008	
Year	Amount	Year	Principal Value			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
1997.....	US\$ 1,000	1998	US\$ 100	10.00%	2028	7	348	6	342	4	224
1998.....	US\$ 1,000	1999	US\$ 225	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	—
2008.....	US\$ 1,000	2009	\$ 205	12.53% ⁽²⁾	2011	205	—	—	205	—	—
2008.....	US\$ 1,000	2010	\$ 143	12.78% ⁽³⁾	2011	144	—	—	—	—	—
2008.....	US\$ 1,000	2010	US\$ 70	4.00%	2013	5	278	—	—	—	—
						<u>361</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>224</u>

(1) Annual interest rate as of December 31, 2010.

(2) Accrues interest at a variable interest rate of Buenos Aires Deposits of Large Amount Rate ("BADLAR") plus 1.75%.

(3) Accrues interest at a variable interest rate of BADLAR plus 2%.

In connection with the issued Negotiable Obligations, YPF has agreed for itself and its controlled companies to certain covenants, including among others, to pay all liabilities at their maturity and not to create other encumbrances that exceed 15% of total consolidated assets. If

the Company does not comply with any covenant, the trustee or the holders representing a percentage that varies between 10% and 25% of the total principal amount of the outstanding Negotiable Obligations may declare the principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable.

Financial debt contains customary covenants for contracts of this nature, including negative pledge, material adverse change and cross-default clauses. Almost all of YPF's outstanding debt is subject to this kind of clauses.

The Shareholders' meeting held on January 8, 2008, approved a Notes Program for an amount up to US\$ 1,000 million. Proceeds from this program shall be used exclusively to invest in fixed assets and working capital in Argentina. On September 24, 2009, YPF issued under the mentioned program the Negotiable Obligations "Class I" at variable interest, with final maturity in 2011, for an amount of 205 million of Argentine pesos. Additionally, on March 4, 2010, the Company issued under the mentioned program the Negotiable Obligations "Class II" at variable interest, with final maturity in 2011, for an amount of 143 million of Argentine pesos and the Negotiable Obligations "Class III" at fixed interest, with final maturity in 2013, for an amount of US\$ 70 million. All the mentioned 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.

h) Benefit plans:

Defined – benefit obligations	2010	2009	2008
Net present value of obligations.....	130	93	117
Fair value of assets.....	—	—	—
Deferred actuarial losses.....	—	—	(1)
Recognized net liabilities.....	<u>130</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>116</u>
Changes in the fair value of the defined-benefit obligations	2010	2009	2008
Liabilities at the beginning of the year.....	93	117	472
Settlement of obligations – Prudential (Note 2.e).....	—	—	(319)
Translation differences.....	4	14	16
Service cost.....	—	—	1
Interest cost.....	7	8	10
Actuarial losses (gains).....	21	(33)	16
Benefits paid, settlements and amendments.....	5	(13)	(79)
Liabilities at the end of the year.....	<u>130</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>117</u>
Changes in the fair value of the plan assets	2010	2009	2008
Fair value of assets at the beginning of the year.....	—	—	247
Settlement of obligations – Prudential (Note 2.e).....	—	—	(242)
Employer and employees contributions.....	13	13	19
Benefits paid and settlements.....	(13)	(13)	(24)
Fair value of assets at the end of the year.....	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Amounts recognized in the Statement of Income	(Expense) Income		
	2010	2009	2008
Service cost	—	—	(1)
Interest cost.....	(7)	(8)	(10)
Actuarial (losses) gains recognized in the year.....	(21)	33	—
(Losses) gains on settlements and amendments.....	(17)	—	29
Total recognized as other income (expenses), net (Note 3.i)	(45)	25	18

Actuarial assumptions	2010	2009	2008
Discount rate	4.7%	5.5%	6.2%
Expected return on assets.....	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected increase on salaries.....	N/A	N/A	N/A

Health care cost trend

For measurement purposes, an 8.4% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits was assumed for the year ended December 31, 2010. The rate is assumed to decrease by 0.3% each year until reaching 4.5% in 2024 and remain in that level thereafter.

Expected employer's contributions and estimated future benefit payments for the remaining plans are:

	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
		Gross Benefits Payments
Expected employer's contributions for next year	2	11
Estimated future benefit payments are as follows:		
2011	2	11
2012.....	2	11
2013.....	2	11
2014.....	2	11
2015 – 2019	7	45

i) Other (expense) income, net:

	(Expense) Income		
	2010	2009	2008
(Accrual) recovery for pending lawsuits and other claims .	(138)	106	(104)
Environmental remediation – YPF Holdings Inc.....	(124)	(134)	(303)
Insurance recovery	55	98	—
Defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits (Note 3.h).....	(45)	25	18
Miscellaneous.....	97	64	13
	(155)	159	(376)

j) Income tax:	2010	2009	2008
Current income tax	(3,577)	(2,302)	(2,595)
Deferred income tax	347	84	284
	<u>(3,230)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>(2,218)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>(2,311)⁽¹⁾</u>

(1) Corresponds to income tax incurred in Argentina as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The reconciliation of pre-tax income at the statutory tax rate, to the income tax as disclosed in the income statements for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Net income before income tax.....	9,020	5,907	6,212
Statutory tax rate.....	35%	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	(3,157)	(2,067)	(2,174)
Permanent differences:			
Income (loss) on long-term investments ⁽²⁾	28	(3)	34
Income from tax free jurisdiction – Law N° 19,640 (Tierra del Fuego)	55	29	22
Tax amnesty – Law No. 26,476.....	—	(97)	—
Non taxable foreign source income	—	—	1
Miscellaneous.....	(60)	53	(2)
Increase of valuation allowance for temporary differences and tax loss and credit carryforwards ⁽¹⁾	(96)	(133)	(192)
	<u>(3,230)</u>	<u>(2,218)</u>	<u>(2,311)</u>

(1) Relates to changes in circumstances and prospects that affect the future use of the temporary differences, tax loss and credit carryforwards.

(2) The Company does not provide for income taxes on the unremitted earnings of equity method investees as it anticipates that they will be remitted in a tax free liquidation.

The breakdown of the net deferred tax liability as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets			
Tax loss and credit carryforwards	1,352 ⁽¹⁾	1,154	1,050
Non deductible allowances and reserves and other liabilities.....	1,119	963	970
Miscellaneous	180	220	116
Total deferred tax assets.....	<u>2,651</u>	<u>2,337</u>	<u>2,136</u>
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fixed assets	(1,230)	(1,445)	(1,495)
Miscellaneous	(24)	(10)	(85)
Total deferred tax liabilities.....	<u>(1,254)</u>	<u>(1,455)</u>	<u>(1,580)</u>
Valuation allowances	(1,688)	(1,520)	(1,278)
Net deferred tax liability	<u>(291)</u>	<u>(638)</u>	<u>(722)</u>

(1) Tax loss and credit carryforwards will expire as follows: 1,246 after five years and 106 that carry forward indefinitely.

As explained in Note 1.b, 2.c and 2.f, the Company has recorded a deferred income tax liability corresponding to the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes.

k) Net sales:	2010	2009	2008
Sales	47,277	36,978	39,314
Turnover tax	(1,204)	(835)	(795)
Hydrocarbon export withholdings.....	(1,911)	(1,823)	(3,644)
	<u>44,162</u>	<u>34,320</u>	<u>34,875</u>

4. CAPITAL STOCK

YPF's subscribed capital as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was 3,933 and was 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, 2010, Repsol YPF S.A. ("Repsol YPF") controls the Company, directly and indirectly, through a approximately 79.81% shareholding while Petersen Energía S.A. ("PESA") and its affiliates exercise significant influence through a 15.46% shareholding. Additionally, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliated of PESA an option, which expires on February 21, 2012, to purchase from Repsol YPF up to an additional 10% of YPF's outstanding capital stock.

Additionally, since September 2010, Repsol YPF has sold approximately 15.78% of YPF's capital stock and granted an option to acquire from Repsol YPF additional shares representing 1.6% of the Company's capital stock. As of the date of this annual report, Repsol YPF controlled approximately 68.23% of the Company's capital stock and voting rights.

Repsol YPF and PESA have signed a shareholders' agreement establishing, among other things, the adoption of a dividend policy to distribute 90% of the annual net income.

Repsol YPF's legal address is Paseo de la Castellana 278, 28046 Madrid, Spain. Repsol YPF's principal business is the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, transportation of petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas, petroleum refining, production of a wide range of petrochemicals and marketing of petroleum products, petroleum derivatives, petrochemicals, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas.

As of December 31, 2010, 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.

5. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

As of December 31, 2010, YPF has signed guarantees in relation to the financing activities of Pluspetrol Energy S.A. and Central Dock Sud S.A. in an amount of approximately US\$ 3 million and US\$ 14 million, respectively. The corresponding loans have final maturity in 2011 and 2013, respectively.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2010, the Company has issued letters of credit in an amount of US\$ 44 million to guarantee environmental obligations; and guarantees in an amount of approximately US\$ 24 million to guarantee the enforcement of contracts from certain controlled companies.

6. PARTICIPATION IN JOINT VENTURES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2010, the main exploration and production joint ventures and other agreements in which YPF participates are the following:

Name and Location	Ownership Interest	Operator
Acambuco <i>Salta</i>	22.50%	Pan American Energy LLC
Aguada Pichana <i>Neuquén</i>	27.27%	Total Austral S.A.
Aguaragüe <i>Salta</i>	30.00%	Tecpetrol S.A.
CAM-2/A SUR <i>Tierra del Fuego</i>	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Campamento Central / Cañadón Perdido <i>Chubut</i>	50.00%	YPF S.A.
Consorcio CNQ7/A <i>La Pampa and Mendoza</i>	50.00%	Petro Andina Resources Ltd. Sucursal Argentina
El Tordillo <i>Chubut</i>	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
La Tapera y Puesto Quiroga <i>Chubut</i>	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
Llancanelo <i>Mendoza</i>	51.00%	YPF S.A.
Magallanes <i>Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and National Continental Shelf</i>	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Palmar Largo <i>Formosa and Salta</i>	30.00%	Pluspetrol S.A.
Puesto Hernández <i>Neuquén and Mendoza</i>	61.55%	Petrobrás Energía S.A.
Ramos <i>Salta</i>	15.00% ⁽¹⁾	Pluspetrol Energy S.A.
San Roque <i>Neuquén</i>	34.11%	Total Austral S.A.
Tierra del Fuego <i>Tierra del Fuego</i>	30.00%	Petrolera L.F. Company S.R.L.
Yacimiento La Ventana – Río Tunuyán <i>Mendoza</i>	60.00%	YPF S.A.
Zampal Oeste <i>Mendoza</i>	70.00%	YPF S.A.

(1) Additionally, YPF has a 27% indirect ownership interest through Pluspetrol Energy S.A.

Additionally, Energía Argentina S.A. (“ENARSA”) and YPF have formed the joint venture “Proyecto GNL Escobar – Unión Transitoria de Empresas”, which aims to develop a project for storage, regasification and distribution of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the surroundings of the distribution area in Buenos Aires, the main center of gas consumption, in order to optimize and increase the regasification capacity. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the project is under construction and is expected to start operations during the month of May 2011.

Additionally, certain YPF’s subsidiaries participate in exploration and production agreements in the Gulf of Mexico.

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2010, the Company tendered and resulted awarded, individually or associated with third parties, of exploration licenses in several areas.

The assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and production costs of the joint ventures and other agreements for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Current assets	321	272	256
Noncurrent assets	4,012	3,817	4,206
Total assets	4,333	4,089	4,462
Current liabilities	584	483	501
Noncurrent liabilities	854	641	541
Total liabilities	1,438	1,124	1,042
Production costs	2,476	2,049	1,685

Participation in joint ventures and other agreements have been calculated based upon the latest available financial statements as of the end of each year, taking into account significant subsequent events and transactions as well as available management information.

7. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The principal outstanding balances as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 from transactions with jointly controlled companies, companies under significant influence, main shareholders and other related parties under their control are as follows:

	2010						2009						2008												
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Accounts payable		Loans		Trade receivables		Other receivables		Accounts payable		Loans		Trade receivables		Other receivables		Accounts payable		Loans		
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	
Jointly controlled companies:																									
Proferil S.A.	14	1	—	40	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compañía Mega S.A. ("Mega")	184	—	—	6	—	—	152	—	—	5	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refinería del Norte S.A. ("Refinor")	29	10	—	6	—	—	43	—	—	16	—	—	70	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	227	11	—	52	—	—	200	1	—	27	—	—	198	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Companies under significant influence:	50	1 ⁽¹⁾	256 ⁽¹⁾	46	—	—	22	168 ⁽¹⁾	74 ⁽¹⁾	25	—	—	16	99 ⁽¹⁾	109 ⁽¹⁾	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:																									
Repsol YPF	—	38	—	122	—	—	—	8	—	112	—	—	—	7	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	34	1	—	4	—	—	35	3	—	2	—	—	22	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol International Finance B.V.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	766	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1,036	—
Repsol YPF Venezuela S.A.	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Ecuador S.A.	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Comercial S.A.C.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Exploración S.A.	—	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Bolivia S.A.	—	18	—	23	—	—	—	5	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Butano S.A.	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	—	—	—	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	—	—	—	9	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Others	28	26	—	43	22	—	17	6	—	42	21	—	53	65	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	62	139	—	211	458	97	59	23	—	197	912	380	92	77	—	124	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	339	151	256	309	458	97	281	192	74	249	912	380	306	178	109	166	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Includes mainly 257, 234 and 200 with Central Dock Sud S.A. as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company maintains purchase, sale and financing transactions with related parties. The principal purchase, sale and financing transactions with these companies for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, include the following:

	2010				2009				2008				
	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans obtained (paid), net	Interests and Commissions gains (losses), net	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans obtained (paid), net	Interests and Commissions gains (losses), net	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans (granted) collected, net	Loans obtained (paid), net	Interests gains (losses), net
Jointly controlled companies:													
Profertil S.A.	46	117	—	—	29	71	—	—	20	83	—	—	—
Mega.....	787	36	—	—	622	20	—	—	900	11	—	—	—
Refinor.....	213	75	—	—	201	84	—	—	140	62	—	—	—
	<u>1,046</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Companies under significant influence:.....	187	208	(12)	12	116	194	(13)	12	82	168	(173)	—	11
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:													
Repsol YPF.....	31	14	—	(24)	—	35	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A....	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	737	1,123	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	53	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	158	—	1,103	—	3
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	304	8	—	—	162	5	—	—	198	4	—	—	—
Repsol International Finance B.V.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,437	—	28
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	—	—	(793)	(20)	—	—	—	(51)	—	—	56	1,036	(20)
Repsol YPF Venezuela S.A.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Ecuador S.A.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Comercial S.A.C.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Exploración S.A.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol YPF Bolivia S.A.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repsol Butano S.A.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	—	—	(23)	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	23
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	1	—	3	(2)	—	—	30	(4)	—	—	—	—	45
Others.....	206	47	2	(5)	152	33	8	(1)	212	11	—	13	—
	<u>665</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>2,596</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u><u>1,898</u></u>	<u><u>505</u></u>	<u><u>(823)</u></u>	<u><u>(39)</u></u>	<u><u>1,378</u></u>	<u><u>446</u></u>	<u><u>52</u></u>	<u><u>(44)</u></u>	<u><u>2,447</u></u>	<u><u>1,488</u></u>	<u><u>2,423</u></u>	<u><u>1,117</u></u>	<u><u>19</u></u>

8. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its reporting structure into four segments which comprise: the exploration and production, including contractual purchases of natural gas and crude oil purchases arising from service contracts and concession obligations, as well as crude oil intersegment sales, natural gas and its derivatives sales and electric power generation (“Exploration and Production”); the refining, transport, purchase and marketing of crude oil and refined products (“Refining and Marketing”); the petrochemical operations (“Chemical”); and other activities, not falling into these categories, are classified under “Corporate and Other”, which principally includes corporate administrative costs and assets, and construction activities.

Operating income (loss) and assets for each segment have been determined after intersegment adjustments.

	Exploration and Production	Refining and Marketing	Chemical	Corporate and Other	Consolidation Adjustments	Total
Year ended December 31, 2010						
Net sales to unrelated parties.....	4,611	34,209	2,445	999	—	42,264
Net sales to related parties.....	981	917	—	—	—	1,898
Net intersegment sales.....	17,428	1,668	1,871	358	(21,325)	—
Net sales	<u>23,020</u>	<u>36,794</u>	<u>4,316</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>(21,325)</u>	<u>44,162</u>
Operating income (loss)	6,210	3,313	874	(952)	30	9,475
Income on long-term investments...	69	10	—	—	—	79
Depreciation	4,497	551	105	120	—	5,273
Acquisitions of fixed assets	6,790	1,826	712	149	—	9,477
Assets.....	26,245	14,043	2,779	4,624	(1,102)	46,589
Year ended December 31, 2009						
Net sales to unrelated parties.....	4,757	25,733	1,932	520	—	32,942
Net sales to related parties.....	751	627	—	—	—	1,378
Net intersegment sales.....	14,473	1,202	1,105	350	(17,130)	—
Net sales	<u>19,981</u>	<u>27,562</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>(17,130)</u>	<u>34,320</u>
Operating income (loss)	5,379	1,896	559	(820)	(15)	6,999
(Loss) income on long-term investments	(33)	24	—	—	—	(9)
Depreciation	4,073	527	121	111	—	4,832
Acquisitions of fixed assets	3,879	1,177	155	178	—	5,389
Assets.....	23,753	11,255	2,066	3,421	(748)	39,747
Year ended December 31, 2008						
Net sales to unrelated parties.....	4,016	25,364	2,829	219	—	32,428
Net sales to related parties.....	939	1,508	—	—	—	2,447
Net intersegment sales.....	12,663	1,145	1,094	461	(15,363)	—
Net sales	<u>17,618</u>	<u>28,017</u>	<u>3,923</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>(15,363)</u>	<u>34,875</u>
Operating income (loss)	3,315	3,089	1,178	(815)	(102)	6,665
Income on long-term investments...	77	20	—	—	—	97
Depreciation	4,111	467	119	78	—	4,775
Acquisitions of fixed assets	6,290	1,013	148	511	—	7,962
Assets.....	21,670	10,223	2,295	4,711	(481)	38,418

Export sales, net of withholdings taxes, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 5,678, 4,904 and 7,228, respectively. Export sales were mainly to the United States of America and Brazil.

9. SOCIAL AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Performance Bonus Programs:

These programs cover certain YPF and its controlled companies' personnel. These bonuses are based on compliance with 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 will be paid in cash.

The amount charged to expense related to the mentioned Performance Bonus Programs was 133, 89 and 72 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

b) Retirement Plan:

Effective March 1, 1995, YPF 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 2% and 9% of his monthly compensation and YPF will pay an amount equal to that contributed by each member.

The plan members will receive the YPF's 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. YPF has the right to discontinue this plan at any time, without incurring termination costs.

The total charges recognized under the Retirement Plan amounted approximately 25, 15 and 13, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Pending lawsuits and contingencies:

As of December 31, 2010, the Company has accrued 2,822 in connection with the 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.

- *Pending lawsuits:* In the normal course of its business, the Company has been sued in numerous labor, civil and commercial actions and lawsuits. Management, in consultation with the external counsels, has accrued an allowance considering its best estimation, based on the information available as of the date of the issuance of these *financial* statements, including counsel fees and judicial expenses.
- *Liabilities and contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government:* 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 payment 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.
- *Natural gas market:*

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 service. 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 of the Secretariat of Energy 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 Injections mechanism created by this Resolution. By means of 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 of the Argentine market (“Additional Injection Requirements”). Such additional volumes are not contractually committed by YPF, who 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 the Secretariat of Energy Resolution No. 599/2007, modifying the conditions for the imposition of the requirements, depending on whether the producers have signed or not the proposed agreement, ratified by such resolution, between the Secretariat of Energy and the Producers. Also, through Resolution No. 1410/2010 of the National Gas Regulatory Authority (“ENARGAS”) approved the “Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas” which sets new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the natural gas industry, imposing new and more severe restrictions to the producers’ availability of natural gas. Additionally, the Argentine Government, through instructions made using different procedures, has ordered limitations over natural gas exports (in conjunction with the Program and the Permanent Additional Injection, named the “Restrictions”).

As a result of the Restrictions, 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.

The Company has challenged the Program, the Permanent Additional Injection and the Additional Injection Requirements as arbitrary and illegitimate, and has invoked vis-à-vis the relevant clients that such measures of the Argentine Government constitute a fortuitous case or force majeure event (act of authority) that releases the Company from any liability and/or penalty for the failure to deliver the contractual volumes. These clients have rejected the force majeure argument invoked by the Company, and some of them, amongst which are included Electroandina S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A. (“Edelnor”), 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 November 5, 2010, YPF, Edelnor and Electroandina entered into a settlement agreement by which YPF, without assuming events or rights, compensates them for an amount significantly lower than the amount originally claimed, and the parties agreed to solve their disputes under the arbitration that was in process, establishing: i) to terminate and resign to all actions, rights and claims related to the natural gas supply contract; and ii) to modify the terms of the natural gas supply contract, turning it into an interruptible commitment. On January 7, 2011, the Secretariat of Energy approved the said settlements.

Additionally, on June 25, 2008, AES Uruguaiana Empreendimentos S.A. (“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 through 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 the interruption of the fulfillment of its commitments alleging delay and breach of YPF obligations. The Company has rejected this notification. On December 4, 2008, YPF notified that having ceased the force majeure conditions, pursuant to the contract in force, it would suspend its delivery commitments, due to the 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 and on March 20, 2009, notified YPF the termination of the contract. Subsequently, AESU initiated an arbitration process in which it claims, among other matters that the Company considers inappropriate, the payment of the “deliver or pay” penalties mentioned above. YPF has also started an arbitration process against AESU claiming, among other matters, the declaration that the termination of the contract by AESU was unilateral and illegal under its responsibility. Both arbitral complaints had been answered by the parties by requesting their rejection.

Furthermore, there are certain claims in relation with payments of natural gas transportation contracts associated with exports of such hydrocarbon. Consequently, one of the parties, Transportadora de Gas del Norte S.A. (“TGN”), commenced mediation proceedings in order to determine the merits of such claims. The mediation proceedings did not result in an agreement and YPF was notified of the lawsuit filed against it, in which TGN is claiming the fulfillment of contractual obligations and the payment of unpaid invoices, according to their arguments, while reserving the right to claim for damages. YPF has answered the mentioned claims, rejecting them based in the legal impossibility for TGN to render the transportation service and in the termination of the transportation contract determined by YPF and notified with a complaint with ENARGAS. Additionally, the plaintiff notified YPF that it was terminating the contract invoking YPF’s fault, basing its decision on the alleged lack of payment of transportation fees, reserving the right to claim for damages. In YPF’s Management opinion, the claims received up to date will not have a material adverse effect on future results of operations.

Regarding this issue, on April 8, 2009, YPF had 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 with AESU and other parties. The termination of the contract with that company is based on: (a) the impossibility for YPF to receive the service and for TGN to render the transportation service, due to (i) the termination of the natural gas contract with Sulgas/AESU and (ii) the legal impossibility of assigning the transportation contract to other shippers because of the regulations in effect, (b) the legal impossibility for 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.

In addition, there are other claims in connection with the natural gas market in which YPF is party, which are not individually significant.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company has accrued costs for penalties associated with the failure to deliver the contractual volumes of natural gas in the export and domestic markets which are probable and can be reasonably estimated.

– *La Plata and Quilmes environmental claims:*

La Plata: In relation with the operation of the refinery that the Company 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, the Company 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 of 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 (“OPDS”)), within the scope of the Remediation, Liability and Environmental Risk Control Program, created by Resolution 88/10 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 the Privatization Law N° 24,145.

YPF has accrued the estimated cost of the characterization and risk assessment studies mentioned above. The cost of the remediation actions, if required, is recorded in those situations where the loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Quilmes: Citizens which 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 of 47 plus interests as a compensation for supposedly personal damages. They base their claim mainly on a fuel leak in the poliduct running from La Plata to Dock Sud, currently operated by YPF, which occurred in 1988 as a result of an illicit detected at that time, being at that moment YPF a state-owned company. Fuel would have emerged and became 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. YPF has also notified the Argentine Government that it will receive a citation, due to its obligation to indemnify the Company against any liability according to Law No. 24,145, prior to requesting its citation before the Court upon YPF's response to the complaint. 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 award is still pending. On November 25, 2009, the proceedings were transferred to the Federal Court on Civil and Commercial Matters No. 3, Secretariat No. 6 in Buenos Aires City and on March 4, 2010, YPF answered the complaint. In addition, other 34 judicial claims related to similar matters have been brought against YPF amounting to approximately 17. Additionally, the Company is aware of the existence of other out of court claims which are based on similar allegations.

- *Environmental contingencies and other claims of YPF Holdings Inc.- a wholly owned subsidiary of YPF.*

Laws and regulations relating to health and environmental quality in the United States of America affect nearly all the operations of YPF Holdings Inc. 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.

YPF Holdings Inc. believes that its policies and procedures in the area of pollution control, product safety and occupational health are adequate to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental and other damage, and of resulting financial liability, in connection with its business. Some risk of environmental and other damage is, however, inherent in particular operations of YPF Holdings Inc. and, as discussed below, Maxus Energy Corporation ("Maxus") and Tierra Solutions Inc. ("Tierra"), both controlled by YPF Holdings Inc., could have certain potential liabilities associated with operations of Maxus' former chemical subsidiary.

YPF Holdings Inc. cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be administered or enforced. Compliance with more stringent law regulations, as well as more vigorous enforcement policies of the regulatory agencies, could in the future require material expenditures by YPF Holdings Inc. for the installation and operation of systems and equipment for remedial measures, possible dredging requirements, among other things. Also, certain laws allow for recovery of natural resource damages from responsible parties and ordering the implementation of interim remedies to abate an imminent and substantial endangerment to the environment. Potential expenditures for any such actions cannot be reasonably estimated.

