

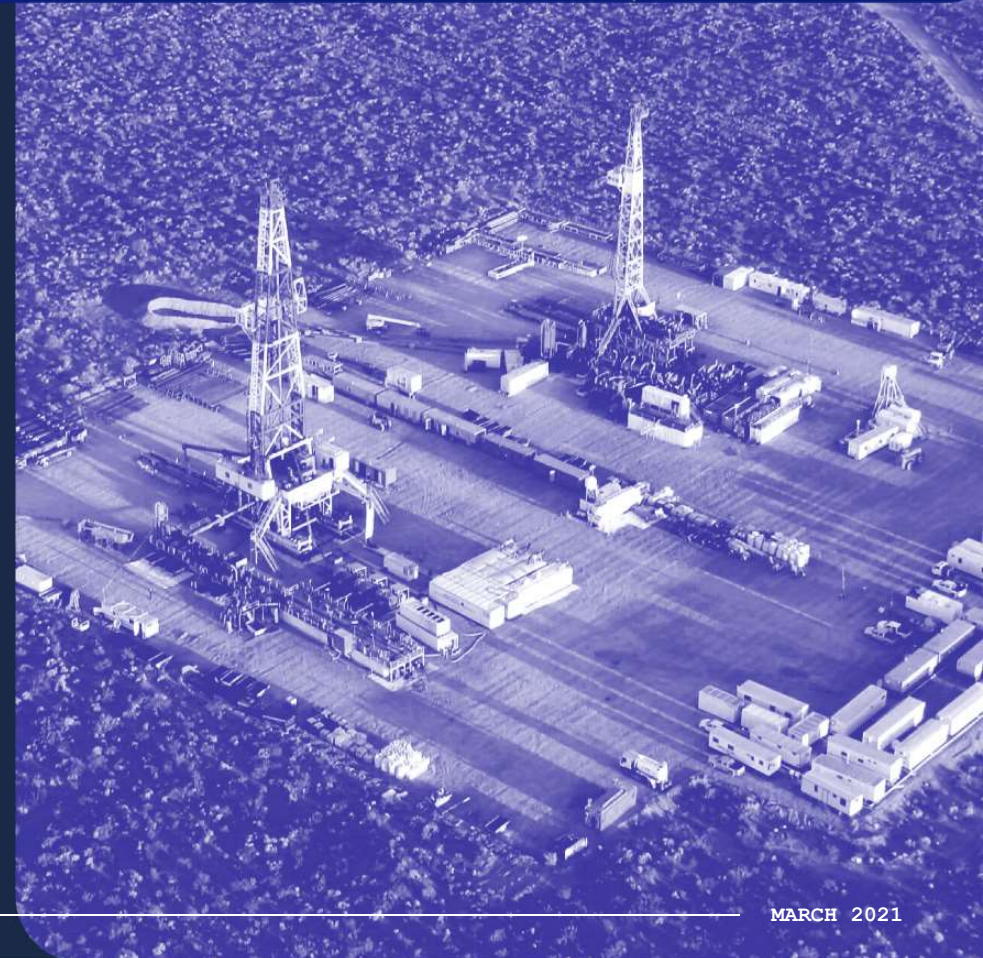
MARCH 2021 UPDATE
**ANALYSIS OF
VACA MUERTA
OIL WELLS 2014-
2020**

Source: S.E.N.
(National Secretariat of Energy)



Part I: Vaca Muerta Evolution (2014 – 2020)