In the following discussion, references to YPF Holdings Inc. include, as appropriate and solely for the purpose of this information, references to Maxus and Tierra.

In connection with the sale of Maxus' former chemical subsidiary, 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 the selling date, 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.

As of December 31, 2010, accruals for the environmental contingencies and other claims totaled approximately 586. YPF Holdings Inc.’s Management believes it has adequately accrued for all environmental contingencies, which are probable and can be reasonably estimated; however, changes in circumstances, including new information or new requirements of governmental entities, could result in changes, including additions, to such accruals in the future. The most significant contingencies are described in the following paragraphs:

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. The interim remedy has been completed and paid for by Tierra. This project is in the operation and maintenance phase. YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued approximately 58 as of December 31, 2010, in connection with such activities.

Passaic River, New Jersey. Studies have indicated that sediments of the Newark Bay watershed, including the Passaic River adjacent to the former Newark plant, are contaminated with hazardous chemicals from many sources. These studies suggest that older and more contaminated sediments located adjacent to the former Newark plant generally are buried under more recent sediments deposits. Maxus, forced to act on behalf of Occidental, negotiated an agreement with the EPA under which Tierra has conducted further testing and studies near the plant site. While some work remains in a pending state, these studies were substantially completed in 2005.

In addition:

- YPF Holdings Inc. has been conducting similar studies under their own auspices for several years.
- The EPA and other agencies are addressing the lower Passaic River in a joint federal, state, local and private sector cooperative effort designated as the Lower Passaic River Restoration Project (“PRRP”). Tierra, along with other entities, participated in an initial remedial investigation and feasibility study (“RIFS”) in connection with the PRRP. The parties are discussing the possibility of further work with the EPA. The entities have agreed the allocations of costs associated with the RIFS, based on a number of considerations.
- 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 has 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 Tierra responded to Directive No. 1 setting forth good faith defenses. Settlement discussions between the DEP and the named entities have been hold, however, no agreement has been reached or is assured.
- In 2004, the EPA and Occidental entered into an administrative order on consent (the “AOC”) pursuant to which Tierra (on behalf of Occidental) has agreed to conduct testing and studies to characterize contaminated sediment and biota in the Newark bay. 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. EPA has notified other companies in relation to the contamination of the Newark Bay. Tierra proposed that, for phase III of the Newark Bay RIFS, the cost sharing be on a per capita basis. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the parties are considering the proposal. However, YPF Holdings lacks sufficient information to determine additional costs, if any, it might have with respect to this matter once the final scope of the phase III is approved, as well as the proposed distribution mentioned above. Additionally, Tierra, acting on behalf of Occidental, is performing a separated RIFS to characterize sediment contamination and evaluate remediation, if necessary, in certain portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill River and the Kill van Kull River.

- In December 2005, the DEP issued a directive to Tierra, 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 is estimated by the DEP to cost approximately US\$ 2 million. This directive was issued even though this portion of the lower Passaic River is a subject of the PRRP. 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. Additionally, in December 2005, the DEP sued YPF Holdings Inc., Tierra, Maxus and other several companies, besides to Occidental, alleging a contamination supposedly related to dioxin, DDT and other "hazardous substances" discharged from Chemicals' former Newark plant and the contamination of the lower portion of the Passaic River, Newark Bay, other nearby waterways and surrounding areas. The DEP seeks remediation of natural resources damaged and punitive damages and other matters. The defendants have made responsive pleadings and filings. The Court denied motions to dismiss by Occidental Chemical Corporation, Tierra 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 September, 2008, and the denial was confirmed by the Court of Appeal. Notwithstanding, the Court denied to 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 S.A. as additional named defendants. 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 Tierra filed their responses. Resolution on these motions is still pending. DEP has not placed dollar amounts on all its claims, but it has (a) contended that a US\$ 50 million cap on damages under one of the New Jersey statutes should not be applicable, (b) alleged that it has incurred approximately US\$ 118 million in past "cleanup and removal costs," and is seeking an additional award between US\$ 10 and US\$ 20 million to fund a study to assess natural resource damages and, (c) notified Maxus and Tierra's legal defense team that DEP is preparing financial models of costs and of other economic impacts. In October, 2010, a number of public third-party defendants filed a motion to sever and stay, which would allow the DEP to proceed against the direct defendants. However, the judge has ruled against this motion. Third-party defendants have also brought motions to dismiss, which have been rejected in January 2011. Some of the mentioned third-parties appealed the decision, and during March and April hearings will be conducted to solve these appeals. The next step in the case will be the preparation of a Trial Plan, which will set a schedule to follow, since the production of evidence until the trial. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, it is not possible to determine when the first of the trials will take place.

Simultaneously, a mediator prepared a work plan for an alternative dispute resolution process to be presented to the parties during the first quarter of 2011, but this process failed when the parties could not reach a consensus.

- In June 2007, EPA released a draft Focused Feasibility Study (the “FFS”) that outlines several alternatives for remedial action in 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, which according to the draft FFS, EPA estimated could cost from US\$ 0.9 billion to US\$ 2.3 billion and are all described by EPA as involving proven technologies that could be carried out in the near term, without extensive research. Tierra, in conjunction with the other parties of the PRRP group, submitted comments on the legal and technical defects of the draft FFS to EPA, as did other interested parties. In light of these comments, EPA decided to initiate his review and informed that a revised remedy proposal will be forthcoming in September 2011. Tierra will respond to any further EPA proposal as may be appropriate at that time.
- In August 2007, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (“NOAA”) sent a letter to the parties of the PRRP group, including Tierra and Occidental, requesting that the group enters into an agreement to conduct a cooperative assessment of natural resources damages in the Passaic River and Newark Bay. The PRRP group has declined to do so at this time, citing concerns with matters such as the FFS being revised by EPA as described above. In January 2008, the NOAA sent a letter to YPF, YPF Holdings Inc., CLH Holdings Inc. and other entities, designating them as potentially responsible parties (“PRP”). Such letters have been responded, rejecting the designation as PRP. In November 2008, Tierra 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, Tierra declined to extend this agreement for one additional year, citing concerns arising from the Passaic River litigation.
- In June 2008, the EPA, Occidental, and Tierra entered into an AOC, pursuant to which Tierra (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 will result in the removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of sediment, which will be carried out in two different phases. The first phase, which is scheduled to begin in 2011, encompasses the removal of 40,000 cubic yards of sediments and is expected to be completed at the beginning of 2012. The second phase involves the removal of approximately 160,000 cubic yards of sediment. This second phase will start after according with EPA certain development’s aspects related to it. Pursuant to the AOC, the EPA has required the constitution of a trust fund of US\$ 80 million for the performance of the removal work. YPF Holdings Inc. originally accrued US\$ 80 million with respect to this matter. As of December 31, 2010, US\$ 22 million has been funded (thereby reducing the accrual in a similar amount). An additional US\$ 10 million must be contributed every six months, until the completion of the US\$ 80 million. Notwithstanding, during 2010, letters of credit to provide financial assurance have been issued, in order to avoid the restriction of additional funds pursuant to the AOC. During the removal action, contaminants not produced by the former Diamond Alkali plant, such as PCBs and mercury, will necessarily be removed along with dioxin. Although having recognized the estimated costs related to all works mentioned above, YPF Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries may seek cost recovery from the parties responsible for such contamination, provided contaminants’ origins were not from the Diamond Alkali plant. However, as of December 31, 2010, it is not possible to make any predictions regarding the likelihood of success or the funds potentially recoverable in a cost-recovery action.

As of December 31, 2010, there are approximately 282 accrued, comprising the estimated costs for studies, the YPF Holdings Inc.'s best estimate of the cash flows it could incur in connection with remediation activities considering the studies performed by Tierra, and the estimated costs related to the agreement, as well as certain other matters related to Passaic River and the Newark Bay. However, it is possible that other works, including interim remedial measures, may be ordered. In addition, the development of new information on the imposition of natural resource damages, or remedial actions differing from the scenarios that YPF Holdings Inc. has evaluated could result in additional costs to the amount currently accrued.

Hudson County, New Jersey. Until 1972, Chemicals operated a chromite ore processing plant at Kearny, New Jersey ("Kearny Plant"). According to the DEP, wastes from these ore processing operations were used as fill material at a number of sites in and near Hudson County. The DEP and Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, signed an administrative consent order with the DEP in 1990 for investigation and remediation work at certain chromite ore residue sites in Kearny and Secaucus, New Jersey.

Tierra, on behalf of Occidental, is presently performing the work and funding Occidental's share of the cost of investigation and remediation of these sites. In addition, financial assurance has been provided in the amount of US\$ 20 million for performance of the work. The ultimate cost of remediation is uncertain. Tierra submitted its remedial investigation reports to the DEP in 2001, and the DEP continues to review the report.

Additionally, in May 2005, the DEP took two actions in connection with the chrome sites in Hudson and Essex Counties. First, the DEP issued a directive to Maxus, Occidental and two other chromium manufacturers directing them to arrange for the cleanup of chromite ore residue at three sites in New Jersey City and the conduct of a study by paying the DEP a total of US\$ 20 million. While YPF Holdings Inc. believes that Maxus is improperly named and there is little or no evidence that Chemicals' chromite ore residue was sent to any of these sites, the DEP claims these companies are jointly and severally liable without regard to fault. Second, the State of New Jersey filed a lawsuit against Occidental and two other entities seeking, among other things, cleanup of various sites where chromite ore residue is allegedly located, recovery of past costs incurred by the state at such sites (including in excess of US\$ 2 million allegedly spent for investigations and studies) and, with respect to certain costs at 18 sites, treble damages. The DEP claims that the defendants are jointly and severally liable, without regard to fault, for much of the damages alleged. In February 2008, the parties reached an agreement for which Tierra will pay US\$ 5 million and will perform remediation works in three sites, with a total cost of approximately US\$ 2 million.

In November 2005, several environmental groups sent a notice of intent to sue the owners of the properties adjacent to the former Kearny Plant (the "Adjacent Property"), including among others Tierra, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The stated purpose of the lawsuit, if filed, would be to require the noticed parties to carry out measures to abate alleged endangerments to health and the environment emanating from the Adjacent Property. The parties have entered into an agreement that addresses the concerns of the environmental groups, and these groups have agreed, at least for now, not to file suit.

Pursuant to a request of the DEP, in the second half of 2006, Tierra and other parties tested the sediments in a portion of the Hackensack River near the former Kearny Plant. Tierra has submitted work plans for additional sampling requested by the DEP and is presently awaiting DEP comments.

In March 2008, the DEP approved an interim response action work plan for work to be performed at the Kearny Plant by Tierra and the Adjacent Property by Tierra in conjunction with other parties. This Adjacent Property was listed by EPA on the National Priority List in 2007. In July 2010, EPA notified Tierra, along with three other parties, which are considered potentially responsible for this adjacent property and requested to

conduct a RIFS for the site. The parties have responded and are awaiting discussion with the EPA as to the scope of activities. At this time, it is unknown if work beyond what was agreed to with the DEP will be required.

As of December 31, 2010, there are approximately 96 accrued in connection with the foregoing chrome-related matters. The study of the levels of chromium has not been finalized, and the DEP is still reviewing the proposed actions. The cost of addressing these chrome-related matters could increase depending upon the final soil actions, the DEP's response to Tierra's reports and other developments.

Painesville, Ohio. In connection with the operation until 1976 of one chromite ore processing plant ("Chrome Plant"), from Chemicals, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency ("OEPA") ordered to conduct a RIFS at the former Painesville's Plant area. Tierra has agreed to participate in the RIFS as required by the OEPA. Tierra submitted the remedial investigation report to the OEPA, which report was finalized in 2003. Tierra will submit required feasibility reports separately. In addition, the OEPA has approved certain work, including the remediation of specific sites within the former Painesville Works area and work associated with the development plans discussed below (the "Remediation Work"). The Remediation Work has begun. As the OEPA approves additional projects for the site of the former Painesville Works, additional amounts will need to be accrued.

Over ten years ago, the former Painesville Works site was proposed for listing on the national Priority List under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"); however, the EPA has stated that the site will not be listed so long as it is satisfactorily addressed pursuant to the Director's Order and OEPA's programs. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the site has not been listed. YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued a total of 59 as of December 31, 2010 for its estimated share of the cost to perform the RIFS, the remediation work and other operation and maintenance activities at this site. The scope and nature of any further investigation or remediation that may be required cannot be determined at this time; however, as the RIFS progresses, YPF Holdings Inc. will continuously assess the condition of the Painesville's plants works site and make any required changes, including additions, to its accrual as may be necessary.

Third Party Sites. Pursuant to settlement agreements with the Port of Houston Authority and other parties, Tierra and Maxus are participating (on behalf of Chemicals) in the remediation of property required Chemicals' former Greens Bayou facility where DDT and certain other chemicals were manufactured. Additionally, the parties have reached an agreement with the Federal and State Natural Resources Trustees concerning natural resources damages, which could require future additional contributions. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued 17 for its estimated share of future remediation activities associated with the Greens Bayou facility. Although the primary work was completed in 2009, some follow-up activities and operation and maintenance remain pending.

In June 2005, the EPA designated Maxus as a PRP at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke & Gas site in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The basis for this designation is Maxus alleged status as the successor to Pickands Mather & Co. and Milwaukee Solvay Coke Co., companies that the EPA has asserted are former owners or operators of such site. Preliminary works in connection with the RIFS of this site commenced in the second half of 2006. YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued 6 as of December 31, 2010 for its estimated share of the costs of the RIFS. YPF Holdings Inc. lacks sufficient information to determine additional costs, if any; it might have in respect of this site.

Maxus has agreed to defend Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, in respect of the Malone Services Company Superfund site in Galveston County, Texas. This site is a former waste disposal site where Chemicals is alleged to have sent waste products prior to September 1986. It is subject of enforcement activities by the EPA. Although Occidental is one of many PRPs that have been identified and have agreed to an AOC, Tierra (which is

handling this matter on behalf of Maxus) presently believes the degree of Occidental's alleged involvement as successor to Chemicals is relatively small. Chemicals has also been designated as a PRP with respect to a number of third party sites where hazardous substances from Chemicals' plant operations allegedly were disposed or have come to be located. At several of these, Chemicals has no known relationship. Although PRPs are typically jointly and severally liable for the cost of investigations, cleanups and other response costs, each has the right of contribution from other PRPs and, as a practical matter, cost sharing by PRPs is usually effected by agreement among them. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued approximately 2 in connection with its estimated share of costs related to certain sites and the ultimate cost of other sites cannot be estimated at the present time.

Black Lung Benefits Act Liabilities. The Black Lung Benefits Act provides monetary and medical benefits to miners disabled with a lung disease, and also provides benefits to the dependents of deceased miners if black lung disease caused or contributed to the miner's death. As a result of the operations of its coal-mining subsidiaries, YPF Holdings Inc. is required to provide insurance of this benefit to former employees and their dependents. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued 12 in connection with its estimate of these obligations.

Legal Proceedings. In 2001, the Texas State Controller assessed Maxus approximately US\$ 1 million in Texas state sales taxes for the period of September 1, 1995 through December 31, 1998, plus penalty and interest. In August 2004, the administrative law judge issued a decision affirming approximately US\$ 1 million of such assessment, plus penalty and interest. YPF Holdings Inc. believes the decision is erroneous, but has paid the revised tax assessment, penalty and interest (a total of approximately US\$ 2 million) under protest. Maxus filed a suit in Texas state court in December 2004 challenging the administrative decision. The matter will be reviewed by a trial de novo in the court action.

In 2002, Occidental sued Maxus and Tierra in state court in Dallas, Texas seeking a declaration that Maxus and Tierra have the obligation under the agreement pursuant to which Maxus sold Chemicals to Occidental to defend and indemnify Occidental from and against certain historical obligations of Chemicals, notwithstanding the fact that said agreement contains a twelve-year cut-off for defense and indemnity obligations with respect to most litigation. Tierra was dismissed as a party, and the matter was tried in May 2006. The trial court decided that the twelve-year cut-off period did not apply and entered judgment against Maxus. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in February 2008. Maxus has petitioned the Supreme Court of Texas for review. This lawsuit was denied. This decision will require Maxus to accept responsibility of various matters which it has refused indemnification since 1998 which could result in the incurrence of costs in addition to YPF Holdings Inc.'s current accruals for this matter. Maxus has paid approximately US\$ 17 million to Occidental, and remains in discussions with Occidental regarding additional costs for US\$ 0.2 million. Most of the claims that had been rejected by Maxus based on the twelve-year cut-off period, were related to "Agent Orange". All pending Agent Orange litigation was dismissed in December 2009, and although it is possible that further claims may be filed by unknown parties in the future, no further significant liability is anticipated. Additionally, the remaining claims received and refused consist primarily of claims of potential personal injury from exposure to vinyl chloride monomer ("VCM"), and other chemicals, although they are not expected to result in significant liability. However, the declaratory judgement includes liability for claims arising in the future, if any, related to this matters, which are currently unknown as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, and if such claims arise, they could result in additional liabilities for Maxus. As of December 31, 2010 YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued approximately 1 in respect to these matters.

In March 2005, Maxus agreed to defend Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, in respect of an action seeking the contribution of costs incurred in connection with the remediation of the Turtle Bayou waste disposal site in Liberty County, Texas. The plaintiffs alleged

that certain wastes attributable to Chemicals found their way to the Turtle Bayou site. Trial for this matter was bifurcated, and in the liability phase Occidental and other parties were found severally, and not jointly, liable for waste products disposed of at this site. Trial in the allocation phase of this matter was completed in the second quarter of 2007. The court decision was appealed by Maxus. In June 2010, the Court of Appeals ruled that the District Court had committed errors in the admission of certain documents, and remanded the case to the District Court for further proceedings. A new ruling was issued in January 2011, requiring Maxus to pay, on behalf of Occidental, 15.86% of the costs incurred by one of the plaintiffs. Maxus is currently evaluating whether or not to appeal this decision. As of December 31, 2010, YPF Holdings Inc. has accrued 15 in respect of this matter.

YPF Holdings Inc., including its subsidiaries, is a party to various other lawsuits and environmental situations, the outcomes of which are not expected to have a material adverse effect on YPF's financial condition or its future results of operations. YPF Holdings Inc. accrues legal contingencies and environmental situations that are probable and can be reasonably estimated.

– *Tax claims:*

The Company has received several claims from the Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (“AFIP”) and from provincial and municipal fiscal authorities, which are not individually significant, and which have been accrued based on the best information available as of the date of the issuance of these financial statements.

Additionally, YPF's Management, in consultation with its external counsels, believes that the following contingencies and claims, individually significant, have possible outcome:

- *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, and subsidiary constitution 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 summon 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 summon 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 of 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 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 has been answered by the plaintiff, and the claim is pending resolution.
- *Dock Sud environmental claims*: 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 Authority (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*”);
 - (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 the CSJN.
- *Other environmental claims in La Plata:* On June 6, 2007, YPF was served with a new complaint in which 9 residents of the vicinity of La Plata refinery requested: i) the cease of contamination and other harms they claim are attributable to the refinery; and ii) the clean-up of the adjacent channels, Río Santiago and Río de la Plata (soil, water and aquiferous, including those of the refinery) or, if clean-up is impossible, indemnification for environmental and personal damages. The plaintiff has quantified damages in 52 or an amount to be determined from evidence produced during the proceeding. YPF believes that most damages that are alleged by the plaintiff, might be attributable to events that occurred prior to YPF’s privatization and would, therefore, be covered to that extent by the indemnity granted by the Argentine Government in accordance with the Privatization Law of YPF.

The Court has accepted the summon of the Argentine Government in this matter. Notwithstanding the foresaid, the possibility of YPF being asked to afford these liabilities is not discarded, in which case the Argentine Government must be asked to reimburse the remediation expenses for liabilities existing prior to January 1, 1991. In addition, the claim partially overlaps with the request made by a group of neighbors of La Plata Refinery on June 29, 1999, described in the first paragraph of “La Plata and Quilmes environmental claims”. Accordingly, YPF considers that the cases should be partially consolidated to the extent that the claims overlap. Regarding claims not consolidated, information and documents in order to answer the claim are being collected, and for the time being, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the outcome, as long as, if applicable, estimate the corresponding legal fees and expenses that might result. The contamination that may exist could derive from countless sources, including from disposal of waste over many years by other industrial facilities and ships.

Additionally, YPF is aware of an action that has not been served yet, in which the plaintiff requests the clean-up of the channel adjacent to the La Plata refinery, the Río Santiago, and other sectors near the coast line, and, if such remediation is not possible, an indemnification of 500 or an amount to be determined from the evidence produced in discovery. The claim partially overlaps with the requests made by a group of neighbors of La Plata refinery on June 29, 1999, described in the first paragraph of “La Plata and Quilmes environmental claims”, and with the complaint served on June 6, 2007, mentioned in the previous paragraph. Accordingly, YPF considers that if it is served in this proceeding or any other proceeding related to the same subject matters, the cases should be consolidated to the extent that the claims overlap. With respect to claims not

consolidated, for the time being, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the monetary outcome, as long as, if applicable, estimate the corresponding legal fees and expenses that might result. Additionally, YPF believes that most damages alleged by the plaintiff, if proved, might be attributable to events that occurred prior to YPF's privatization and would therefore be the responsibility of the Argentine Government in accordance with the Privatization Law concerning YPF.

In addition to the information mentioned above, YPF has entered into an agreement with the OPDS in connection with the claims of the channels adjacent to the La Plata refinery, which is described in "La Plata and Quilmes environmental claims".

- *Hydrocarbon's concessions – Provincial claims:* YPF has been notified of the Resolution No. 433/2008 issued by the Direction of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Production of the Province of Río Negro, concerning compliance with certain obligations assumed as production concessionaire of the areas Barranca de los Loros, Bajo del Piche, El Medanito and Los Caldenes, all of them located in the Province of Río Negro. The resolution provides that YPF, among others, has not complied with certain obligations as production concessionaire and claims for damages to the environment.

Considering the previous paragraph and the dispositions of the Law No. 17,319 (Law of Hydrocarbons), YPF was requested to submit its discharge at risk of termination of the mentioned concessions. However, the mentioned Law grants the concessionaire and/or licensee the right, prior to termination of the concession, to cure a contractual breach within a certain period of time after receiving notice thereof. In this order, on May 29, 2008, YPF filed a request for nullification of the Resolution No. 433/2008, since this resolution fail to grant YPF the mentioned right. Additionally, on June 13, 2008, YPF submitted a response, denying the mentioned charges and, on November 12, 2008, the Ministry of Production ordered the initiation of the evidence production period. On November 28, 2008, YPF requested the production of certain evidence and the appointment of a technical expert. As of the issuance date of these financial statements, YPF has argued certain aspects related with the production of evidence. On May 12, 2009, the Company was notified of the issuance of Resolution No. 31/09, ordering a time extension in the evidence production period. On December 1, 2009, YPF filed with the requested documentary evidence and stated that certain aspects related to the evidence production period are still pending. On September 16, 2010, YPF submitted a presentation and requested the termination of this claim based on: (a) the amounts invested in the four areas between 2007 and 2010 and (b) the actions taken as regards the environmental matters.

- *Claims related to the gas market and others:*

In addition to the information described under the title "Natural gas market" in this note, and in relation to the existence of clients with whom YPF has commitments to deliver natural gas which, as a result of the Restrictions, the Company has been forced to suspend totally or partially the corresponding deliveries, invoking the existence of force majeure or fortuitous event, and which, according to the estimation of the Management, constitute in some cases contingencies with possible outcome, the Company is also involved in the following litigations related to the natural gas market:

- *Arbitration process initiated by Transportadora de Gas del Mercosur S.A. ("TGM"):* YPF was notified of an arbitration process brought by TGM against YPF before the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC"), claiming unpaid and outstanding invoices in an approximate amount of US\$ 10 million plus interest until the date of payment, in connection with the payments of the invoices established in the natural gas transportation contract entered into in September 1998 between YPF and TGM, associated with the natural gas export contract entered into by YPF and AESU previously mentioned. On April 8, 2009, YPF requested the rejection of this claim and counterclaimed asking for the termination of the natural gas transportation contract, based on the termination promoted by AESU and Companhia de Gás do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul ("Sulgás") of the natural gas export contract.

Additionally, YPF registered a request for arbitration at the ICC against TGM, amongst others. TGM answered the arbitral complaint by requesting the rejection of all YPF claims and filed a counterclaim against YPF asking the arbitral tribunal: i) that YPF indemnifies TGM for all of the present and future damages derived from the termination of the natural gas transportation contract and the agreement entered into between the parties on October 2, 1998, by which YPF had agreed to pay TGM non-capitalizable irrevocable contributions as a compensation for the extension of the natural gas pipeline Proyecto Uruguayana; and ii) that AESU/Sulgás be severally obliged to indemnify TGM for all the damages caused to TGM derived from the termination of the natural gas supply contract, in case AESU or Sulgas are declared responsible for that termination. Additionally, on July 10, 2009, TGM increased the amounts of its claim to US\$ 17 million and claimed an additional amount of US\$ 366 million as lost profit, a claim for which YPF believes it would not be responsible. YPF rejected TGM's arguments. The Arbitration Tribunal has been constituted and the parties agreed on the Terms of Reference in coordination with the Arbitration Tribunal. On June 10, 2010, YPF submitted its arguments on procedural grounds before the Arbitration Tribunal and requested the Arbitration Tribunal to determine that it was not competent to hear the claim. In case such motion is rejected, YPF has requested the Arbitration Tribunal to suspend this arbitration until the ongoing arbitration with TGM, among others, is solved. On the same date, TGM submitted a similar request. On February 14, 2011, YPF was notified of the Arbitration Tribunal's decision to sustain the Company's motion, therefore suspending the proceeding until the arbitration brought by YPF is solved.

- *National Antitrust Protection Board:* On November 17, 2003, Antitrust Board requested explanations, within the framework of an official investigation pursuant to Art. 29 of the Antitrust Law, 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 Art. 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 Art. 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.

In addition, YPF 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.

- *Users and Consumers' Association claim:* The "Users and Consumers Association" (Unión de Usuarios y Consumidores) claimed originally against Repsol YPF (then extending its claim to YPF) the reimbursement of the overprice allegedly charged to bottled LPG consumers between 1993 and 2001. The claim is for an unspecified sum, amounting to 91 in the period 1993 to 1997 (this sum, brought up-to-date would be approximately 321), together with an undetermined amount for the period 1997 to 2001. The Company claimed the application of the statute of limitations (as well as other defenses) since, at the date of the extension of the claim, the two-year limit had already elapsed. Notwithstanding, on August 6, 2009, the evidence production period commenced and the evidence is now being produced.
- *Compañía Mega claim:* Compañía Mega has claimed YPF for cutbacks in natural gas supply pursuant to their respective sales contract. YPF affirmed that the deliveries of natural gas to Mega were affected by the interference of the Argentine Government. Besides, YPF would not have any responsibility based on the event of force majeure. Despite the fact that the Company has material arguments of defense, taking into account the characteristics of the claims, they have been considered as possible contingencies.
- *Other claims.* YPF has been subject to claims related to the lack of payment to employees who, according to the interpretation made by the plaintiffs, were entitled to wages for not being able to benefit from their time to rest while on duty. The labor authority has issued an arbitral award imposing on the Company the payment of the hours during which the employees were on duty as actually worked time. YPF has submitted a motion to declare the decision null, which has been rejected. Due to the foregoing, YPF has filed a lawsuit requesting the judge declared the administrative decision void as well as a preliminary injunction. As the said lawsuit was rejected, the Company has appealed that decision. On March 30, 2011, the court admitted the preliminary injunction and suspended the administrative proceedings. The amount of the claim is to be determined during the proceedings.

Additionally, the Company 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 financial statements, has considered them to be possible contingencies.

Additional information

- *Liquefied petroleum gas market:* On March 22, 1999, YPF was notified of Resolution No. 189/1999 from the former Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Mining of Argentina, which imposed a fine on the Company of 109 based on the interpretation that YPF had purportedly abused of its dominant position in the bulk liquefied petroleum gas ("LPG") market due to the existence of different prices between the exports of LPG and the sales to the domestic market from 1993 through 1997. In July 2002, the Argentine Supreme Court confirmed the fine and YPF carried out the claimed payment.

Additionally, Resolution No. 189/1999 provided the beginning of an investigation in order to prove whether the penalized behavior continued from October 1997 to March 1999. On December 19, 2003, the National Antitrust Protection Board (the "Antitrust Board") imputed the behavior of abuse of dominant position during the previously mentioned period to the Company. On January 20, 2004, the Company answered the notification: (i) opposing the preliminary defense claiming the application of the statutes of limitation and

alleging the existence of defects in the imputation procedure (absence of majority in the resolution that decided the imputation and pre-judgment by its signers); (ii) arguing the absence of abuse of dominant position; and (iii) offering the corresponding evidence.

The request of invalidity by defects in the imputation procedure mentioned above was rejected by the Antitrust Board. This resolution of the Antitrust Board was confirmed by the Economic Penal Appellate Court, and it was confirmed, on September 27, 2005, pursuant to the Argentine Supreme Court's ("CSJN") rejection of the complaint made by YPF due to the extraordinary appeal denial.

Additionally, on August 31, 2004, YPF filed an appeal with the Antitrust Board in relation to the resolution that denied the claim of statutes of limitation. The Antitrust Board conceded the appeal and remitted proceedings for its resolution by the Appeal Court. However, in March 2006, YPF was notified that the proceedings were opened for the production of evidence. During August and September 2007, testimonial hearings were held for YPF's witnesses. On August 12, 2008, the Appeal Court in Criminal Economic Matters rejected the statute of limitation argument opposed by YPF. Such decision was appealed by the Company. Upon the confirmation of the Antitrust Board's decision given by the Chamber B, YPF has appealed that judgment by cassation and extraordinary appeals, because the Antitrust Board applied Law No. 22,262 and Chamber B applied Law No. 25,156. The latter mentioned rejected both appeals (cassation and extraordinary), consequently YPF presented complaint appeals against the cassation appeal, denied on December 18, 2008, and against the Extraordinary Appeal, denied on February 17, 2009. Regarding the administrative proceedings before the Antitrust Board, the evidence production period has ended, and on November 25, 2009, YPF presented its closing statement. On December 22, 2009, Chamber IV of the Court of Cassation rejected the appeal against the rejection of YPF's statute of limitations argument by Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters. The extraordinary appeal presented against this decision was denied on July 14, 2010. Furthermore, on December 21, 2009, YPF filed another claim concerning the statutes of limitations before the Antitrust Board. The Antitrust Board rejected the presentation. YPF appealed such decision requesting the intervention of Chamber B of the National Court of Appeals in Criminal Economic Matters, and presented its arguments on October 7, 2010. On December 22, 2010, YPF was notified that Chamber B had ruled in its favor, by revoking CNDC's decision and ordering the termination of the proceedings. As of the issuance date of these financial statements the judgment is final.

b) Environmental liabilities:

YPF is subject to various provincial and national 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 Company's operations are in substantial compliance with Argentine laws and regulations currently in force relating to the protection of the environment, as such laws have historically been interpreted and enforced.

However, the Company is periodically conducting new studies to increase its knowledge concerning the environmental situation in certain geographic areas where the Company operates 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 Argentine Government, in accordance with the contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government for liabilities existing prior to 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 works, including provisional remedial measures, may be required.

In addition to the hydrocarbon wells abandonment legal obligations for 5,471 as of December 31, 2010, the Company has accrued 507 corresponding to environmental remediation, which evaluations and/or remediation works are probable and can also be reasonably estimated, based on the Company's existing remediation program. Legislative changes, on individual costs and/or

technologies may cause a re-evaluation of the estimates. The Company 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, this potential changes and ongoing studies could materially affect future results of operations.

c) Contractual commitments and regulatory requirements:

- *Contractual commitments:* The Company 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.

In particular, the Company has renegotiated certain natural gas export contracts, and has agreed certain limited compensations in case of any delivery interruption and/or suspension, for any reason, except for physical force majeure event. The estimated losses for contracts in progress, if any, considering the compensations mentioned above, are charged to the income of the year in which are identified.

- *Natural gas regulatory requirements:* In addition to the regulations that affect the natural gas market mentioned in “Natural gas market” (Note 10.a), 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 this 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’s 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 notified that the Agreement 2007-2011 reached the sufficient level of subscription.

Additionally, on October 4, 2010, the Official Gazette published ENARGAS Resolution No. 1410/2010 that approves the “Procedimiento para Solicitudes, Confirmaciones y Control de Gas” which sets new rules for natural gas dispatch applicable to all participants in the natural gas industry, imposing new and more severe restrictions to the producers’ availability of natural gas, as follows. 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 do 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.

- *Liquid hydrocarbons regulatory requirements:* Resolution No. 1,679/04 of the Secretariat of Energy reinstated 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, Resolution No. 1,338/06 of the Secretariat of Energy added other petroleum products to the registration regime created by Executive Decree No. 645/02, including gasoline, fuel oil and its derivatives, diesel, aviation fuel, asphalts, certain petrochemicals, certain lubricants, coke and petrochemical derivatives. Resolution No. 715/07 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 exports of products included under the regime of Resolution No. 1,679/04; the fulfillment of this obligation to import diesel is necessary to obtain authorization to export the products included under Decree No. 645/02. In addition, certain regulations establish that exports are subordinated to the supply of the domestic market. In this way, Resolution No. 25/06 of the 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 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 168/04 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.

- *Other regulatory requirements:* In connection with certain natural gas export contracts from the Noroeste basin in Argentina, YPF presented to the Secretariat of Energy the accreditation of the existence of natural gas reserves of that basin in adherence to export permits. In case the Secretariat of Energy considers that the natural gas reserves are insufficient, it could resolve the expiration or partial or total suspension of one or several export permits. The Secretariat of Energy limited preventively the exportable volumes of natural gas in a 20% by Note No. 1,009/2006. All of this is connected with the export authorization given by Resolution No. 167/1997 of the Secretariat of Energy (80% of the maximum exportable quantities still remain).

During 2005, the Secretariat of Energy by means of Resolution No. 785/2005 modified by Resolution No. 266/2008 of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, created the National Program of Hydrocarbons and its derivatives Warehousing Aerial Tank Loss Control, measure aimed at reducing and correcting environmental pollution caused by hydrocarbons and its derivatives warehousing-aerial tanks. The Company has begun to develop and implement a technical and environmental audit plan as required by the resolution.

- *Agreements of extension of concessions:* 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 and 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, which were recorded in “Fixed Assets” on the balance sheet 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 Public Emergency and Exchange System Reform Law No. 25,561.

Additionally, in 2008 and 2009, the Company 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 the Company undertook the following commitments 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; 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; and iv) to make Corporate Social Responsibility contributions to the Province of Neuquén in a total amount of US\$ 23 million.

d) Operating leases:

As of December 31, 2010, the main lease contracts correspond to the rental of oil and gas production and drilling equipment, ships, natural gas compression equipment and real estate for service stations. Charges recognized under these contracts for the year ended December 31, 2010, amounted to 1,210 and has been recognized in “Rental of real estate and equipment” and “Operation services and other service contracts”.

As of December 31, 2010, estimated future payments related to these contracts are as follows:

	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>From 1 to 2 years</u>	<u>From 2 to 3 years</u>	<u>From 3 to 4 years</u>	<u>From 4 to 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Estimated future payments	958	641	302	140	66	93

11. RESTRICTIONS ON UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 19,550, 5% of net income for each fiscal year has to be appropriated to the legal reserve until such reserve reaches 20% of the Company's capital (subscribed capital plus adjustment to contributions). The legal reserve is fully integrated amounting 2,243.

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.

12. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOLLOWED BY THE COMPANY AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP, which differs in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

The differences between Argentine GAAP and U.S. GAAP are reflected in the amounts provided in Notes 13 and 14 and principally relate to the items discussed in the following paragraphs:

a. Functional and reporting currency

Under Argentine GAAP, financial statements are presented in constant Argentine pesos ("reporting currency"), as mentioned in Note 1.a. Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Argentine pesos by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange rate differences arising on monetary items in foreign currency are recognized in the income statement of each year.

Under U.S. GAAP, a definition of the functional currency is required, which may differ from the reporting currency. Management has determined for YPF and certain of its subsidiaries and investees the U.S. dollar as its functional currency in accordance with the Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") No. 830, "*Foreign Currency translation*" ("ASC No. 830"). Therefore, the Company has remeasured into U.S. dollars its financial statements and the financial statements of the mentioned subsidiaries and investees as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, prepared in accordance with Argentine GAAP by applying the procedures specified in ASC No. 830. The objective of the remeasurement process is to produce the same results that would have been reported if the accounting records had been kept in the functional currency. Accordingly, monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at the balance sheet date (current) exchange rate. Amounts carried at prices in past transactions are remeasured at the exchange rates in effect when the transactions occurred. Revenues and expenses are remeasured on a monthly basis at the average rates of exchange in effect during the period, except for consumption of nonmonetary assets, which are remeasured at the rates of exchange in effect when the respective assets were acquired. Translation gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities arising from the remeasurement are included in the determination of net income (loss) in the period such gains and losses arise. For certain YPF's subsidiaries and investees, Management has determined the Argentine peso as its functional currency. Translation adjustments resulting from the process of translating the financial statements of the mentioned subsidiaries and investees into U.S. dollars are not included in determining net income and are reported in other comprehensive income ("OCI") as a component of shareholders' equity.

The amounts obtained from the process referred to above are translated into Argentine pesos following the provisions of ASC No. 830. Assets and liabilities were translated at the current selling exchange rate of Argentine pesos 3.98, 3.80 and 3.45 to US\$ 1, as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenues, expenses, gains and losses reported in the income statement are translated at the exchange rate existing at the time of each transaction or, if appropriate, at the weighted average of the exchange rates during the period. Translation effects of exchange rate changes are included in OCI as a component of shareholders' equity.

b. Proportional consolidation

As discussed in Note 1, YPF has proportionally consolidated, net of intercompany transactions, assets, liabilities, revenues, income, costs and expenses of investees and joint ventures in which joint control is held. Under U.S. GAAP these investees and joint ventures not engaged in oil and gas activities, are accounted for by the equity method. The mentioned proportional consolidation generated under Argentine GAAP an increase of 966, 965 and 804 in total assets and total liabilities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and an increase of 1,684, 1,433 and 1,770 in net sales and 609, 551, and 681 in operating income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

c. Valuation of inventories

As described in Note 2.b, the Company values its inventories of refined products for sale, products in process of refining and separation, crude oil and natural gas at replacement cost provided that does not exceed net realizable value. Under U.S. GAAP, these inventories should be valued at the lower of cost or market, which is defined as replacement cost, provided that it does not exceed net realizable value or is not less than net realizable value reduced by a normal profit margin. As the turnover ratio of inventories is high, there have been no significant differences between inventories valued at replacement cost and at historical cost using first in first out (“FIFO”) method for the years presented.

d. Impairment of long-lived assets

Under Argentine GAAP, in order to perform the recoverability test, long-lived assets are grouped with other assets at business segment level (see Note 8). With respect to long-lived assets that are held as pending for sale or disposal, the Company’s policy is to record these assets at amounts that did not exceed net realizable value.

Under U.S. GAAP, considering the characteristic of the Argentinean market, which are also affected by certain regulatory provisions, oil properties are grouped into a unique cash generating unit and gas properties are grouped by basin, considering logistics restrictions. Other long-lived assets are aggregated, so that the discrete cash flows produced by each group of assets may be separately analyzed. Each group of assets is tested following the guidelines of ASC No. 360, “Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets”, by comparing the net book value of such group of assets with the expected undiscounted cash flow. If the book value exceeds the expected undiscounted cash flow, then the impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. When market values are not available, the Company estimates them using the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks associated with the recovery of the assets.

There were no impairment charges under U.S. GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Additional impairment charges under U.S. GAAP amounted to 124 for the year ended December 31, 2008, and were included as operating income from continuing operations. The impairment recorded in year ended December 31, 2008, was mainly the result of a decrease in oil and gas reserves affecting certain long-lived assets of the YPF’s Exploration and Production Business Segment.

The adjusted basis of fixed assets book values after impairment charges results in lower depreciation under U.S. GAAP of 181, 173 and 119 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

e. Pension Plans

As displayed in Note 2.e, YPF Holdings Inc. has non-contributory defined-benefit pension plans and postretirement and postemployment benefits (“pension plans”).

Under Argentine GAAP, the Company fully recognized the underfunded status of pension plans as a liability. The actuarial losses were charged to the “Other (expense) income, net” account of the statement of income.

Under U.S. GAAP the Company adopted SFAS No. 158 “*Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132 (R)*” codified into ASC No. 320. Under provisions of ASC No. 320 the Company fully recognized the underfunded status of defined-benefit pension and postretirement plans as a liability in the financial statements reducing the Company’s shareholders’ equity through Accumulated OCI account. Unrecognized actuarial losses and gains are recognized in the statement of income during the expected average remaining service period of the employees participating in the plans and the life expectancy of retired employees.

f. Accounting for asset retirement obligations

ASC No. 410, “*Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*” (“ASC No. 410”), addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement cost. The standard applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and normal use of the asset. ASC No. 410 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligations liability is built up in cash flow layers, with each layer being discounted using the discount rate as of the date that the layer was created. Measurement of the entire obligation using current discount rates is not permitted. Each cash flow layer is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset. This additional carrying amount is then depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is increased due to the passage of time based on the time value of money (“accretion expense”) until the obligation is settled. The activity with respect to retirement obligations under US GAAP is detailed in Note 14.c.

Argentine GAAP is similar to ASC No. 410, except for a change in the discount rate which is treated as a change in estimates, so the entire liability must be recalculated using the current discount rate, being the change added or reduced from the related asset.

g. Consolidation of variable interest entities – Interpretation of ARB No. 51

Under Argentine GAAP consolidation is based on having the votes necessary to control corporate decisions (Note 1). Under US GAAP, ASC 810 “*Consolidation*”, as amended by ASU 2009-17, adopted a qualitative approach towards consolidation, which requires a reporting enterprise to have some economic exposure to a variable interest entity (“VIE”) along with the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE in order to consolidate such VIE.

Until May, 2008, YPF had operations with one VIE which had been created in order to structure YPF’s future deliveries of oil (“FOS transaction”).

YPF entered into a forward oil sale agreement that called for the future delivery of oil for the life of the contract. YPF was paid in advance for the future delivery of oil. The price of the oil to be delivered was calculated using various factors, including the expected future price and quality of the crude oil being delivered. The counterparty or assignee to the oil supply agreement was a VIE incorporated in the Cayman Islands, which financed itself through the issuance of notes. The oil to be delivered under the supply agreement was subsequently sold in the open market.

YPF was exposed to any change in the price of the crude oil it will deliver in the future under the outstanding FOS transaction. YPF’s exposure derived from crude oil swap agreement under which YPF paid a fixed price with respect to the nominal amount of the crude oil sold, and received the variable market price of such crude oil.

In May 2008, YPF delivered the last barrels committed under the FOS transaction; consequently the transaction and the swap agreement expired. As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, no shareholder’s equity reconciliation adjustment is required.

The adoption of ASU 2009-17 as of December 31, 2010, did not have any impact in the Company’s financial statements as of such date.

h. Capitalization of financial expenses

Under Argentine GAAP, for those assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, borrowing costs (including interest and exchange differences) should be capitalized. Accordingly, borrowing costs for those assets whose construction period exceeds one year have been capitalized, provided that such capitalization does not exceed the amount of financial expense recorded in that year.

Under US GAAP, interest expense on qualifying assets must be capitalized, regardless of the asset's construction period.

The effect on net income and shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is included in "Capitalization of financial expenses" in the reconciliation in Note 13.

The adjusted basis of fixed assets results in higher depreciation under U.S. GAAP of 80, 57 and 47 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

i. Receivables (ASC 310)

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20 "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses", which became effective with the Company's reporting at December 31, 2010. This standard amends and expands disclosure requirements about the credit quality of financing receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. As a result of these amendments, companies are required to disaggregate, by portfolio segment or class of financing receivables, certain existing disclosures and provide certain new disclosures about financing receivables and related allowance for credit losses. Adoption of the standard did not have an impact on the Company's existing disclosures.

13. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The following is a summary of the significant adjustments to net income for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and to shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, which would have been required if U.S. GAAP had been applied instead of Argentine GAAP in the consolidated financial statements. Amounts are expressed in millions of Argentine pesos.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net income according to Argentine GAAP	5,790	3,689	3,901
Increase (decrease) due to:			
Elimination of the inflation adjustment into Argentine constant pesos (Note 1.a and 12.a).....	450	537	725
Remeasurement into functional currency (Note 12.a)	(1,570)	(1,478)	(1,230)
Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 12.d)	181	173	(5)
Pension Plans (Note 12.e).....	27	(40)	(79)
Asset Retirement Obligations (Note 12.f)	41	(114)	(55)
Consolidation of VIEs (Note 12.g)	—	—	35
Capitalization of financial expenses (Note 12.h).....	(66)	(17)	(41)
Deferred income tax ⁽¹⁾	(167)	(145)	(237)
	<u>4,686</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>3,014</u>
Net income in accordance with U.S. GAAP	<u>4,686</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>3,014</u>
Shareholders' equity according to Argentine GAAP	19,040	17,701	18,973
Increase (decrease) due to:			
Elimination of the inflation adjustment into Argentine constant pesos (Note 1.a and 12.a).....	(2,491)	(2,941)	(3,478)
Remeasurement into functional currency and translation into reporting currency (Note 12.a).....	9,875	10,265	9,150
Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 12.d)	(337)	(498)	(613)
Pension plans (Note 12.e).....	—	—	(1)
Asset Retirement Obligations (Note 12.f)	(170)	(203)	(79)
Capitalization of financial expenses (Note 12.h).....	141	199	197
Deferred income tax ⁽¹⁾	1,034	1,194	1,343
	<u>27,092</u>	<u>25,717</u>	<u>25,492</u>
Shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	<u>27,092</u>	<u>25,717</u>	<u>25,492</u>

(1) Corresponds to the effect of Deferred Income Tax, if applicable, to U.S. GAAP adjustments.

The summarized consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the years then ended, remeasured into U.S. dollar and translated into Argentine pesos under U.S. GAAP, after giving effect to the adjustments detailed above and the elimination of the proportional consolidation performed under Argentine GAAP, are presented only for the convenience of the readers and would be as follows:

Summarized consolidated balance sheets	2010	2009	2008
Current assets	14,391	11,129	9,653
Fixed assets.....	35,189	32,781	31,954
Other noncurrent assets.....	4,173	2,634	2,644
Total assets.....	53,753	46,544	44,251
Current liabilities	16,996	11,870	10,900
Noncurrent liabilities	9,665	8,957	7,859
Shareholders' equity	27,092	25,717	25,492
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	53,753	46,544	44,251

Summarized consolidated statements of income	2010	2009	2008
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	42,459	32,931	33,103
Operating income (Note 14.a).....	7,690	4,385	5,230
Net income	4,686	2,605	3,014
Earnings per share, basic and diluted	11.91	6.62	7.66

(1) Sales are disclosed net of fuel transfer tax, turnover tax and hydrocarbon export withholdings.

Summarized consolidated statements of cash flows	2010	2009	2008
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	12,776	9,303	13,497
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(8,520)	(5,566)	(6,958)
Net cash flow used in financing activities.....	(3,790)	(2,960)	(6,215)
Increase in cash and equivalents.....	466	777	324
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of years.....	1,808	977	610
Exchange differences from cash and equivalents	52	54	43
Cash and equivalents at the end of years	2,326	1,808	977

Cash and equivalents at the end of years are comprised as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Cash ⁽²⁾	518	563	384
Cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1,808	1,245	593
Cash and equivalents at the end of years ⁽²⁾	2,326	1,808	977

(1) Included in short-term investments in the consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Cash and equivalents from jointly controlled companies which are proportionally consolidated for Argentine GAAP purposes are not included.

The principal financing and investing transactions not affecting cash and equivalents consisted in increases in assets related to revisions in hydrocarbon well abandonment costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the acquisitions during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, of mineral property in connection with the extension of certain production concessions in the Province of Neuquén (Note 10.c), which was payable in installments through 2009 and 2010.

14. ADDITIONAL U.S. GAAP DISCLOSURES

a) Consolidated operating income

Under U.S. GAAP, costs charged to income for YPF Holdings environmental remediation, holding gains on inventories, impairment of long-lived assets, operating income from jointly controlled companies proportionally consolidated, pending lawsuits and other claims costs and other items which are not individually significant, would have been deducted from or added to operating income.

b) Comprehensive income

Net income under U.S. GAAP as determined in Note 13 is approximately the same as comprehensive income as defined by ASC No. 220, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" ("ASC 220") for all periods presented, except for the effect in the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 of the variations of the following items. The items included in Accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Effect arising from the translation into reporting currency ⁽¹⁾	21,699	20,532	18,046
Pension plans ⁽²⁾	(74)	(41)	(72)
Comprehensive income at the end of years	<u>21,625</u>	<u>20,491</u>	<u>17,974</u>

(1) Has no tax effect.

(2) Valuation allowance has been recorded to offset the recognized income tax effect.

c) Assets retirement obligation

Under Argentine regulations, the Company has the obligation to incur costs related to the abandonment of hydrocarbon wells. The Company does not have assets legally restricted for purposes of settling the obligation.

The reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of assets retirement obligation, translated into Argentine pesos at the outstanding selling exchange rate at the end of each year and under US GAAP, is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Aggregate assets retirement obligation, beginning of year.....	4,282	4,382	3,036
Translation effect.....	111	213	381
Revision in estimated cash flows	307	(667) ⁽¹⁾	652
Obligations incurred	139	156	138
Accretion expense	380	397	264
Obligations settled	(145)	(199)	(89)
Aggregate assets retirement obligation, end of year	<u>5,074</u>	<u>4,282</u>	<u>4,382</u>

(1) The effect is mainly attributable to the new timing estimation for the Company's wells abandonment obligations taking into consideration the extension of concessions.

d) Fair Value Measurements

SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* codified into ASC No. 820, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. ASC No. 820 does not mandate any new fair-value measurements and is applicable to assets and liabilities that are required to be recorded at fair value under other accounting pronouncements.

ASC No. 820 establishes three levels of the fair-value hierarchy based on the sources of the inputs used in the measurement of the fair value, which are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The initial application of SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008, had no effect on the Company's existing fair-value measurement practices and is limited to the Company's investments in mutual funds. The fair value measurements for these assets are based on observable market inputs (Level 1) consisting in quotations provided by the mutual funds' bank sponsor. The fair value of these assets was 1,457, 653 and 187 as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively and the related gains or losses from periodic measurement at fair value is immaterial to the Company's financial statements.

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, there were not non-financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value.

e) SFAS Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), codified into ASC No. 740

FIN 48 defines the criteria an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of such position to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 establishes "a more-likely-than-not" recognition threshold that must be met before a tax benefit can be recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance, among other things, on the measurement of the income tax benefit associated with uncertain tax positions, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties and financial statement disclosures.

There were no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Under Argentine tax regime, as of December 31, 2010, fiscal years 2003 through 2009 remain to examination by the Federal Administration of Public Revenues ("AFIP").

15. OTHER CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION

The following tables present additional consolidated financial statement disclosures required under Argentine GAAP. Certain information disclosed in these tables is not required as part of the basic financial statements under U.S. GAAP.

- a) Fixed assets evolution.
- b) Investments in shares and holdings in companies under significant influence and other companies.
- c) Allowances and accruals for contingencies.
- d) Cost of sales.
- e) Foreign currency assets and liabilities.
- f) Expenses incurred.

a) Fixed assets evolution

Main account	2010				
	Cost				
	Amounts at beginning of year	Net translation effect ⁽⁵⁾	Increases	Net decreases, reclassifications and transfers	Amounts at the end of year
Land and buildings	3,206	—	17	162	3,385
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	61,501	14	936	4,079	66,530
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	10,847	—	7	588	11,442
Transportation equipment	1,973	—	9	15	1,997
Materials and equipment in warehouse	814	—	1,572	(1,069)	1,317
Drilling and work in progress	3,640	—	6,553	(4,619)	5,574
Exploratory drilling in progress	119	—	266	(137)	248
Furniture, fixtures and installations ..	884	—	9	48	941
Selling equipment	1,485	—	—	47	1,532
Other property	652	—	108	262	1,022
Total 2010	85,121	14	9,477⁽²⁾	(624)⁽¹⁾	93,988
Total 2009	80,364	54	5,389⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	(686)⁽¹⁾	85,121
Total 2008	73,060	56	7,962⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	(714)⁽¹⁾	80,364

Main account	Depreciation							
	Accumulated at beginning of year	Net decreases, reclassifications and transfers	Depreciation rate	Increases	Accumulated at the end of year	Net book value	Net book value	Net book value
Land and buildings	1,219	(16)	2%	79	1,282	2,103	1,987	1,345
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	45,162	(5)	⁽⁴⁾	4,442	49,599	16,931 ⁽³⁾	16,339 ⁽³⁾	16,442 ⁽³⁾
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	7,102	(1)	4 - 10%	513	7,614	3,828	3,745	3,651
Transportation equipment	1,433	(10)	4 - 5%	65	1,488	509	540	573
Materials and equipment in warehouse	—	—	—	—	—	1,317	814	827
Drilling and work in progress	—	—	—	—	—	5,574	3,640	4,339
Exploratory drilling in progress	—	—	—	—	—	248	119	116
Furniture, fixtures and installations ..	674	—	10%	87	761	180	210	161
Selling equipment	1,176	(2)	10%	62	1,236	296	309	341
Other property	322	(8)	10%	25	339	683	330	278
Total 2010	57,088	(42)⁽¹⁾		5,273	62,319	31,669		
Total 2009	52,291	(35)⁽¹⁾		4,832	57,088		28,033	
Total 2008	47,579	(63)⁽¹⁾		4,775	52,291			28,073

(1) Includes 10, 6 and 4 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Includes 894, 176 and 444 corresponding to hydrocarbon wells abandonment costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(3) Includes 1,072, 1,196 and 1,260 of mineral property as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(4) Depreciation has been calculated according to the unit of production method.

- (5) Includes the net effect of the exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign companies' fixed assets net book values at beginning of the year.
- (6) Includes 106 and 594 for the extension of certain exploitation concessions in the Province of Neuquén for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively (Note 10.c.).
- b) Investments in shares and holdings in companies under significant influence and other companies

2010													2009	2008	
Information of the Issuer															
Description of the Securities					Last Financial Statements Available										
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book Value	Cost ⁽⁵⁾	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital Stock	Income (Loss)	Equity	Holding in Capital Stock	Book Value	Book Value	
Companies under significant influence:															
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.....	Common	\$ 10	4,072,749	83 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	110	(10)	287	37.00%	84 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	82 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.....	Common	\$ 10	476,034	47 ⁽²⁾	—	Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P.11 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	14	21	146	33.15%	45 ⁽²⁾	43 ⁽²⁾	
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A..	Common	\$ 10	351,167	32	4	Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Terminal Marítima Puerto Rosales – Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	12	8	105	30.00%	34	30	
Gasoducto del Pacifico (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	\$ 1	15,579,578	4 ⁽²⁾	—	Gas transportation by pipeline	Av. Leandro N. Alem 928, P. 7 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	06/30/10	156	2	94	10.00%	8 ⁽²⁾	21 ⁽²⁾	
Central Dock Sud S.A....	Common	\$ 0.01	2,827,694,307	— ⁽⁷⁾	46	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Reconquista 360, P. 6 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	356	9	142	9.98% ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁷⁾	4 ⁽²⁾	
Gas Argentino S.A. ⁽⁶⁾	Common	\$ 1	126,808,862	66	338	Investment in Metrogas S.A.	Gregorio Araoz de Lamadrid 1360, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	280	(48)	144	45.33%	100	196	
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.	Common	\$ 1	103,501,823	89 ⁽²⁾	193	Investment and finance	Reconquista 360, P. 6 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	241	21	187	42.86%	82 ⁽²⁾	104 ⁽²⁾	
Pluspetrol Energy S.A....	Common	\$ 1	30,006,540	281 ⁽²⁾	—	Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and electric power generation, production and marketing	Lima 339, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	67	83	725	45.00%	240 ⁽²⁾	258 ⁽²⁾	
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	\$ 1	27,018,720	14 ⁽²⁾	—	Oil transportation by pipeline	Macacha Güemes 515, P. 3 ^o , Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/10	76	(4)	39	36.00%	16 ⁽²⁾	14 ⁽²⁾	
Other companies:															
Others ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	12	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	31	
				628	610									636	783
				<u>628</u>	<u>610</u>									<u>636</u>	<u>783</u>

- (1) Holding in shareholder's equity, net of intercompany profits.
- (2) Holding in shareholder's equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF accounting methods.
- (3) Includes Gasoducto del Pacifico (Cayman) Ltd. A&C Pipeline Holding Company. Poligás Luján S.A.C.I., Oleoducto Transandino (Chile) S.A., Gasoducto Oriental S.A., Bizoy S.A., Civeny S.A. and Bioceres S.A.
- (4) Additionally, the Company has a 29.93% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
- (5) Cost net of cash dividends and stock redemption from long-term investments restated in accordance with Note 1.a.
- (6) On May 19, 2009, Gas Argentino S.A. ("GASA") filed a voluntary reorganization petition ("concurso preventivo"), which was opened on June 8, 2009. The book value as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, is fully reserved.
- (7) As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, holding in negative shareholders' equity was disclosed in "Accounts payable" after adjustments in shareholders' equity to conform to YPF accounting methods.

c) Allowances and accruals for contingencies

Account	2010				2009	2008
	Amount at Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Amount at End of Year	Amount at End of Year
Deducted from current assets:						
For doubtful trade receivables	413	144	90	—	467	413
For other doubtful accounts	94	1	2	—	93	94
	507	145	92	—	560	551
Deducted from noncurrent assets:						
For valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value.....	17	—	1	—	16	17
For reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments.....	125	—	46	—	79	125
For unproductive exploratory drilling.....	3	—	—	—	3	3
For obsolescence of materials and equipment	37	72	10	—	99	37
	182	72	57	—	197	182
Total deducted from assets, 2010	689	217	149	—	757	
Total deducted from assets, 2009	865	162	338	—		689
Total deducted from assets, 2008	865	142	142	—		865
Accruals for losses – current:						
For various specific contingencies .	341	33	76	(3)	295	341
	341	33	76	(3)	295	341
Accruals for losses – noncurrent:						
For pending lawsuits, environmental contingencies and various specific contingencies	1,959	1,277	712	3	2,527	1,959
	1,959	1,277	712	3	2,527	1,959
Total included in liabilities, 2010	2,300	1,310	788	—	2,822	
Total included in liabilities, 2009	2,445	1,067	1,212	—		2,300
Total included in liabilities, 2008	2,319	870	744	—		2,445

d) Cost of sales

	2010	2009	2008
Inventories at beginning of year.....	3,066	3,449	2,573
Purchases for the year	9,631	5,873	8,547
Production costs (Note 15.f).....	20,391	16,932	15,866
Holding gains (losses) on inventories	676	(11)	476
Inventories at end of year.....	(3,865)	(3,066)	(3,449)
Cost of sales	<u>29,899</u>	<u>23,177</u>	<u>24,013</u>

e) Foreign currency assets and liabilities

Account	Foreign currency and amount			Exchange rate in pesos as of 12-31-10	Book value as of 12-31-10
	2008	2009	2010		
Current Assets					
Cash.....	US\$ 44	US\$ 102	US\$ 84	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	332
Investments.....	US\$ 165	US\$ 163	US\$ 439	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	1,728
Trade receivables	US\$ 556	US\$ 508	US\$ 592	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	2,332
	€ 1	€ 1	€ 1	5.22 ⁽¹⁾	5
Other receivables	US\$ 264	US\$ 488	US\$ 427	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	1,681
	€ 5	€ 3	€ 2	5.22 ⁽¹⁾	10
Total current assets.....					<u>6,088</u>
Noncurrent Assets					
Investments.....	US\$ 52	US\$ 35	US\$ 9	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	35
Other receivables	US\$ 38	US\$ 27	US\$ 291	3.94 ⁽¹⁾	1,145
Total noncurrent assets.....					<u>1,180</u>
Total assets.....					<u>7,268</u>
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	US\$ 1,314	US\$ 767	US\$ 1,019	3.98 ⁽²⁾	4,056
	€ 24	€ 27	€ 49	5.27 ⁽²⁾	258
Loans.....	US\$ 693	US\$ 910	US\$ 1,254	3.98 ⁽²⁾	4,991
Salaries and social security.....	US\$ 13	US\$ 5	US\$ 4	3.98 ⁽²⁾	16
Taxes payable.....	US\$ —	US\$ —	US\$ 2	3.98 ⁽²⁾	8
Accruals for losses.....	US\$ 108	US\$ 64	US\$ 53	3.98 ⁽²⁾	212
Total current liabilities.....					<u>9,541</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Accounts payable	US\$ 919	US\$ 563	US\$ 715	3.98 ⁽²⁾	2,846
Loans.....	US\$ 365	US\$ 510	US\$ 386	3.98 ⁽²⁾	1,535
Salaries and social security.....	US\$ 34	US\$ 26	US\$ 35	3.98 ⁽²⁾	139
Accruals for losses.....	US\$ 331	US\$ 342	US\$ 411	3.98 ⁽²⁾	1,634
Total noncurrent liabilities.....					<u>6,154</u>
Total liabilities					<u>15,695</u>

(1) Buying exchange rate.

(2) Selling exchange rate.

f) Expenses incurred

	2010				2009	2008	
	Production costs	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total	Total	
Salaries and social security taxes.....	1,710	442	293	67	2,512	1,827	1,592
Fees and compensation for services.....	222	431	57	8	718	587	638
Other personnel expenses.....	488	97	26	12	623	494	520
Taxes, charges and contributions	351	46	555	—	952	755	712
Royalties and easements	2,970	—	8	11	2,989	2,545	2,418
Insurance.....	150	7	20	—	177	200	159
Rental of real estate and equipment.....	487	4	80	—	571	531	466
Survey expenses.....	—	—	—	98	98	54	186
Depreciation of fixed assets ...	5,036	108	129	—	5,273	4,832	4,775
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies.....	825	8	59	3	895	696	676
Operation services and other service contracts	2,228	70	172	—	2,470	1,981	1,244
Preservation, repair and maintenance.....	2,955	38	78	13	3,084	2,315	2,471
Contractual commitments.....	411	—	—	—	411	139	61
Unproductive exploratory drillings.....	—	—	—	112	112	356	351
Transportation, products and charges.....	1,037	4	1,346	—	2,387	2,045	2,144
Allowance (recovery) for doubtful trade receivables ..	—	—	24	—	24	(11)	(12)
Publicity and advertising expenses.....	—	98	94	—	192	165	179
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous.....	1,521	76	74	20	1,691	1,565	1,483
Total 2010	20,391	1,429	3,015	344	25,179		
Total 2009	16,932	1,102	2,490	552		21,076	
Total 2008	15,866	1,053	2,460	684			20,063

16. RECENT EVENTS

On March 2, 2011, the Board of Director's meeting, among other issues, proposed to the shareholders the creation of a statutory reserve for future dividends in the amount of 6,622 million, which will be subject to their consideration in the shareholder's meeting to be held on April 26, 2011.

In April 2011, YPF entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to extend the term of the exploitation concessions identified below, which will become effective upon its approval, through the issuance of the corresponding executive decree, by the province of Mendoza. The Memorandum of Agreement between YPF and the province of Mendoza provides, *inter alia*, the following:

- Concessions involved: el Portón, Barrancas, Cerro Fortunoso, el Manzano, La Brea, Llananelo, Llananelo R, Puntilla de Huincán, Río Tunuyan, Valle del Río Grande, Vizcacheras, Cañadón Amarillo, Altiplanicie del Payún, Chihuido de la Sierra Negra, Puesto Hernández and La Ventana.

- Exploitation concession terms, which were originally set to expire in 2017, are extended for a 10-year term; and
- YPF has undertaken: (i) to make initial payments to the province of Mendoza in an aggregate amount of approximately of US\$ 135 million, on the date specified in the Memorandum of Agreement; (ii) to pay the province of Mendoza an “Extraordinary Production Royalty” of 3% of the production of the areas affected by the Memorandum of Agreement; (iii) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas 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 Memorandum of Agreement, on the exploitation concessions affected by the Memorandum of Agreement; (iv) to contribute with US\$ 16.2 million to a “Social Infrastructure Investment Fund” to satisfy community needs in the province of Mendoza, and; (v) to make payments equal to 0.3% of the annual amount paid as “Extraordinary Production Royalty” in order to fund the purchase of equipment and finance training activities in certain government agencies of the province of Mendoza.

As of the date of the issuance of these financial statements, there are no other significant subsequent events that require adjustments or disclosure, if applicable, which were not already considered in this note or elsewhere in the financial statements.

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 in order to align the current estimation and disclosure requirements with the requirements set in the SEC final rules and interpretations, published on December 31, 2008, according to oil and gas reporting requirements were updated (“SEC Final Rule”). Many of the revisions are updates to definitions in the existing oil and gas rules to make them consistent with the petroleum resource management system, which is a widely accepted standard for the management of petroleum resources that was developed by several industry organizations. Key revisions include changes to the pricing used to estimate reserves, the ability to include non-traditional resources in reserves, the use of new technology for determining reserves, and permitting disclosure of probable and possible reserves. The SEC required companies to comply with the amended disclosure requirements for registration statements filed after January 1, 2010, and for annual reports for fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 2010. Early adoption was not permitted. The Company adopted the new requirements effective December 31, 2009. This adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s reported reserves evaluation, results of operations, financial position or cash flows (amounts expressed in millions of Argentine Pesos, except where otherwise indicated and prepared under Argentine GAAP).

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, 2010 and 2009 was calculated in accordance with the SEC rules and FASB’s 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 Company, considering the realized prices for crude oils of such quality in the domestic market until 2011 (taking into account the effects of export taxes according to Law No. 26,217 which are enforceable until such year) and, for the following years, the Company considered

the underweighted average price of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which refers to the WTI prices adjusted by each different quality produced by the Company. 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. Information on net proved reserves as of December 31, 2008 was calculated using year-end prices and costs, respectively.

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 crude oil and natural gas liquids.

Technology used in establishing proved reserves additions in 2010

YPF’s estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2010, 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, surface geological 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.

Changes in YPF's Estimated Net Proved Reserves

The table below sets forth information regarding changes in YPF's net proved reserves during 2010, 2009 and 2008, by hydrocarbon product.

Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids	2010			2009			2008		
	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
(Millions of barrels)									
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,.....	537	536	1	580	579	1	623	617	6
Developed	429	428	1	451	450	1	460	460	—
Undeveloped	108	108	—	129	129	—	163	157	6
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽¹⁾	46	45	1	39	38	1	31	35	(4)
Extensions and discoveries..	23	23	—	14	14	—	20	20	—
Improved recovery	32	32	—	15	15	—	21	21	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year ⁽²⁾ ...	(107)	(106)	(1)	(111)	(110)	(1)	(115)	(114)	(1)
At December 31 ⁽³⁾ ,	531	530	1	537	536	1	580	579	1
Developed	404	403	1	429	428	1	451	450	1
Undeveloped	127	127	—	108	108	—	129	129	—
Equity –accounted entities									
At January 1,.....	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
Developed	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Extensions and discoveries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year ⁽²⁾ ...	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—
At December 31 ⁽³⁾ ,	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Developed	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2010			2009			2008		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
Consolidated and Equity –accounted entities	(Millions of barrels)								
At January 1,									
Developed	431	430	1	452	451	1	462	462	—
Undeveloped	108	108	—	129	129	—	163	157	6
Total.....	539	538	1	581	580	1	625	619	6
At December 31,									
Developed	405	404	1	431	430	1	452	451	1
Undeveloped	127	127	—	108	108	—	129	129	—
Total.....	532	531	1	539	538	1	581	580	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) Oil production of consolidated entities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 includes an estimated approximately 13, 14 and 14, respectively, of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantively equivalent to a production or similar tax. Oil production of equity-accounted entities in respect of royalty payments which are a financial obligation, or are substantively equivalent to a production or similar tax, is not material.

- (3) Proved oil reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 include an estimated approximately 66, 67 and 70, respectively, of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. 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, is not material.

Natural gas	2010			2009			2008			
	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	
Consolidated entities										
(Billion of standard cubic feet)										
At January 1,.....	2,672	2,670	2	3,099	3,096	3	3,708	3,702	6	
Developed	2,102	2,100	2	2,219	2,216	3	2,441	2,438	3	
Undeveloped	570	570	—	880	880	—	1,267	1,264	3	
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽¹⁾	301	300	1	36	36	—	(134)	(132)	(2)	
Extensions and discoveries..	50	50	—	69	69	—	129	129	—	
Improved recovery	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Production for the year ⁽²⁾ ...	(491)	(490)	(1)	(533)	(532)	(1)	(607)	(606)	(1)	
At December 31 ⁽³⁾ ,	2,533	2,531	2	2,672	2,670	2	3,099	3,096	3	
Developed	1,948	1,946	2	2,102	2,100	2	2,219	2,216	3	
Undeveloped	585	585	—	570	570	—	880	880	—	
Equity –accounted entities										
At January 1,.....	49	49	—	49	49	—	51	51	—	
Developed	49	49	—	49	49	—	31	31	—	
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽¹⁾	14	14	—	17	17	—	16	16	—	
Extensions and discoveries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Production for the year ⁽²⁾ ...	(15)	(15)	—	(17)	(17)	—	(18)	(18)	—	
At December 31 ⁽³⁾ ,	48	48	—	49	49	—	49	49	—	
Developed	48	48	—	49	49	—	49	49	—	
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2010			2009			2008				
Natural gas										
(Billions of standard cubic feet)										
At January 1,.....	2,151	2,149	2	2,268	2,265	3	2,472	2,469	3	
Developed	570	570	—	880	880	—	1,287	1,284	3	
Undeveloped	570	570	—	880	880	—	1,287	1,284	3	
Total	2,721	2,719	2	3,148	3,145	3	3,759	3,753	6	
At December 31,.....	1,996	1,994	2	2,151	2,149	2	2,268	2,265	3	
Developed	585	585	—	570	570	—	880	880	—	
Undeveloped	585	585	—	570	570	—	880	880	—	
Total	2,581	2,579	2	2,721	2,719	2	3,148	3,145	3	

- (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 of consolidated entities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 includes an estimated approximately 50, 56 and 69, respectively, of natural gas in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Natural gas 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, is not material.
- (3) Proved natural gas reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 include an estimated approximately 257, 280 and 377, respectively, of natural gas in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. 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, is not material.

Oil equivalent ⁽¹⁾	2010			2009			2008		
	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign
(Millions of barrels of oil-equivalent)									
Consolidated entities									
At January 1,.....	1,014	1,012	2	1,133	1,131	2	1,282	1,275	7
Developed	803	801	2	847	845	2	894	894	—
Undeveloped	211	211	—	286	286	—	388	381	7
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽²⁾	100	99	1	44	43	1	8	12	(4)
Extensions and discoveries..	32	32	—	27	27	—	44	44	—
Improved recovery	32	32	—	15	15	—	22	22	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year ⁽³⁾ ...	(195)	(194)	(1)	(205)	(204)	(1)	(223)	(222)	(1)
At December 31 ⁽⁴⁾ ,	982	981	1	1,014	1,012	2	1,133	1,131	2
Developed	751	750	1	803	801	2	847	845	2
Undeveloped	231	231	—	211	211	—	286	286	—
Equity –accounted entities									
At January 1,.....	10	10	—	10	10	—	11	11	—
Developed	10	10	—	10	10	—	7	7	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Revisions of previous estimates ⁽²⁾	3	3	—	3	3	—	3	3	—
Extensions and discoveries..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of minerals in place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of minerals in place.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production for the year ⁽³⁾ ...	(3)	(3)	—	(3)	(3)	—	(4)	(4)	—
At December 31 ⁽⁴⁾ ,	10	10	—	10	10	—	10	10	—
Developed	10	10	—	10	10	—	10	10	—
Undeveloped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2010			2009			2008	
Oil equivalent⁽¹⁾	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	813	811	2	857	855	2	901	901	—
Undeveloped	211	211	—	286	286	—	392	386	6
Total.....	1,024	1,022	2	1,143	1,141	2	1,293	1,287	6
At December 31,									
Developed	761	760	1	813	811	2	857	855	2
Undeveloped	231	231	—	211	211	—	286	286	—
Total.....	992	991	1	1,024	1,022	2	1,143	1,141	2

(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 oil and natural gas reserves are considered prospectively in the calculation of depreciation.

(3) Barrel of oil-equivalent production of consolidated entities for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 includes an estimated approximately 22, 22 and 26, respectively, of oil and natural gas in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Oil and natural gas 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, is not material.

- (4) Proved oil-equivalent reserves of consolidated entities as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 include an estimated approximately 110, 116 and 137, respectively, of oil and natural gas in respect of royalty payments which, as described above, are a financial obligation, or are substantially equivalent to a production or similar tax. Oil and 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.

The paragraphs below explain in further detail the most significant changes in our reserves during 2010.

Changes in our estimated proved reserves during 2010

a) Revisions of previous estimates:

During 2010, the Company's proved reserves were revised upwards by 46 million barrels ("mmbbl") of crude oil and 315 billion cubic feet ("bcf") of natural gas.

The main revisions to proved reserves have been due to the following:

- Liquids production (mainly oil and natural gas liquids) performed better than expected during 2010. As a result, approximately 45 mmbbl were added as proved developed reserves. The main additions to liquid reserves were from the: Los Perales, Loma La Lata, Chihuido de la Sierra Negra, Seco-León, El Trébol and CNQ 7A fields. In Acambuco, Desfiladero Bayo and Escalante areas a total of approximately 5 million barrels of oil equivalent ("mmboe") were discounted from developed reserves due to poor production results.
- A total of approximately 254 bcf were added as proved developed natural gas reserves as a result of better than expected production performance and revised forecast following new studies. This increase was mainly based on additions from the Aguada Pichana, San Roque, Loma La Lata, Magallanes, Ramos, Aguada Toledo – Sierra Barrosa and Paso Bardas Norte fields.
- Due to the revision of development projects studies, approximately 25 mmboe of proved undeveloped reserves were added, mainly in the Piedras Negras – Señal Lomita, El Medanito, Octógono, Puesto Hernandez, Aguarague and Barranca Baya fields.
- An addition of approximately 5 mmboe of proved reserves were achieved as a result of successful workover activities performed in some areas, mainly in the Loma La Lata, Bajo del Piche and Aguarague fields.
- The results of some of our development wells were below expectations in certain areas, resulting in a downward revision of approximately 9 mmboe of proved reserves, mainly in the Aguada Pichana, Loma La Lata, Manantiales Behr, Loma de La Mina and San Roque Fields.
- Primarily as a consequence of the revision of development plans, there was a downward revision of approximately 10 mmboe of proved reserves which affected mainly in Los Perales, Loma La Lata, Loma de La Mina, San Roque and Manantiales Behr fields.

b) Improved recovery

In the Golfo San Jorge basin approximately 14 mmbbl of proved oil reserves were added on account of the completion of technical/economic feasibility studies for new projects and the extension of current improved recovery projects. These additions were mainly obtained from the following areas and projects: Los Perales (Los Perales Central BIII, La Itala BI, El Huetel BIV), Manantiales Behr (Grmbeek II), Barranca Baya (CG Sur, CG Centro), Seco León (C. León O) and Lomas del Cuy (AP Sur).

In CNQ 7A (Jaguel Casa de Piedra, El Corcobo Norte, Puesto Pinto and Cerro Huanul Sur) , Desfiladero Bayo (Zona Norte Integral) and Señal Picada (Zona Norte II and Zona Este) fields and projects located in Neuquina and Mendoza basins, proved reserves increased by approximately 11 mmbbl on account of completion of feasibility studies for waterflooding projects.

A total of approximately 6 mmbbl of proved oil reserves have been added due to positive production response, new production and injection wells, and from workovers, performed as part of the improved recovery projects.

c) Extensions and discoveries

Wells drilled in unproved reserve areas added approximately 32 mmbbl of proved reserves (50 bcf of natural gas and 23 mmbbl of oil).

In the Loma La Lata field the drilling of 9 new wells in an unproved reserves area, and side-track work on an existing well contributed approximately 18 bcf proved natural gas reserves. In the Aguada Pichana field similar activity carried out with the drilling of 21 new wells in an unproved reserves area accounted for approximately 16 bcf of the total proved reserves additions related to extensions and discoveries.

As a result of the drilling activity at approximately 280 wells in unproved reserve areas, 16 mmbbl of proved oil reserves were added in the Manantiales Behr (approximately 5 mmbbl), El Medanito (approximately 2 mmbbl), Barranca Baya (approximately 2 mmbbl), Cañadón Yatel (approximately 2 mmbbl), CNQ7A, Escalante, Señal Picada and Seco León areas.

Capitalized costs

The following tables set forth capitalized costs, along with the related accumulated depreciation and allowances as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Consolidated capitalized costs									
Proved oil and gas properties									
Mineral property, wells and related equipment.....	65,236	943	66,179	60,304	844	61,148	56,452	716	57,168
Support equipment and facilities	2,160	—	2,160	1,492	—	1,492	1,505	—	1,505
Drilling and work in progress	2,268	—	2,268	1,744	—	1,744	2,341	—	2,341
Unproved oil and gas properties	559	73	632	400	79	479	384	53	437
Total capitalized costs	70,223	1,016	71,239	63,940	923	64,863	60,682	769	61,451
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances.....	(49,581)	(716)	(50,297)	(45,291)	(465)	(45,756)	(41,620)	(115)	(41,735)
Net capitalized costs	20,642	300	20,942	18,649	458	19,107	19,062	654	19,716
	2010			2009			2008		
Company's share in equity method investees' capitalized costs									
Proved oil and gas properties									
Mineral property, wells and related equipment.....	253	—	253	213	—	213	212	—	212
Support equipment and facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drilling and work in progress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unproved oil and gas properties	—	—	—	72	—	72	34	—	34
Total capitalized costs	253	—	253	285	—	285	246	—	246
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances.....	(188)	—	(188)	(181)	—	(181)	(169)	—	(169)
Net capitalized costs	65	—	65	104	—	104	77	—	77

Costs incurred

The following tables set forth the costs incurred for oil and gas producing activities during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

Consolidated costs incurred	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Acquisition of unproved properties	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	—
Exploration costs	481	80	561	567	19	586	631	71	702
Development costs	6,207	34	6,241	3,668	77	3,745	5,848	111	5,959
Total costs incurred	6,688	114	6,802	4,235	119	4,354	6,479	182	6,661

Company's share in equity method investees' costs incurred	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Exploration costs	9	—	9	36	—	36	34	—	34
Development costs	4	—	4	3	—	3	2	—	2
Total costs incurred	13	—	13	39	—	39	36	—	36

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 8, "Consolidated Business Segment Information", for the exploration and production business unit, relate to additional operations that do not arise from those properties held by the Company.

Consolidated results of operations	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	3,862	189	4,051	3,236	173	3,409	3,363	190	3,553
Net intersegment sales	17,853	—	17,853	14,823	—	14,823	12,576	—	12,576
Total net revenues	21,715	189	21,904	18,059	173	18,232	15,939	190	16,129
Production costs	(11,112)	(57)	(11,169)	(8,801)	(55)	(8,856)	(8,373)	(21)	(8,394)
Exploration expenses	(282)	(62)	(344)	(514)	(38)	(552)	(614)	(70)	(684)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(4,241)	(226)	(4,467)	(3,708)	(334)	(4,042)	(3,985)	(95)	(4,080)
Other	(360)	—	(360)	(422)	—	(422)	(275)	—	(275)
Pre-tax income (loss) from producing activities	5,720	(156)	5,564	4,614	(254)	4,360	2,692	4	2,696
Income tax expense	(2,008)	—	(2,008)	(1,730)	—	(1,730)	(1,030)	—	(1,030)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	3,712	(156)	3,556	2,884	(254)	2,630	1,662	4	1,666

Company's share in equity method investee's results of operations	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	135	—	135	108	—	108	110	—	110
Net intersegment sales	16	—	16	20	—	20	11	—	11
Total net revenues	151	—	151	128	—	128	121	—	121
Production costs	(92)	—	(92)	(99)	—	(99)	(40)	—	(40)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(54)	—	(54)	(11)	—	(11)	(31)	—	(31)
Pre-tax income from producing activities	5	—	5	18	—	18	50	—	50
Income tax expense	(2)	—	(2)	(7)	—	(7)	(18)	—	(18)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	3	—	3	11	—	11	32	—	32

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. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 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 December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (the "average price"). Accordingly, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, crude oil prices used to determine reserves were calculated at the beginning of each month, for crude oils of different quality produced by the Company, considering the realized prices for crude oils of such quality in the domestic market until 2011 (taking into account the effects of export taxes according to Law No. 26,217 which are enforceable until such year) and for the following years, were considered the unweighted average prices of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which refers to the WTI prices adjusted by each different quality produced by the Company, for the following years. Additionally, since there are no benchmark market natural gas prices available in Argentina, the Company used average realized gas prices during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 to determine its gas reserves. For the year ended December 31, 2008, future cash flows were calculated using year-end selling prices, adjusted in those instances where future sales were covered by contracts at specified prices.

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 yearend 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 3.98, 3.80 and 3.45 to US\$ 1, as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The standardized measure does not purport to be an estimate of the fair market value of the Company'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.

Consolidated standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Future cash inflows ⁽¹⁾	154,882	303	155,185	111,797	265	112,062	88,852	289	89,141
Future production costs	(54,026)	(172)	(54,198)	(41,430)	(139)	(41,569)	(39,449)	(144)	(39,593)
Future development costs	(16,999)	—	(16,999)	(13,793)	—	(13,793)	(11,753)	(4)	(11,757)
Future income tax expenses ...	(23,365)	(10)	(23,375)	(13,889)	(44)	(13,933)	(7,759)	(49)	(7,808)
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(16,568)	(16)	(16,584)	(11,917)	(8)	(11,925)	(7,899)	(25)	(7,924)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	43,924	105	44,029	30,768	74	30,842	21,992	67	22,059
Company's share in equity method investee's standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	2010			2009			2008		
	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide	Argentina	Other foreign	Worldwide
Future cash inflows ⁽¹⁾	531	—	531	537	—	537	627	—	627
Future production costs	(144)	—	(144)	(145)	—	(145)	(121)	—	(121)
Future income tax expenses ...	(131)	—	(131)	(130)	—	(130)	(178)	—	(178)
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(62)	—	(62)	(68)	—	(68)	(62)	—	(62)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	194	—	194	194	—	194	266	—	266

(1) Future cash inflows are stated net of the impact of withholdings on exports until 2011, according to the provisions of Law No. 26,217.

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, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010		2009		2008
	Consolidated	Company's share in equity method investees	Consolidated	Company's share in equity method investees	
Beginning of year	30,842	194	22,059	266	36,627
Sales and transfers, net of production costs ..	(10,703)	(106)	(9,600)	(169)	(11,353)
Net change in sales and transfer prices, net of future production costs	14,275	1	11,534	(83)	(25,502)
Changes in reserves and production rates (timing)	5,864	60	3,464	87	1,282
Net changes for extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	7,373	—	2,745	—	2,250
Changes in estimated future development and abandonment costs	(4,018)	5	(2,416)	(22)	(2,495)
Development costs incurred during the year that reduced future development costs	2,058	8	2,108	1	2,554
Accretion of discount	2,611	14	1,896	18	3,428
Net change in income taxes	(5,696)	10	(3,159)	69	11,732
Others	1,423	8	2,211	27	3,536
End of year	44,029	194	30,842	194	22,059

CERTIFICATION

I, Sebastián Eskenazi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company");
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 officers 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 officers 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 12, 2011

By: /s/ Sebastián Eskenazi

Name: Sebastián Eskenazi
Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

We, Guillermo Reda and Ángel Ramos Sánchez, certify that:

1. We have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of YPF Sociedad Anónima (the "Company");
2. Based on our 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 our 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. We and the Company's other certifying officer 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. We and the Company's other certifying officer 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 12, 2011

By: /s/ Guillermo Reda

Name: Guillermo Reda
Title: Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Name: Ángel Ramos Sánchez
Title: Director of Administration and Tax

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010 (the "Annual Report") for the purposes 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.

Sebastián Eskenazi, the Chief Executive Officer, Guillermo Reda, the Chief Financial Officer and Ángel Ramos Sánchez, the Director of Administration and Tax of YPF Sociedad Anónima, each certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. the Annual Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. the information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of YPF Sociedad Anónima.

Date: April 12, 2011

By: /s/ Sebastián Eskenazi

Name: Sebastián Eskenazi
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Guillermo Reda

Name: Guillermo Reda
Title: Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Ángel Ramos Sánchez

Name: Ángel Ramos Sánchez
Title: Director of Administration and Tax

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form F-3 (File Nos. 333-149313, 333-170848 and 333-172317) of our report dated April 12, 2011, relating to the consolidated financial statements of YPF Sociedad Anónima ("YPF") (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph stating that the accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that the information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Notes 12, 13, and 14 to the consolidated financial statements), and of our report dated April 12, 2011, relating to the effectiveness of YPF's internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of YPF for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Buenos Aires, Argentina
April 12, 2011

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

/s/ Diego O. De Vivo

Diego O. De Vivo
Partner



Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc.

Technical and Management Advisers to the Petroleum Industry Internationally Since 1962

Four Oaks Place
1300 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1000
Houston, Texas 77056

Telephone: (713) 850-9955
Facsimile: (713) 850-9966
Email: gcah@gaffney-cline.com

DKM/bgh/C1900.00/gcah.159.11

April 8, 2011

YPF S.A.
Macacha Guemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires
Argentina

Consent of Independent Petroleum Engineers

Gentlemen:

We hereby consent to the references to Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc. and the inclusion of our third party report dated February 22, 2011 and the information included therein in sections "Information on the Company—Exploration and Production" and "Exhibits" in YPF S.A.'s report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010 to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the incorporation by reference of the same information in Form F-3 documents that have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by YPF S.A.

Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc. audited certain areas in the Gulf of Mexico and Oklahoma basins in the United States in which YPF has interests. These external audits were performed with an as of date of September 30, 2010.

Very truly yours,

GAFFNEY, CLINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

/s/ David K. Morgan

David K. Morgan
Senior Technical Manager

UNITED KINGDOM UNITED STATES SINGAPORE AUSTRALIA ARGENTINA BRAZIL KAZAKHSTAN RUSSIA UAE

DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 800 EAST
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

April 12, 2011

YPF S.A.
Macacha Guemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires
Argentina

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We hereby consent to the references to DeGolyer and MacNaughton and to the inclusion of our two third-party letter reports dated January 25, 2011, as set forth under the sections "Information on the Company—Exploration and Production" and "Exhibits" in YPF SA.'s report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2010 to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the incorporation by reference of the same information in Form F-3 documents that have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by YPF S.A.

Our third party letter reports contain our independent estimates of the proved oil, natural gas liquids, marketable gas, and oil equivalent reserves as of September 30, 2010, of certain selected properties in the Neuquina and San Jorge basins in Argentina in which YPF S.A. holds interests.

Very truly yours,

/s/ DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON

DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716



Gaffney, Cline & Associates Inc.

Technical and Management Advisers to the Petroleum Industry Internationally Since 1962

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Email: gcah@gaffney-cline.com

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February 22, 2011

Mr. Aquiles Rattia
Director de Reservas, YPF S.A.
Macacha Güemes 515
C1106BKK Buenos Aires
Argentina

Reference No.: 26146

**Proved Reserve Statements
for Neptune Field and Eugene Island 148
Gulf of Mexico, United States
and
Texas and Oklahoma Properties
as of September 30, 2010**

Dear Mr. Rattia:

These Proved reserve statements have been prepared by Gaffney, Cline & Associates (GCA) and issued on February 22, 2011 at the request of YPF S.A. (YPF). YPF's 100% owned subsidiary, Maxus (US) Exploration Company (Maxus) is a non-operator of and 15% interest participant in the Neptune Field and a 2.66667% overriding royalty participant in the Eugene Island 148 Field in the Gulf of Mexico, USA. Additionally, this report covers various overriding royalty interests in Texas and Oklahoma properties. This report is intended for inclusion in YPF's December 31, 2010 20-F filing with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

GCA has conducted an independent audit examination as of September 30, 2010, of the Proved crude oil, hydrocarbon liquid, and natural gas reserves of the above described fields and properties. On the basis of technical and other information made available to us concerning these properties, we hereby provide the reserve statements given in the tables below.

**Statement of Remaining Proved Hydrocarbon Volumes
for Neptune Field
Gulf of Mexico, United States
as of September 30, 2010**

Reserves	Gross (100%) Field Volumes		Reserves Net to YPF's Interest	
	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)
Proved				
Developed	5.5	4.4	0.7	0.6
Undeveloped	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.3
Total Proved	8.1	6.5	1.0	0.9

UNITED KINGDOM UNITED STATES SINGAPORE AUSTRALIA ARGENTINA BRAZIL KAZAKHSTAN RUSSIA UAE

**Statement of Remaining Proved Hydrocarbon Volumes
 for Eugene Island 148
 Gulf of Mexico, United States
 as of September 30, 2010**

Reserves	Gross (100%) Field Volumes		Reserves Net to YPF's Interest	
	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)
Proved				
Developed	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.02
Undeveloped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Total Proved	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.02

**Statement of Remaining Proved Hydrocarbon Volumes
 for Texas and Oklahoma Properties
 as of September 30, 2010**

Reserves	Gross (100%) Field Volumes		Reserves Net to YPF's Interest	
	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)	Liquids (MMstb)	Gas (Bscf)
Proved				
Developed	1.9	340.6	0.01	1.8
Undeveloped	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0
Total Proved	1.9	340.6	0.01	1.8

Hydrocarbon liquid volumes represent crude oil and condensate estimated to be recovered during field separation and are reported in millions of stock tank barrels. Natural gas volumes represent expected gas sales, and are reported in billions (10⁹) of cubic feet at standard conditions of 14.7 psia and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The volumes have not been reduced for fuel usage in the field. A royalty of 12.5% payable to the State has been deducted from reported net interest volumes for Neptune only.

Proved gas volumes are based on firm and existing gas contracts and on the reasonable expectation that such gas sales contracts will be renewed on similar terms in the future.

It is our understanding that the proved reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 0.1% percent of YPF's Proved Reserves; it is also our understanding that the Proved Undeveloped Reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 0.2% percent of all YPF's Proved Undeveloped Reserves as of September 30, 2010. These proportions are on a barrel oil equivalent (BOE) basis. Our study was completed on December 20, 2010. GCA is not in a position to verify this statement gas assets.

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YPF S.A.

February 22, 2011

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A description of the field(s), data available, assumptions made, work carried out and the general methodology and procedures applied can be found in the Technical Addendum attached hereto as Appendix I.

This audit examination was based on reserve estimates and other information provided by YPF to GCA through November 29, 2010, 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. GCA believes that the assumptions, data, methods and procedures used in connection with the preparation of this report are appropriate for the purpose served by the report.

The economic tests for the September 30, 2010 Proved reserve volumes were based on a prior twelve-month first-day-of-the-month average price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil of US\$77.84/Bbl and Henry Hub gas sales price of US\$4.42/MMBtu. For Neptune the oil price was reduced by 5% (by contractual agreement) by US\$2.25/Bbl for quality and US\$1.25/Bbl for Shell transportation costs resulting in an average wellhead price of US\$70.45/Bbl. The prior twelve-month first-day-of-the-month average gas sales price of US\$4.42/MMBtu (equivalent to US\$5.20/Mscf) was used based on Henry Hub reference price. No price escalation has been included.

A realized equivalent gas price for Eugene Island 148 of US\$4.40/Mscf was based on a quality reduction of US\$0.02/MMBtu from the Henry Hub price of US\$4.42/MMBtu mentioned above. The realized oil price was based on reducing the US\$77.84/Bbl WTI average by US\$1.87/Bbl for quality. Tariffs of US\$0.076/Bbl and US\$0.005/Mscf were handled as operating expenses. These prices and expenses are only used to determine remaining life of the field. Due to the nature of the Texas and Oklahoma properties traditional economic analysis was not conducted. Economic limits for these properties are discussed in the Technical Addendum.

Future capital costs were derived from development plans prepared by YPF for the field. 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 economically to produce the projected volumes.

It is GCA's opinion that the estimates of total remaining recoverable hydrocarbon liquid and gas volumes at September 30, 2010, are, in the aggregate, reasonable and the reserves categorization is appropriate and consistent with the definitions for reserves set out in Part 210 Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (as set out in Appendix II). GCA concludes that the methodologies employed YPF in the derivation of the reserves estimates are appropriate and that the quality of the data relied upon, the depth and thoroughness of the reserves estimation process is adequate.

GCA is not aware of any potential changes in regulations applicable to these fields that could affect the ability of YPF to produce the estimated reserves.

This assessment has been conducted within YPF's petroleum property rights as represented by YPF's management. GCA is not in a

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YPF S.A.

February 22, 2011

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position to attest to property title, financial interest relationships or encumbrances thereon for any part of the appraised properties or interests.

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 reserve engineering and resource assessment 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 reserves or resources prepared by other parties may differ, perhaps materially, from those contained within this report. The accuracy of any Reserve or 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, Reserve and 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.

For this assignment, GCA served as an independent reserve auditor. The firm's officers and employees have no direct or indirect interest holdings in the property units evaluated. GCA's remuneration was not in any way contingent on reported reserve estimates. The qualifications of the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing this audit are included in Appendix III.

This report has been prepared at the request of YPF regarding assets held by YPF in the United States and is for inclusion in YPF's filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Very truly yours,

GAFFNEY, CLINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

/s/ C. M. Holmgren
C. M. Holmgren, PE

Attachments
Appendices

- I: Technical Addendum
 - II: SEC Reserve Definitions
 - III: Technical Qualifications of Person Responsible for Audit
-

APPENDIX I:
Technical Addendum

**Technical Addendum
to
Proved Reserve Statements for
Neptune Field and Eugene Island 148 Gulf of Mexico, United States
and
Texas and Oklahoma Overriding Royalties
as of September 30, 2010**

Neptune Field

Neptune Field is an oil and gas discovery located in blocks 573, 574, 575, 617, and 618 of the Green Canyon-Atwater Valley area of the Gulf of Mexico. The blocks were acquired in 1985 by BP, Fina, Hess, Pennzoil, Conoco, and Sun then unitized in 1995 followed by the drilling of the Neptune 1 well. The second Neptune well was drilled in 1997. In early 2002 BP left the group and BHP took over as operator, followed by the drilling of Neptune 3. Late in 2002 and into early 2003, the fourth well was drilled. Maxus acquired its 15% interest from BHP in mid-year 2003 and well five (5) was drilled. Finally, in 2004, Neptune 6 was drilled and a recommendation to develop the field was made. The field contains a number of unique reservoirs in the M9 and M10 series.

The original development plan called for seven (7) wells to be drilled in years 2007 through 2009 and a future well to be drilled (2014 or later). To date, there have been seven (7) wells drilled and put into production from the field. The current development plan only anticipates a recompletion in the SB02 well in 2011.

YPF provided structure maps and isopach maps for the area for each reservoir via Pertel modeling. Petrophysical data and reservoir properties were further delivered as well as well data and production data in an OFM database.

Performance forecasts for proved producing wells used historic decline trends extrapolated exponentially. GCA has reviewed these forecasts and finds them to be reasonable. GCA performed reserve estimations and economic limits testing using the economic program PHDWin and the performance forecasts described above. Resultant net gas volumes were reduced by 20% for shrinkage.

YPF estimated Proved Undeveloped reserves for the SB02 using in place hydrocarbon volumes as found by static modeling using the software Petrel and applying recovery factors for each reservoir which were estimated from current trends of existing production. GCA reviewed this work and found it to be reasonable. The performance profile for the recompletion was estimated by GCA for use in the economic limit testing.

Eugene Island 148

Eugene Island 148 is a one well field located in shallow water of the Gulf of Mexico just south of Louisiana. The well was drilled and completed in mid-2002 in the TEX X reservoir at approximately 14,640 feet. YPF provided production history, operating expense information, quality discount and tariff information. The interest held in the property by YPF is an overriding royalty of 2.6667%.

Projected future performance and economic limit testing was estimated using the historic production data which was then forecast using the economic program PHDWin.

Texas and Oklahoma Overriding Royalties

As a result of a series of property sales and intercompany transactions that occurred in the late 1990s (e.g. after the purchase of Maxus by YPF in 1995), Maxus retained overriding royalty interests (ORRIs) in certain Mid-Continent Area oil and gas leaseholds located in Texas and Oklahoma (Crescendo).

These ORRI's currently exist on over Panhandle Area counties and ten adjacent counties in Oklahoma. The overwhelming majority of these properties are single gas well leases or drilling units. Less than 7% of the total property set is classified as oil leases by state regulatory authorities.

Over the past three years, YPF has made a concerted effort to properly identify and manage these interests. This time-consuming process has required a significant amount of land, legal, and title work to accurately verify the interests, get all them in paying status, and recover any past revenues to which YPF was entitled.

Reserve estimates for these oil and gas properties have been recently updated by YPF via traditional rate-time decline curve analysis using publicly available monthly production data and the OFM software package. GCA has reviewed the majority of the forecasts made by YPF and finds that they are acceptable. Only one small correction was required by GCA which was a result of a summation error for Roberts County Texas.

In order to determine a reasonable set of gas rate cutoffs for the declines, a separate economic limit analysis was undertaken for a typical single gas well property for each state by YPF. The principal parameters incorporated in the economic limit analysis include:

1. Overall Royalty Burden
2. Severance Tax Rates
3. Advalorem (Property) Tax Rates
4. Product Prices
5. Lease Operating Costs
6. Product Transportation Costs

The above analysis resulted in the following set of gas rate:

Oklahoma properties:	19 Mcfd.
Texas properties:	22 Mcfd.

Condensate reserves for the gas properties are based on historical yields. A separate Stb/MMcf yield was estimated for each state (4.0 Stb/MMcf for the Oklahoma gas properties and 2.0 Stb/MMcf for the Texas gas properties).

**APPENDIX I TO ADDENDUM:
TABLES**

STATEMENT OF REMAINING HYDROCARBON VOLUMES
 NEPTUNE FIELD AND EUGENE ISLAND 148, GULF OF MEXICO, USA
 AND
 TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA PROPERTIES
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

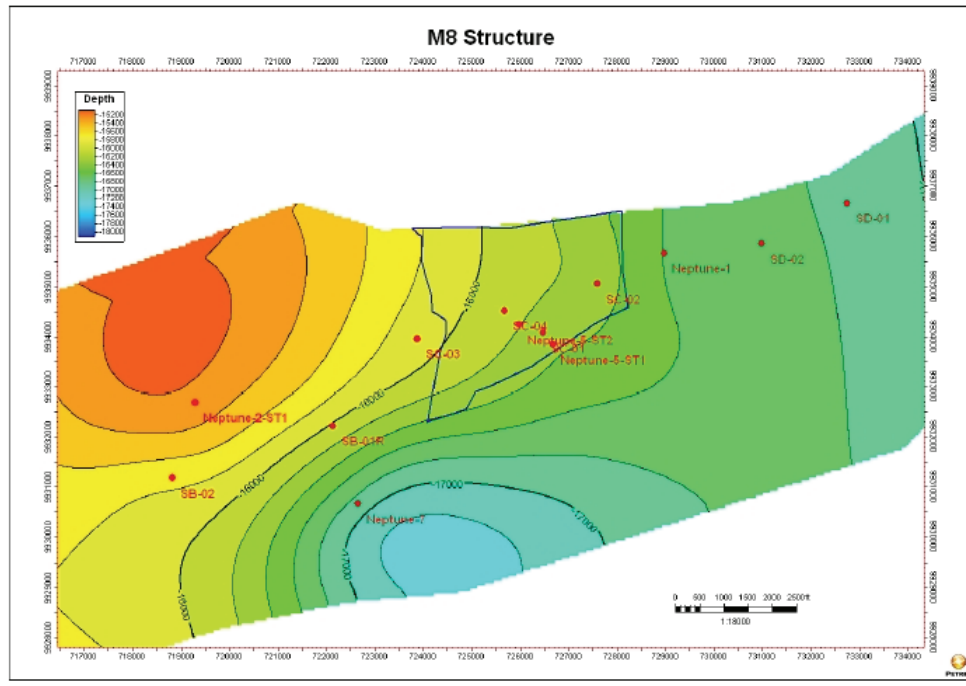
	Proved Developed		Gross Field Volumes Undeveloped		Total Proved	
	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf
Neptune	5,483.9	4,387.1	2,639.1	2,111.3	8,123.0	6,498.4
Crescendo	1,922.0	340,653.0	—	—	1,922.0	340,653.0
EI 148	2.8	753.1	—	—	2.8	753.1

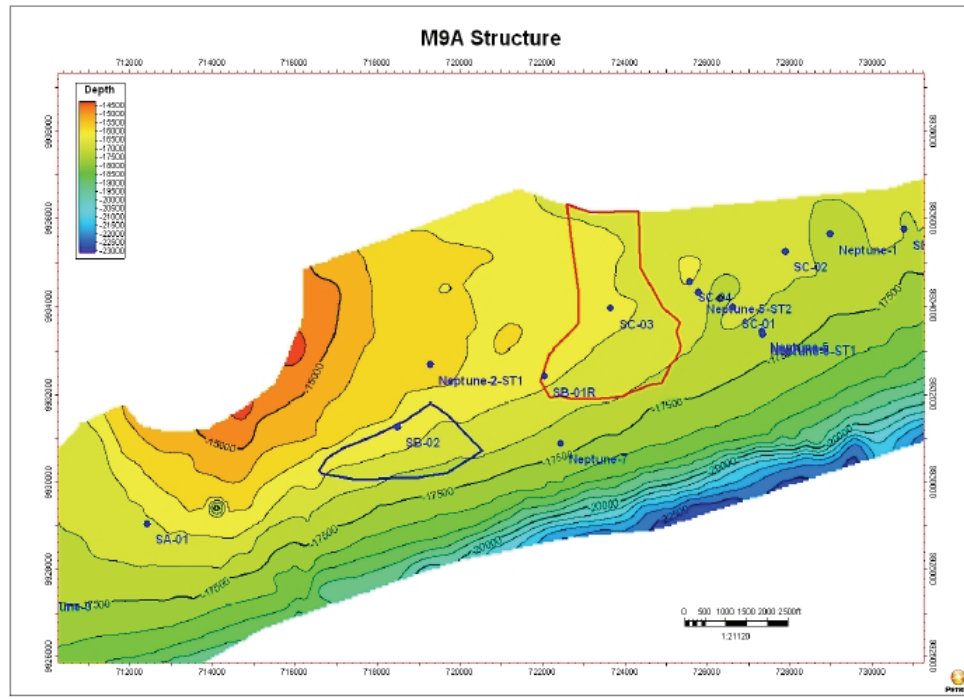
	Proved Developed		Net Reserves Undeveloped		Total Proved	
	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf	Oil MBo	Gas MMcf
Neptune	719.8	575.8	346.4	277.1	1,066.2	852.9
Crescendo	10.6	1,795.0	—	—	10.6	1,795.0
EI 148	0.1	20.1	—	—	0.1	20.1

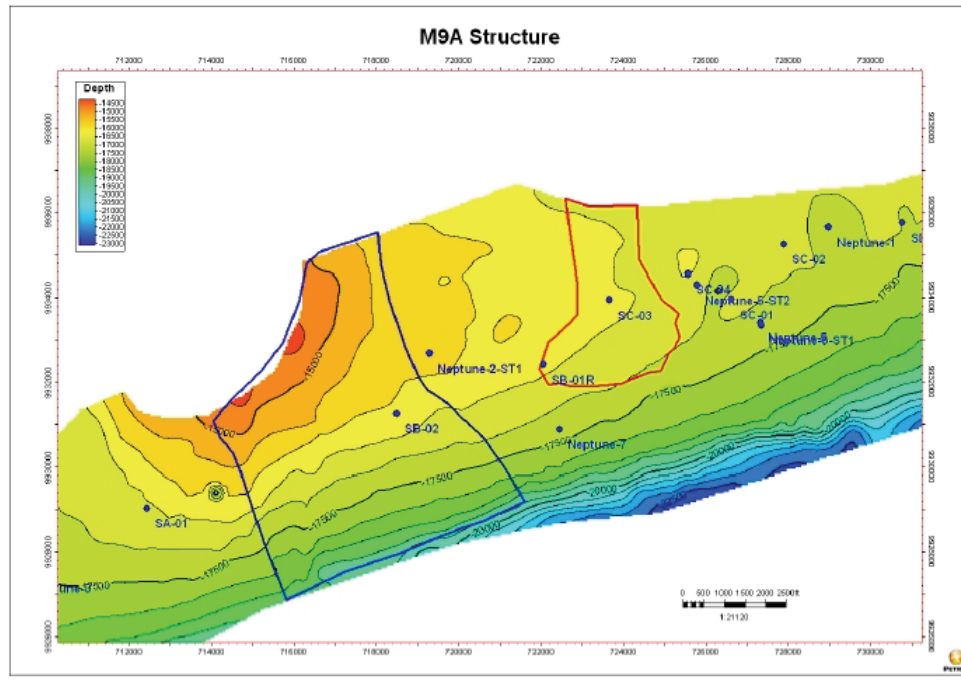
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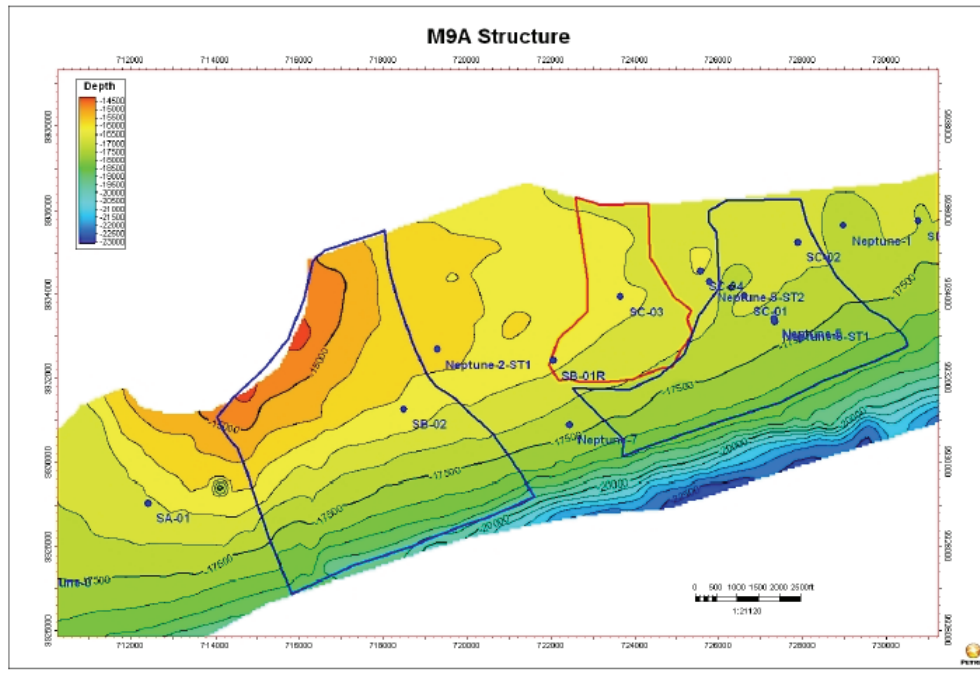
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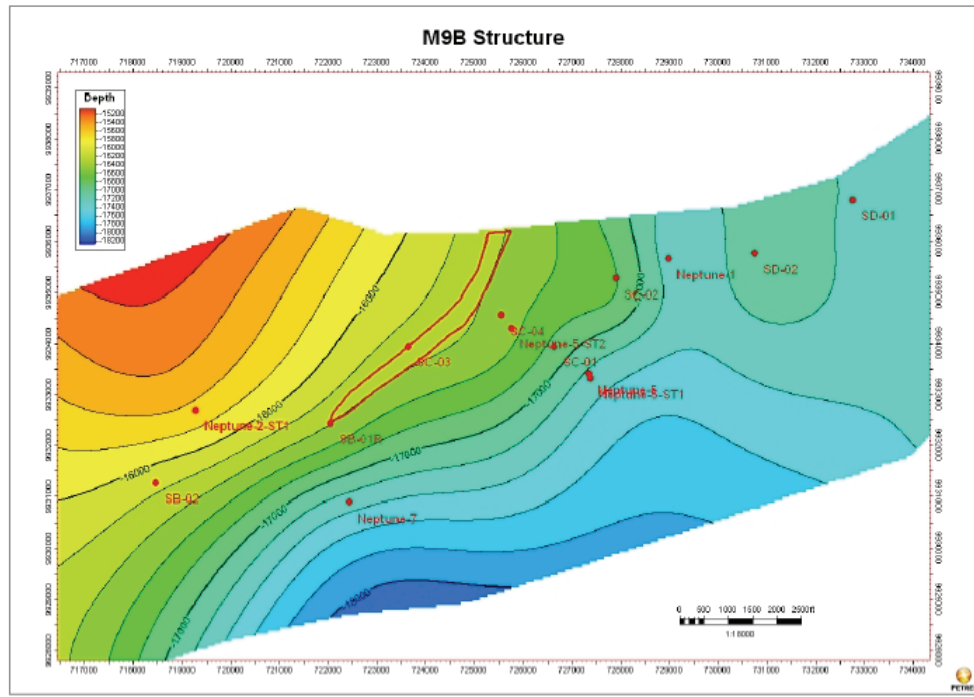
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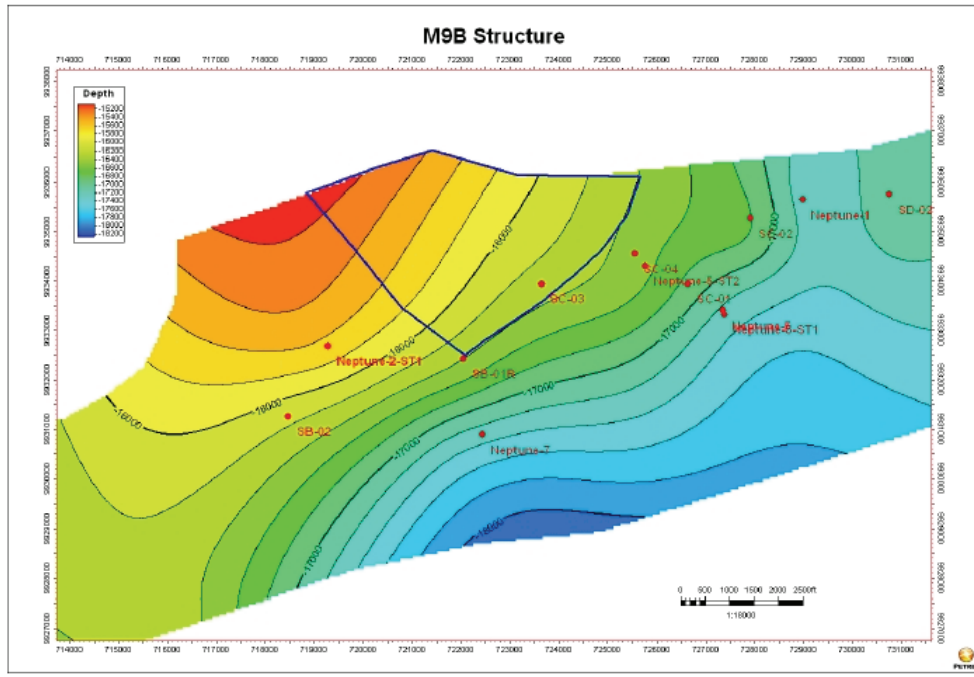


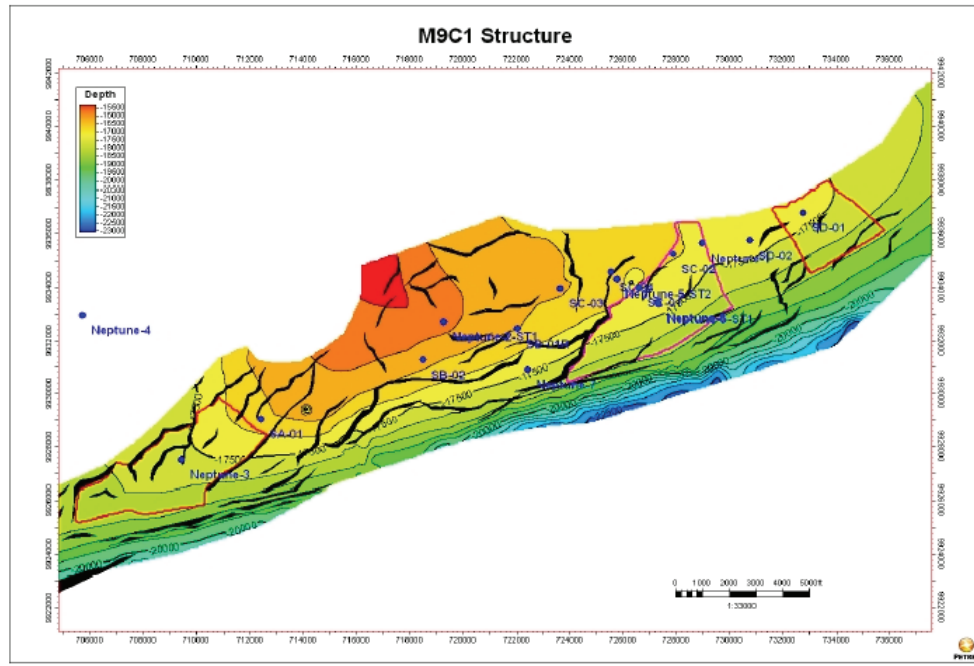


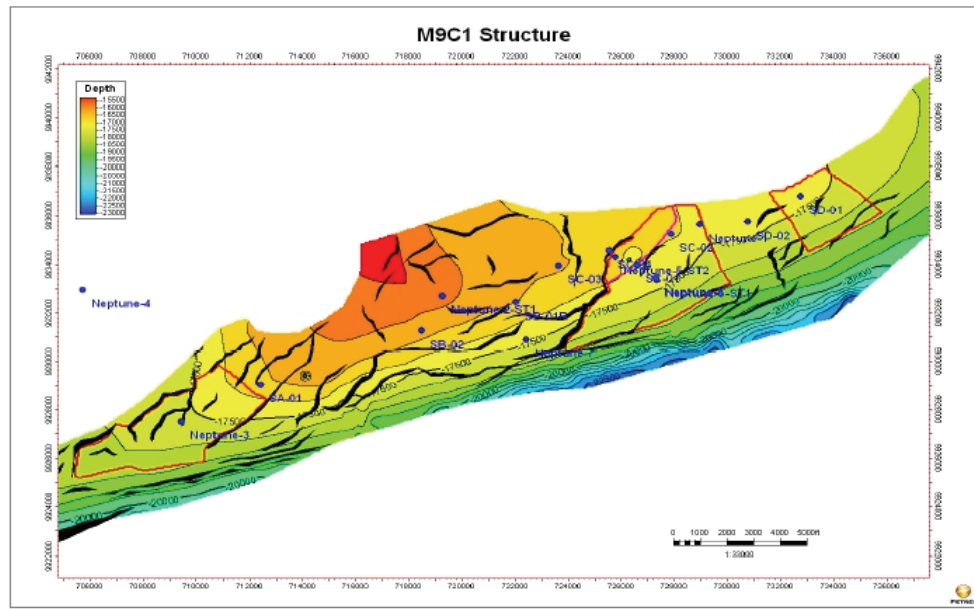


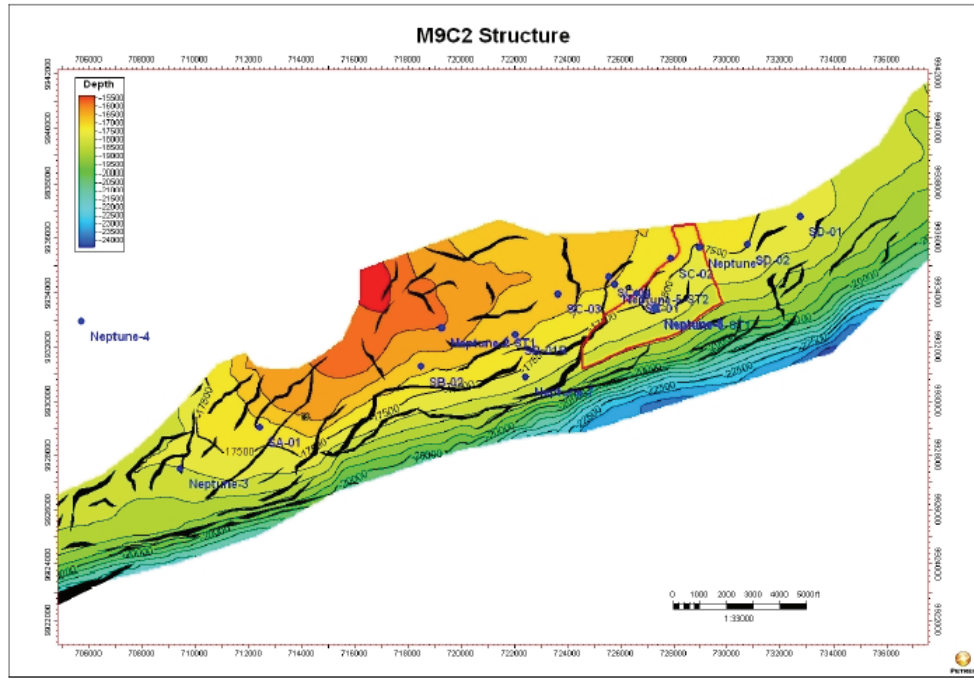


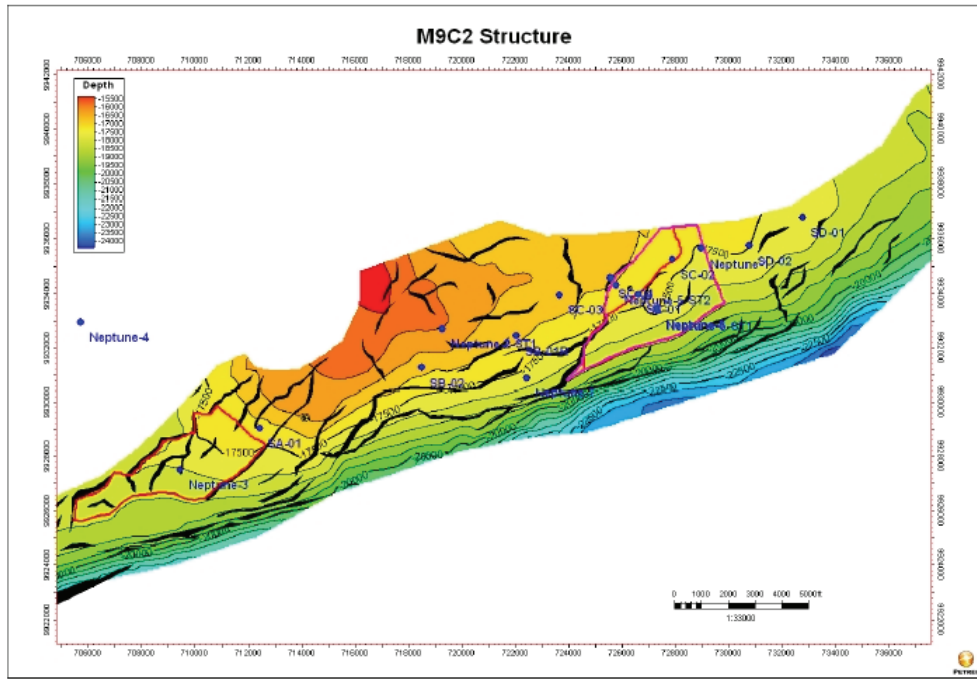


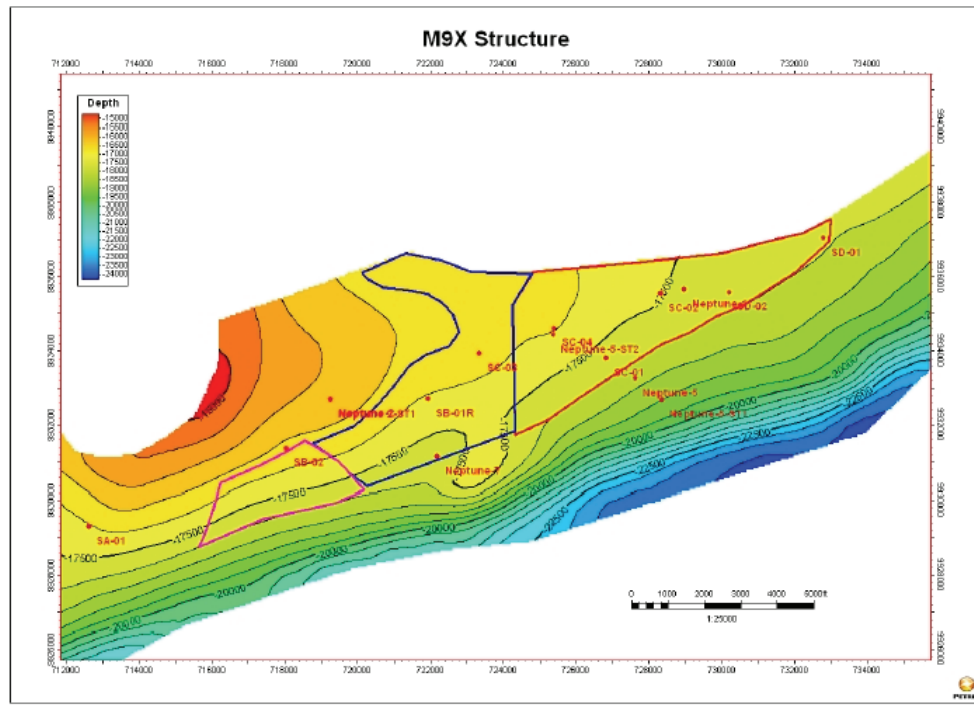


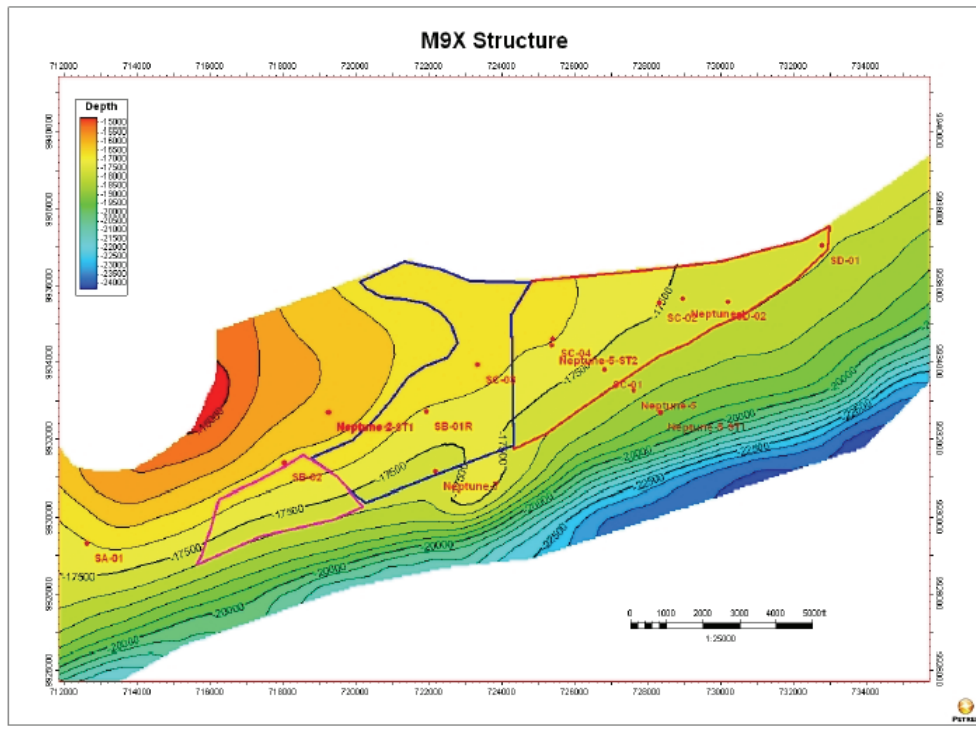


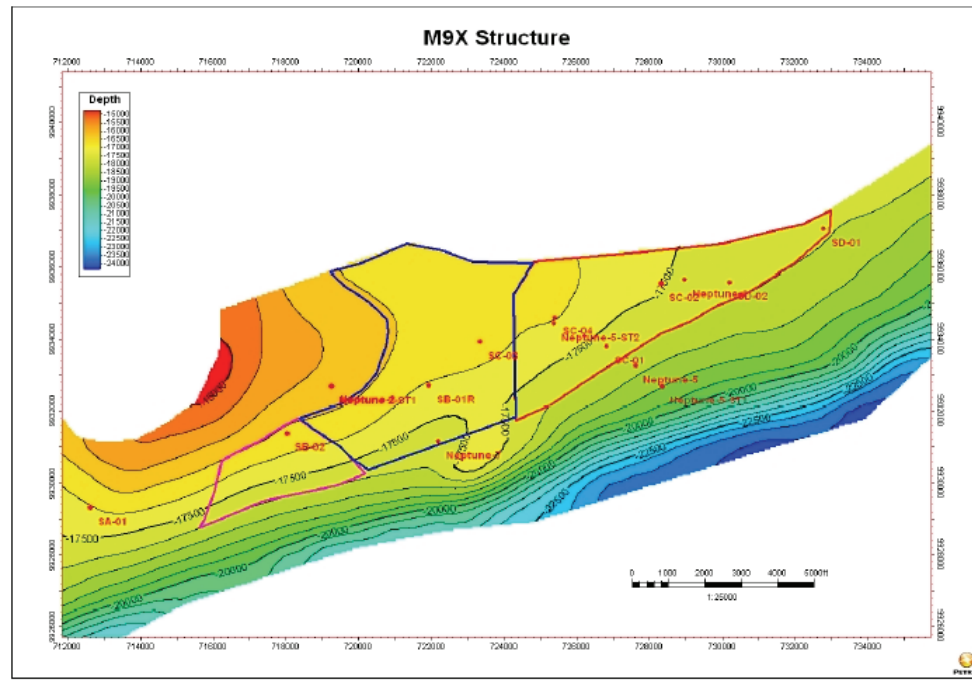


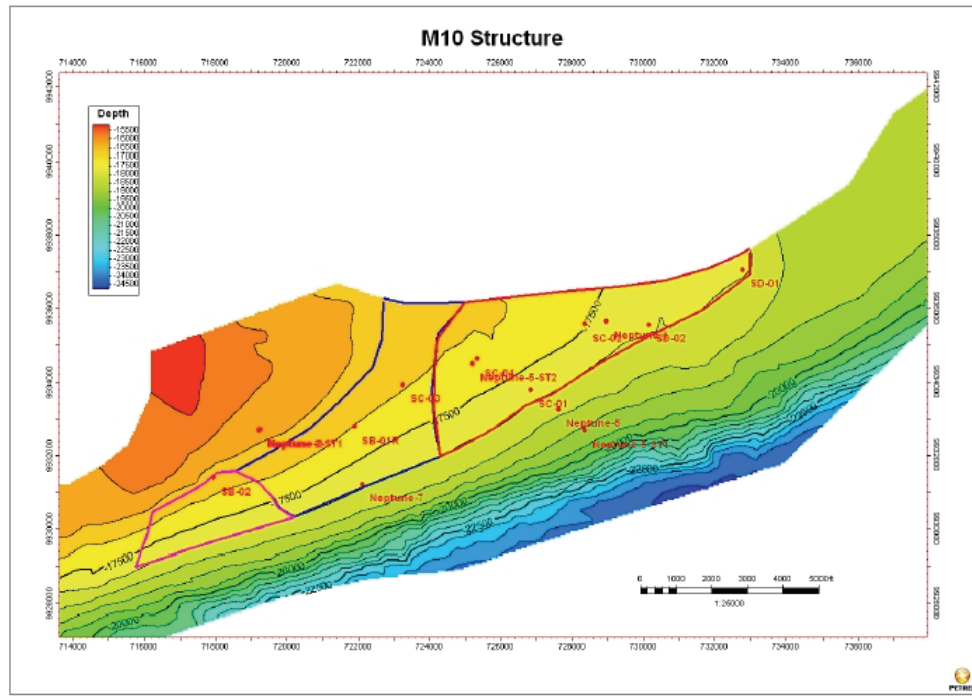


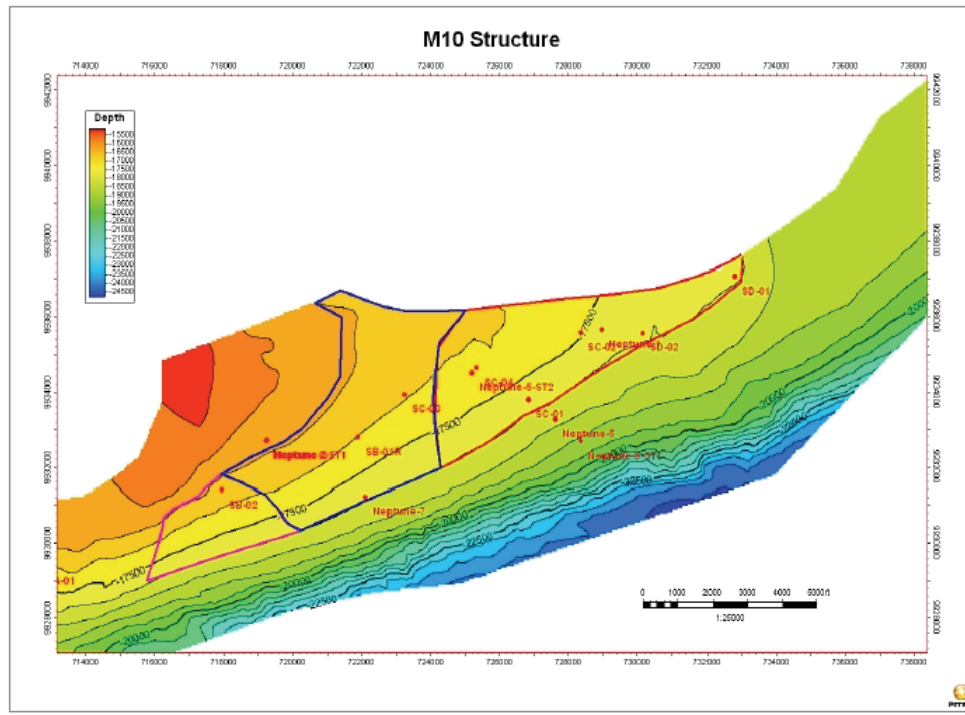




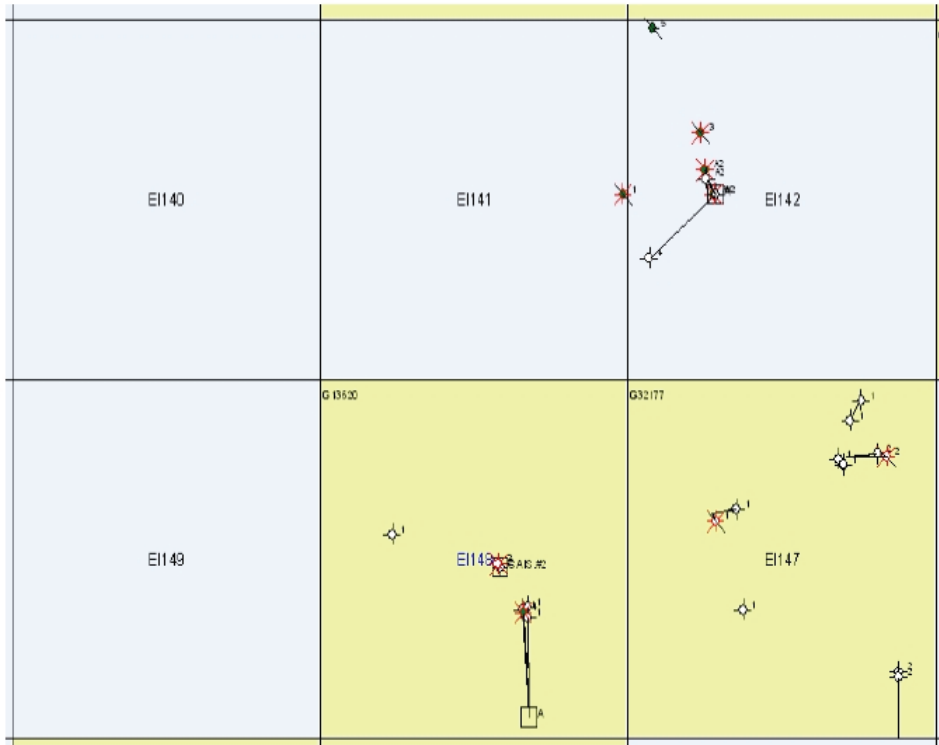






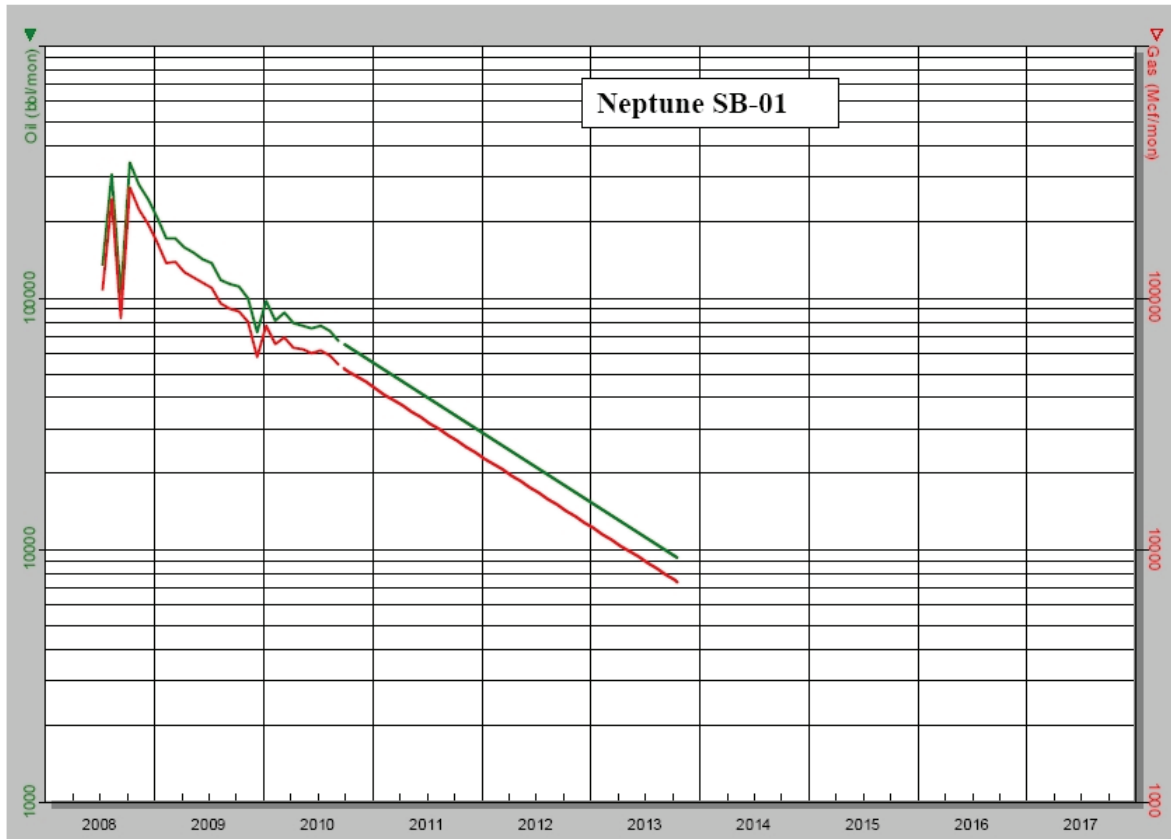


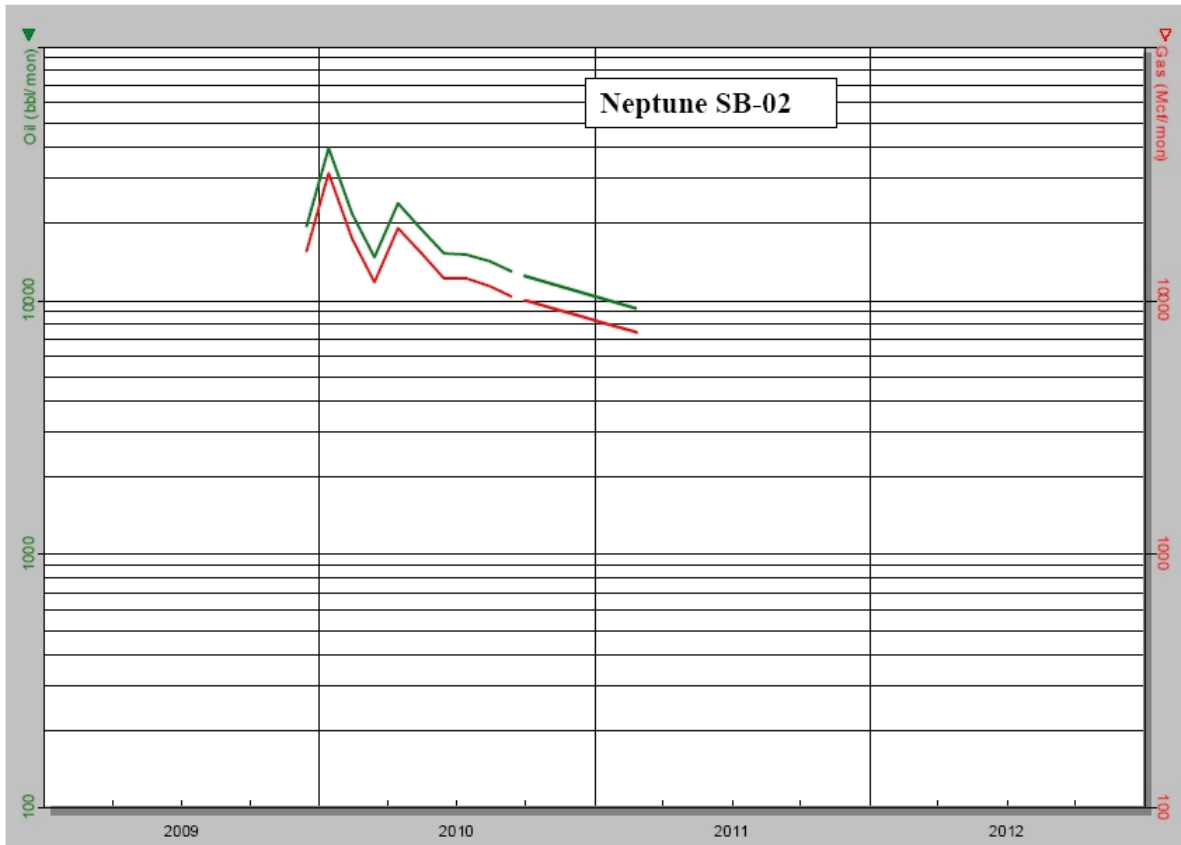
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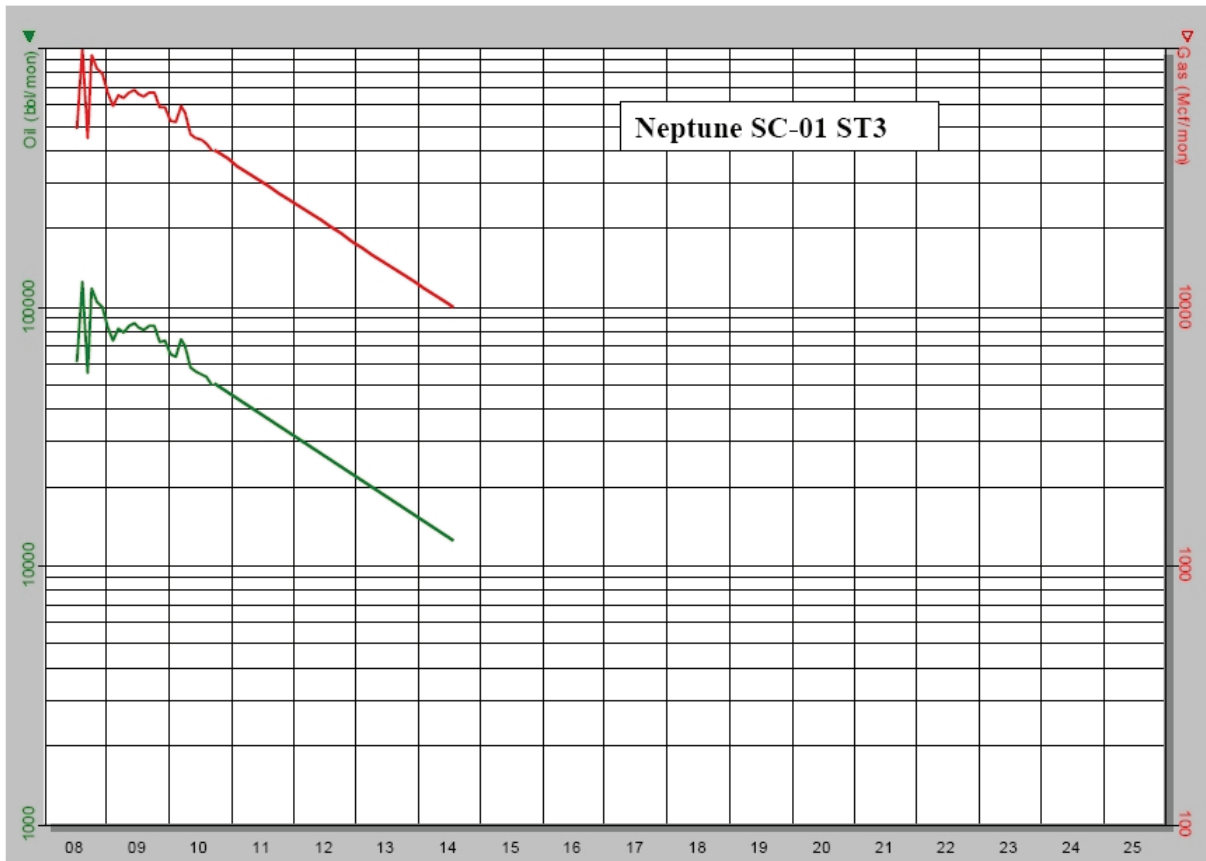


**TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA
ORRI**

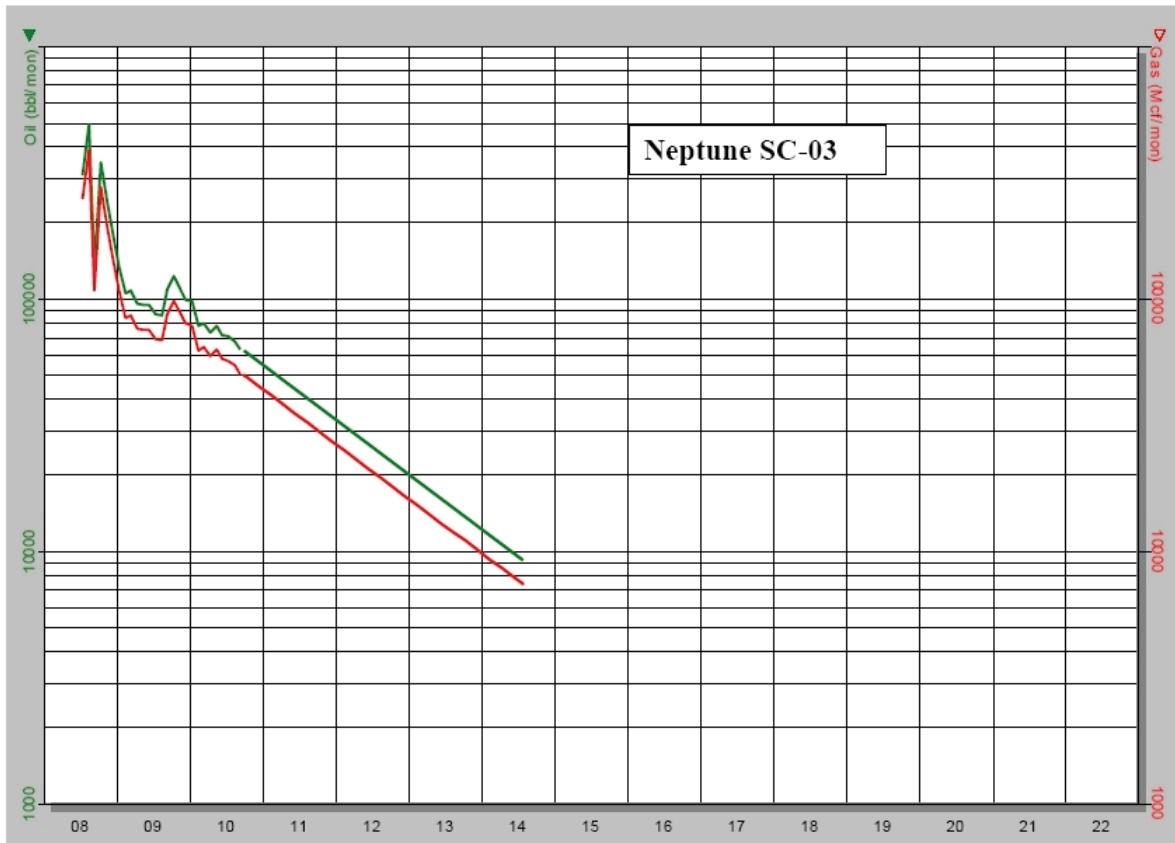
DECLINES

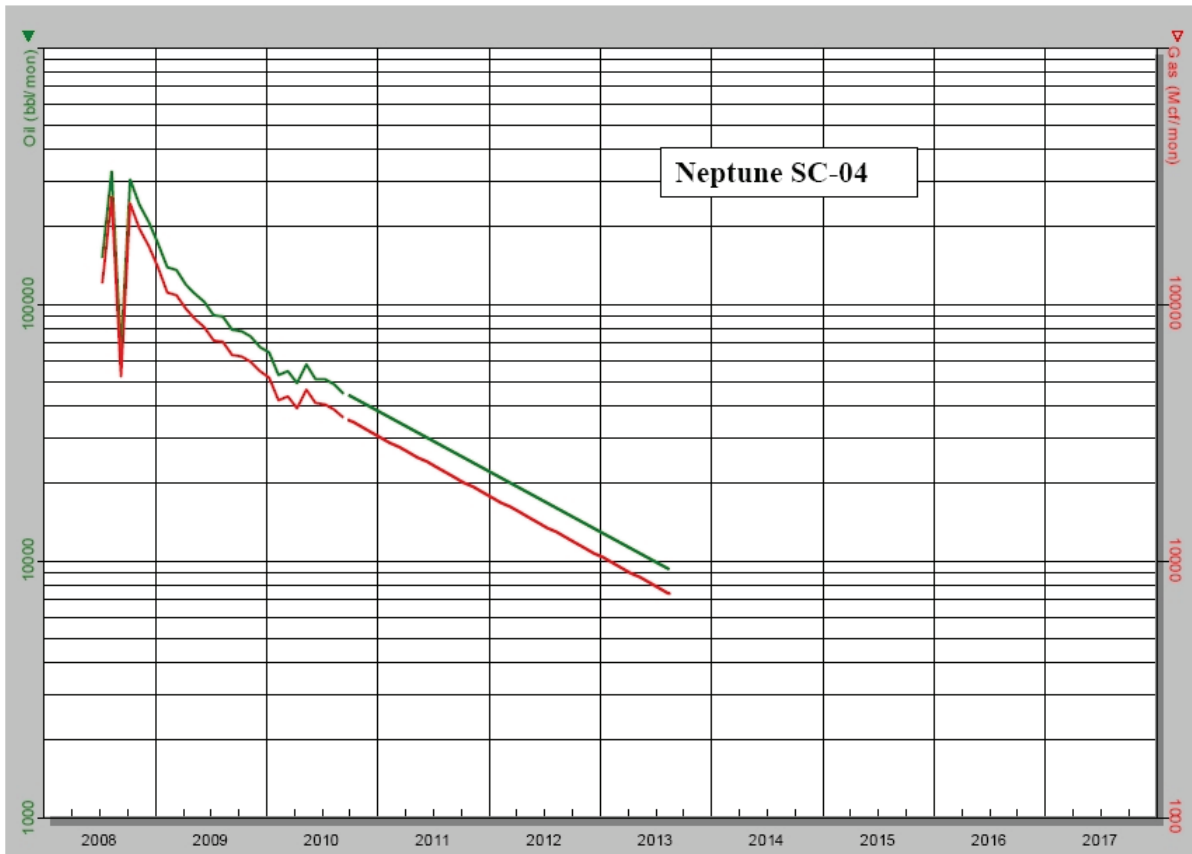


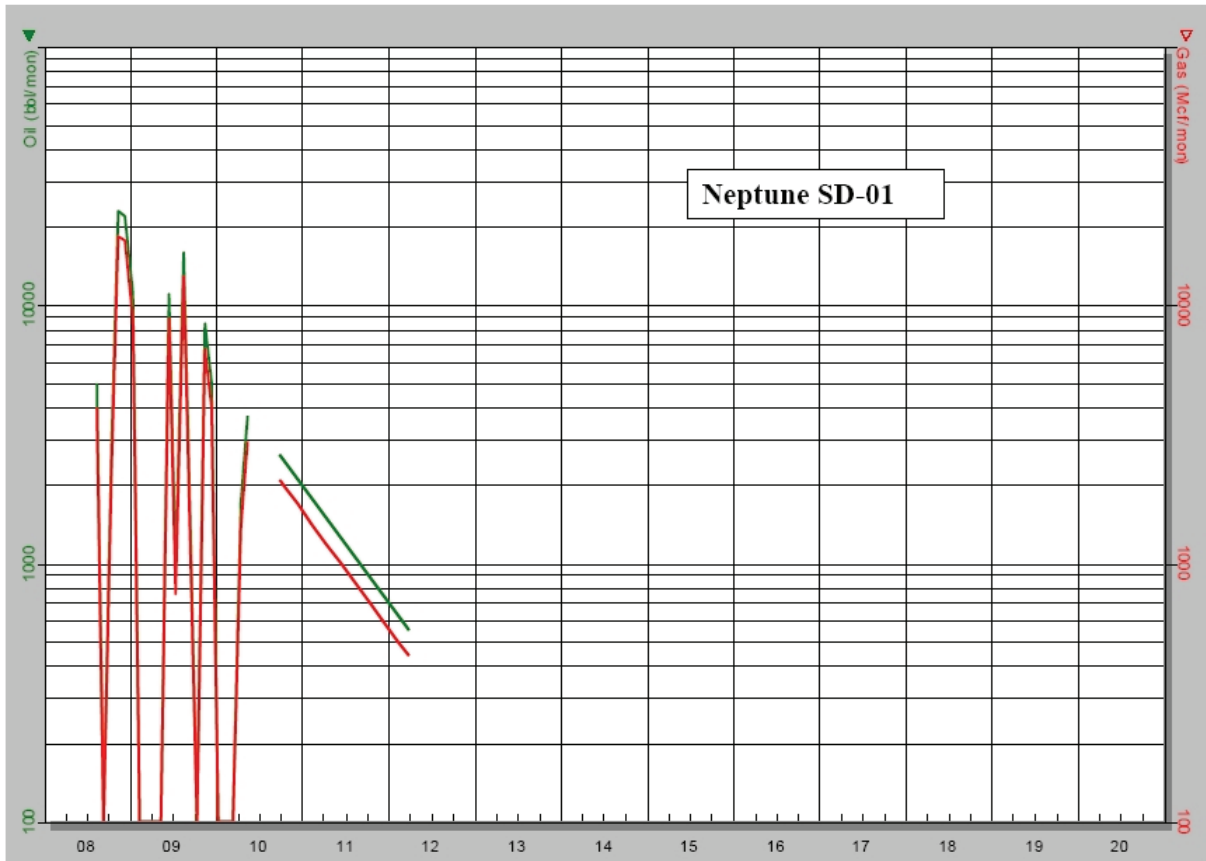


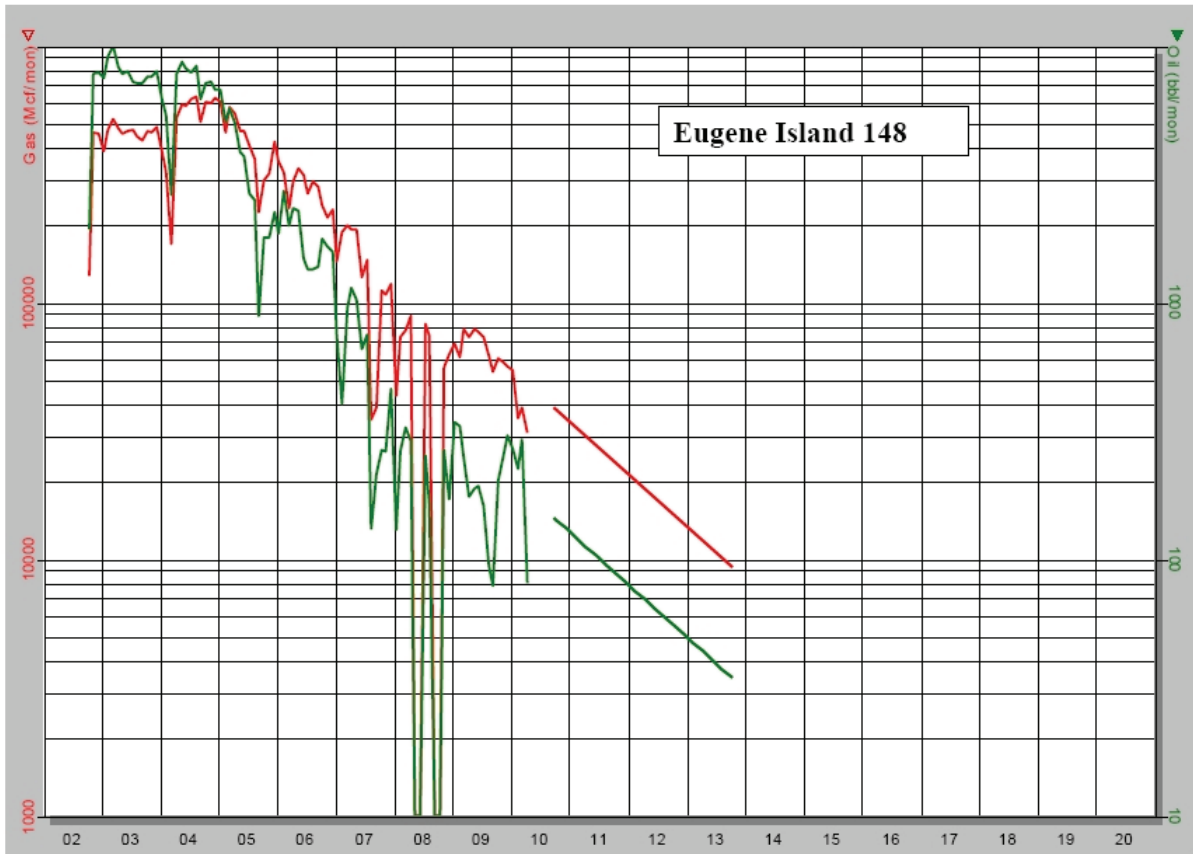












**NO CURVES ARE PRESENTED FOR THE OVER RIDDING
ROYALTIES DUE TO THE NUMBER OF WELLS INVOLVED**

APPENDIX II TO LETTER:

SEC Reserve Definitions

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)
MODERNIZATION OF OIL AND GAS REPORTING¹

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

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].

and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- (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 part 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 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, and 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 III TO LETTER:

Technical Qualifications of Person Responsible for Audit

**Statement of Qualifications
D. K. Morgan**

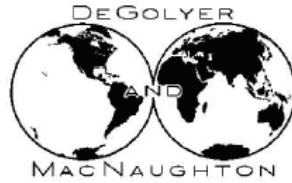
D. K. Morgan is one of GCA's Senior Technical Mangers and was responsible for overseeing the preparation of the audit. Mr. Morgan has over 42 years of diversified international industry experience mainly in reservoir-engineering, geology, reserves estimates, project development, economics and training in the assessment, classification and reporting of reserves and resources. Over the past 5 years he has been responsible for project review and oversight for GCA's Houston office as it pertains to exploration and production activities including thereserves audits conducted on behalf of Repsol YPF S.A. and YPF S.A. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and holds a petroleum engineering degree from Marietta College.

DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 800EAST
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

This is a digital representation of a DeGolyer and MacNaughton report.

Each file contained herein is intended to be a manifestation of certain data in the subject report and as such is subject to the definitions, qualifications, explanations, conclusions, and other conditions thereof. The information and data contained in each file may be subject to misinterpretation; therefore, the signed and bound copy of this report should be considered the only authoritative source of such information.



DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 800 EAST
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

January 25, 2011

YPF S. A.
Macacha Güemes 515
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
Argentina

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, we have conducted a reserves audit of the net proved crude oil, condensate, and natural gas reserves, as of September 30, 2010, of certain properties owned by YPF S. A. (YPF) located in Argentina. This evaluation was completed on January 25, 2011. Reserves for these properties are termed Package 1. YPF has represented that these properties account for 32 percent on a net equivalent barrel basis of YPF's net proved reserves as of September 30, 2010, that the proved undeveloped reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 37 percent of all YPF's proved undeveloped reserves, and that the net proved reserves estimates have been prepared in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the United States. We have reviewed information provided to us by YPF that it represents to be YPF's estimates of the net reserves, as of September 30, 2010, for the same properties as those which we evaluated.

Reserves included herein are expressed as net reserves as represented by YPF. Gross reserves are defined as the total estimated petroleum to be produced from these properties after September 30, 2010. Net reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the interests owned by YPF after deducting all interests owned by others.

Estimates of oil, condensate, and natural gas should be regarded only as estimates that may change as further production history and additional information become available. Not only are such reserves estimates based on that information which is currently available, but such estimates are also subject to the uncertainties inherent in the application of judgmental factors in interpreting such information.

Data used in this audit were obtained from reviews with YPF personnel, YPF files, from records on file with the appropriate regulatory agencies, and from public sources. In the preparation of this report we have relied, without independent verification, upon such information furnished by YPF with respect to property interests, production from such properties, current costs of operation and development, current prices for production, agreements relating to current and future operations and sale of production, and various other information and data that were accepted as represented. A field examination of the properties was not considered necessary for the purposes of this report.

Methodology and Procedures

Estimates of reserves were prepared by the use of appropriate geologic, petroleum engineering, and evaluation principles and techniques that are in accordance with practices recognized by the petroleum industry as presented in the publication of the Society of Petroleum Engineers entitled "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (Revision as of February 19, 2007)." The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history, and were methods that we considered to be appropriate and necessary to establish reserves quantities and reserves categorization that conform to SEC definitions and guidelines.

When applicable, the volumetric method was used to estimate the original oil in place (OOIP) and the original gas in place (OGIP). Structure and isopach maps were constructed to estimate reservoir volume. Electrical logs, radioactivity logs, core analyses, and other available data were used to prepare these maps as well as to estimate representative values for porosity and water saturation. When adequate data were available and when circumstances justified, material balance and other engineering methods were used to estimate OOIP or OGIP.

Estimates of ultimate recovery were obtained after applying recovery factors to OOIP or OGIP. These recovery factors were based on consideration of the type of energy inherent in the reservoirs, analyses of the petroleum, the structural positions of the properties, and the production histories. When applicable, material balance and other engineering methods were used to estimate recovery factors. An analysis

of reservoir performance, including production rate, reservoir pressure, and gas-oil ratio behavior, was used in the estimation of reserves.

For depletion-type reservoirs or those whose performance disclosed a reliable decline in producing-rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were estimated by the application of appropriate decline curves or other performance relationships. In the analyses of production-decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limits of economic production or to the limit of the production licenses as appropriate.

Definition of Reserves

Petroleum reserves estimated by YPF and by us included in this report are classified as proved. Only proved reserves have been evaluated for this report. Reserves classifications used by YPF and by us in this report are in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X of the SEC. Reserves are judged to be economically producible in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions and assuming continuation of current regulatory practices using conventional production methods and equipment. In the analyses of production-decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limit of economic rates of production under existing economic and operating conditions using prices and costs consistent with the effective date of this report, including consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements but not including escalations based upon future conditions. The petroleum reserves are classified as follows:

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.

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.

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 [section 210.4-10 (a)]
-

Definitions], or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

Primary Economic Assumptions

The following economic assumptions were used for estimating existing and future prices and costs:

Oil, Condensate, and NGL Prices

Based on information provided by YPF, the government-regulated price of oil and condensate was U.S.\$52.71 per barrel for the Medanito area and U.S.\$47.33 per barrel for the Escalante area. According to information provided by YPF, the government-regulated oil prices will expire at year-end 2011. YPF has represented that, after such time, the oil and condensate prices provided by YPF were based on a 12-month average West Texas Intermediate price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements. YPF supplied differentials by field to a West Texas Intermediate reference price of U.S.\$79.40 per barrel and the prices were held constant thereafter. The volume-weighted average price was U.S.\$70.00 per barrel.

YPF has represented that NGL prices of U.S.\$18.43 per barrel for the Loma La Lata area and U.S.\$23.79 per barrel for the Barrancas area. YPF has represented that these prices were calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements. The volume-weighted average price was U.S.\$18.46 per barrel.

Natural Gas Prices

YPF has represented that the natural gas prices were U.S.\$2.29 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) for Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa Area, U.S.\$2.50 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) for Loma La Lata Area, and U.S.\$3.57 per Mcf for Barrancas Area and were held constant thereafter. YPF has represented that these prices were calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements. The volume-weighted average price was U.S.\$2.49 per Mcf.

Operating Expenses and Capital Costs

Operating expenses and capital costs, based on information provided by YPF, were used in estimating future costs required to operate the properties. In certain cases, future costs, either higher or lower than existing costs, may have been used because of anticipated changes in operating conditions. These costs were not escalated for inflation.

While the oil and gas industry may be subject to regulatory changes from time to time that could affect an industry participant's ability to recover its oil and gas reserves, we are not aware of any such governmental actions which would restrict the recovery of the September 30, 2010, estimated oil and gas volumes. The reserves estimated in this report can be produced under current regulatory guidelines.

YPF has represented that estimated net proved reserves attributable to the reviewed properties are based on the definitions of proved reserves of the SEC. YPF represents that its estimates of the net proved reserves attributable to these properties which represent 32 percent of YPF's reserves on a net equivalent basis are as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbbl), millions of cubic feet (MMcf), and thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe):

Estimated by YPF Net Proved Reserves
as of September 30, 2010

Argentina Area	Total Liquids (Mbbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
Proved Developed			
Barrancas	11,714	558	11,807
Cerro Fortunoso	7,831	0	7,831
El Manzano	91	0	91
Barranca de los Loros	180	80	194
Las Manadas	321	0	321
Cerro Liupuca	26	0	26
Cerro Negro	184	0	184
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	5,171	97,304	21,388
Loma La Lata	47,644	845,732	188,599
Total Proved Developed	73,162	943,674	230,441
Proved Undeveloped			
Barrancas	642	16	644
Cerro Fortunoso	323	0	323
El Manzano	0	0	0
Barranca de los Loros	0	0	0
Las Manadas	582	0	582
Cerro Liupuca	0	0	0
Cerro Negro	0	0	0
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	3,089	11,110	4,941
Loma La Lata	17,130	354,603	76,231
Total Proved Undeveloped	21,766	365,729	82,721
Total Proved			
Barrancas	12,355	574	12,451
Cerro Fortunoso	8,154	0	8,154
El Manzano	91	0	91
Barranca de los Loros	180	80	194
Las Manadas	903	0	903
Cerro Liupuca	26	0	26
Cerro Negro	184	0	184
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	8,260	108,414	26,329
Loma La Lata	64,775	1,200,335	264,830
Total Proved	94,928	1,309,402	313,162

Note: Gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of gas per 1 barrel of oil equivalent.

Our estimates of YPF's net proved reserves attributable to the reviewed properties are based on the definitions of proved reserves of the SEC and are as

follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbb), millions of cubic feet (MMcf), and thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe):

Estimated by DeGolyer and MacNaughton Net Proved Reserves as of September 30, 2010			
Argentina Area	Total Liquids (Mbb)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
Proved Developed			
Barrancas	10,966	548	11,057
Cerro Fortunoso	7,994	0	7,994
El Manzano	89	0	89
Barranca de los Loros	167	23	171
Las Manadas	314	0	314
Cerro Liupuca	27	0	27
Cerro Negro	175	0	175
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	4,922	100,147	21,613
Loma La Lata	49,897	872,248	195,272
Total Proved Developed	74,551	972,966	236,712
Proved Undeveloped			
Barrancas	661	16	664
Cerro Fortunoso	331	0	331
El Manzano	0	0	0
Barranca de los Loros	0	0	0
Las Manadas	574	0	574
Cerro Liupuca	0	0	0
Cerro Negro	0	0	0
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	3,088	11,110	4,940
Loma La Lata	16,963	351,779	75,593
Total Proved Undeveloped	21,617	362,904	82,101
Total Proved			
Barrancas	11,627	564	11,721
Cerro Fortunoso	8,325	0	8,325
El Manzano	89	0	89
Barranca de los Loros	167	23	171
Las Manadas	888	0	888
Cerro Liupuca	27	0	27
Cerro Negro	175	0	175
Aguada Toledo-Sierra Barrosa	8,010	111,256	26,553
Loma La Lata	66,860	1,224,026	270,864
Total Proved	96,168	1,335,870	318,813

Note: Gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of gas per 1 barrel of oil equivalent.

In our opinion, the information relating to estimated proved reserves of oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, and gas contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 932-235-50-4, 932-235-50-6, 932-235-50-7, and 932-235-50-9 of the Accounting Standards Update 932-235-50, *Extractive Industries - Oil and Gas (Topic 932): Oil and Gas Reserve Estimation and Disclosures* (January 2010) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board and Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X and Rules 302(b), 1201, 1202(a) (1), (2), (3), (4), (8), and 1203(a) of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To the extent the above-enumerated rules, regulations, and statements require determinations of an accounting or legal nature, we, as engineers, are necessarily unable to express an opinion as to whether the above-described information is in accordance therewith or sufficient therefor.

In comparing the detailed net proved reserves estimates prepared by us and by YPF, we have found differences, both positive and negative, resulting in an aggregate difference of 1.8 percent when compared on the basis of net equivalent barrels. It is our opinion that the net proved reserves estimates prepared by YPF on the properties reviewed by us and referred to above, when compared on the basis of net equivalent barrels, in aggregate, do not differ materially from those prepared by us.

DeGolyer and MacNaughton is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1936. DeGolyer and MacNaughton does not have any financial interest, including stock ownership, in YPF. Our fees were not contingent on the results of our evaluation. This letter report has been prepared at the request of YPF. DeGolyer and MacNaughton has used all assumptions, data, procedures, and methods that it considers necessary and appropriate to prepare this report.



Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "DeGolyer and MacNaughton".

DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716
/s/ R. M. Shuck
R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION

I, R. M. Shuck, Petroleum Engineer with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 5001 Spring Valley Road, Suite 800 East, Dallas, Texas, 75244 U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. That I am a Senior Vice President with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, which company did prepare the letter report addressed to YPF dated January 31, 2010, and that I, as Senior Vice President, was responsible for the preparation of this report.
2. That I attended University of Houston, and that I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering in the year 1977; that I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas; that I am a member of the International Society of Petroleum Engineers and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; and that I have in excess of 32 years of experience in oil and gas reservoir studies and reserves evaluations.



/s/ R. M. Shuck _____

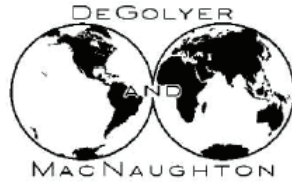
R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton

DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 800 EAST
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

This is a digital representation of a DeGolyer and MacNaughton report.

Each file contained herein is intended to be a manifestation of certain data in the subject report and as such is subject to the definitions, qualifications, explanations, conclusions, and other conditions thereof. The information and data contained in each file may be subject to misinterpretation; therefore, the signed and bound copy of this report should be considered the only authoritative source of such information.



DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
SUITE 800 EAST
DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

January 25, 2011

YPF S. A.
Macacha Güemes 515
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires
Argentina

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, we have conducted a reserves audit of the net proved crude oil, condensate, and natural gas reserves, as of September 30, 2010, of certain properties owned by YPF S. A. (YPF), located in Argentina. This evaluation was completed on January 25, 2011. Reserves for these properties are termed Package 2. YPF has represented that these properties account for 15 percent on a net equivalent barrel basis of YPF's net proved reserves as of September 30, 2010, that the proved undeveloped reserves estimated in this report constitute approximately 22 percent of all YPF's proved undeveloped reserves, and that the net proved reserves estimates have been prepared in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the United States. We have reviewed information provided to us by YPF that it represents to be YPF's estimates of the net reserves, as of September 30, 2010, for the same properties as those which we evaluated.

Reserves included herein are expressed as net reserves as represented by YPF. Gross reserves are defined as the total estimated petroleum to be produced from these properties after September 30, 2010. Net reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the interests owned by YPF after deducting all interests owned by others.

Estimates of oil, condensate, and natural gas should be regarded only as estimates that may change as further production history and additional information become available. Not only are such reserves estimates based on that information which is currently available, but such estimates are also subject to the uncertainties inherent in the application of judgmental factors in interpreting such information.

Data used in this audit were obtained from reviews with YPF personnel, YPF files, from records on file with the appropriate regulatory agencies, and from public sources. In the preparation of this report we have relied, without independent verification, upon such information furnished by YPF with respect to property interests, production from such properties, current costs of operation and development, current prices for production, agreements relating to current and future operations and sale of production, and various other information and data that were accepted as represented. A field examination of the properties was not considered necessary for the purposes of this report.

Methodology and Procedures

Estimates of reserves were prepared by the use of appropriate geologic, petroleum engineering, and evaluation principles and techniques that are in accordance with practices recognized by the petroleum industry as presented in the publication of the Society of Petroleum Engineers entitled "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (Revision as of February 19, 2007)." The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history, and were methods that we considered to be appropriate and necessary to establish reserves quantities and reserves categorization that conform to SEC definitions and guidelines.

When applicable, the volumetric method was used to estimate the original oil in place (OOIP) and the original gas in place (OGIP). Structure and isopach maps were constructed to estimate reservoir volume. Electrical logs, radioactivity logs, core analyses, and other available data were used to prepare these maps as well as to estimate representative values for porosity and water saturation. When adequate data were available and when circumstances justified, material balance and other engineering methods were used to estimate OOIP or OGIP.

Estimates of ultimate recovery were obtained after applying recovery factors to OOIP or OGIP. These recovery factors were based on consideration of the type of energy inherent in the reservoirs, analyses of the petroleum, the structural positions of the properties, and the production histories. When applicable, material balance and other engineering methods were used to estimate recovery factors. An analysis

of reservoir performance, including production rate, reservoir pressure, and gas-oil ratio behavior, was used in the estimation of reserves.

For depletion-type reservoirs or those whose performance disclosed a reliable decline in producing-rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were estimated by the application of appropriate decline curves or other performance relationships. In the analyses of production-decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limits of economic production or to the limit of the production licenses as appropriate.

Definition of Reserves

Petroleum reserves estimated by YPF and by us included in this report are classified as proved. Only proved reserves have been evaluated for this report. Reserves classifications used by YPF and by us in this report are in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X of the SEC. Reserves are judged to be economically producible in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions and assuming continuation of current regulatory practices using conventional production methods and equipment. In the analyses of production-decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limit of economic rates of production under existing economic and operating conditions using prices and costs consistent with the effective date of this report, including consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements but not including escalations based upon future conditions. The petroleum reserves are classified as follows:

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.

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.

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 [section 210.4-10 (a) Definitions], or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

Primary Economic Assumptions

The following economic assumptions were used for estimating existing and future prices and costs:

Oil and Condensate Prices

Based on information provided by YPF, the government regulated price of oil and condensate was U.S.\$48.19 per barrel for the Santa Cruz area and U.S.\$47.33 per barrel for the Chubut area. According to information provided by YPF, the government regulated oil prices will expire at year end of 2011. After such time, YPF has represented that the oil and condensate prices were based on a 12-month average West Texas Intermediate price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements. YPF supplied differentials by field to a West Texas Intermediate reference price of U.S.\$79.40 per barrel and the prices were held constant thereafter. The volume-weighted average price was U.S.\$67.65 per barrel.

Natural Gas Prices

YPF has represented that the natural gas prices were U.S.\$2.26 per Mcf for Barranca Baya field, U.S.\$2.18 per Mcf for Lomas del Cuy field, U.S.\$2.33 per Mcf for Los Perales field, U.S.\$2.45 per Mcf for Seco Leon field, and U.S.\$2.34 per Mcf for Chubut area and were held constant thereafter. YPF has denoted that these prices were calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual

arrangements. The volume weighted average price was U.S.\$2.34 per Mcf.Natural Gas Prices

Operating Expenses and Capital Costs

Operating expenses and capital costs, based on information provided by YPF, were used in estimating future costs required to operate the properties. In certain cases, future costs, either higher or lower than existing costs, may have been used because of anticipated changes in operating conditions. These costs were not escalated for inflation.

While the oil and gas industry may be subject to regulatory changes from time to time that could affect an industry participant's ability to recover its oil and gas reserves, we are not aware of any such governmental actions which would restrict the recovery of the September 30, 2010, estimated oil and gas volumes. The reserves estimated in this report can be produced under current regulatory guidelines.

YPF has represented that estimated net proved reserves attributable to the reviewed properties are based on the definitions of proved reserves of the SEC. YPF represents that its estimates of the net proved reserves attributable to these properties which represent 15 percent of YPF's reserves on a net equivalent basis are as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbb), millions of cubic feet (MMcf), and thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe):

Estimated by YPF

	Net Proved Reserves as of September 30, 2010		
	Total Liquids (Mbbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
Argentina Area			
Proved Developed			
Manantiales Behr Area	20,777	12,101	22,794
Restinga Ali Area	216	125	237
Barranca Baya Area	16,059	2,843	16,533
Lomas del Cuy Area	9,353	5,687	10,301
Los Monos area	313	325	367
Los Perales Area	24,437	53,043	33,278
Seco León Area	14,560	12,359	16,619
Total Proved Developed	85,715	86,483	100,129
Proved Undeveloped			
Manantiales Behr Area	8,350	2,979	8,847
Restinga Ali Area	0	0	0
Barranca Baya Area	11,589	2,032	11,928
Lomas del Cuy Area	3,635	765	3,763
Los Monos area	0	0	0
Los Perales Area	14,271	5,014	15,106
Seco León Area	9,696	6,161	10,722
Total Proved Undeveloped	47,541	16,951	50,366
Total Proved			
Manantiales Behr Area	29,127	15,080	31,640
Restinga Ali Area	216	125	237
Barranca Baya Area	27,648	4,875	28,461
Lomas del Cuy Area	12,988	6,452	14,064
Los Monos area	313	325	367
Los Perales Area	38,708	58,057	48,384
Seco León Area	24,255	18,520	27,342
Total Proved	133,256	103,434	150,495

Note: Gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of gas per 1 barrel of oil equivalent.

Our estimates of YPF's net proved reserves attributable to the reviewed properties are based on the definitions of proved reserves of the SEC and are as

follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbbl), millions of cubic feet (MMcf), and thousands of barrels of oil equivalent (Mboe):

Estimated by DeGolyer and MacNaughton Net Proved Reserves as of September 30, 2010			
Argentina Area	Total Liquids (Mbbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil Equivalent (Mboe)
Proved Developed			
Manantiales Behr Area	19,912	11,594	21,844
Restinga Alí Area	191	110	209
Barranca Baya Area	15,666	2,831	16,138
Lomas del Cuy Area	9,142	5,303	10,026
Los Monos area	201	210	236
Los Perales Area	23,951	52,144	32,642
Seco León Area	14,361	11,864	16,338
Total Proved Developed	83,424	84,055	97,433
Proved Undeveloped			
Manantiales Behr Area	7,967	2,767	8,428
Restinga Alí Area	0	0	0
Barranca Baya Area	10,902	1,852	11,211
Lomas del Cuy Area	3,450	790	3,582
Los Monos area	0	0	0
Los Perales Area	12,760	3,840	13,400
Seco León Area	9,176	5,192	10,041
Total Proved Undeveloped	44,255	14,441	46,662
Total Proved			
Manantiales Behr Area	27,879	14,362	30,273
Restinga Alí Area	191	110	209
Barranca Baya Area	26,568	4,683	27,348
Lomas del Cuy Area	12,592	6,092	13,607
Los Monos area	201	210	236
Los Perales Area	36,711	55,984	46,042
Seco León Area	23,537	17,055	26,380
Total Proved	127,679	98,496	144,095

Note: Gas is converted to oil equivalent using a factor of 6,000 cubic feet of gas per 1 barrel of oil equivalent.

In our opinion, the information relating to estimated proved reserves of oil, condensate, natural gas liquids, and gas contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 932-235-50-4, 932-235-50-6, 932-235-50-7, and 932-235-50-9 of the Accounting Standards Update 932-235-50, *Extractive Industries – Oil and Gas (Topic 932): Oil and Gas Reserve Estimation and Disclosures* (January 2010) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board and Rules 4-10(a) (1)-(32) of Regulation S-X and Rules 302(b), 1201, 1202(a) (1), (2), (3), (4), (8), and 1203(a) of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To the extent the above-enumerated rules, regulations, and statements require determinations of an accounting or legal nature, we, as engineers, are necessarily unable to express an opinion as to whether the above-described information is in accordance therewith or sufficient therefor.

In comparing the detailed net proved reserves estimates prepared by us and by YPF, we have found differences, both positive and negative, resulting in an aggregate difference of 4.3 percent when compared on the basis of net equivalent barrels. It is our opinion that the net proved reserves estimates prepared by YPF on the properties reviewed by us and referred to above, when compared on the basis of net equivalent barrels, in aggregate, do not differ materially from those prepared by us.

DeGolyer and MacNaughton is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1936. DeGolyer and MacNaughton does not have any financial interest, including stock ownership, in YPF. Our fees were not contingent on the results of our evaluation. This letter report has been prepared at the request of YPF. DeGolyer and MacNaughton has used all assumptions, data, procedures, and methods that it considers necessary and appropriate to prepare this report.



Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "DeGolyer and MacNaughton".

DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716
/s/ R. M. Shuck
R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION

I, R. M. Shuck, Petroleum Engineer with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 5001 Spring Valley Road, Suite 800 East, Dallas, Texas, 75244 U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. That I am a Senior Vice President with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, which company did prepare the letter report addressed to YPF dated January 25, 2011, and that I, as Senior Vice President, was responsible for the preparation of this report.
2. That I attended University of Houston, and that I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering in the year 1977; that I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas; that I am a member of the International Society of Petroleum Engineers and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; and that I have in excess of 32 years of experience in oil and gas reservoir studies and reserves evaluations.



/s/ R. M. Shuck

R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton
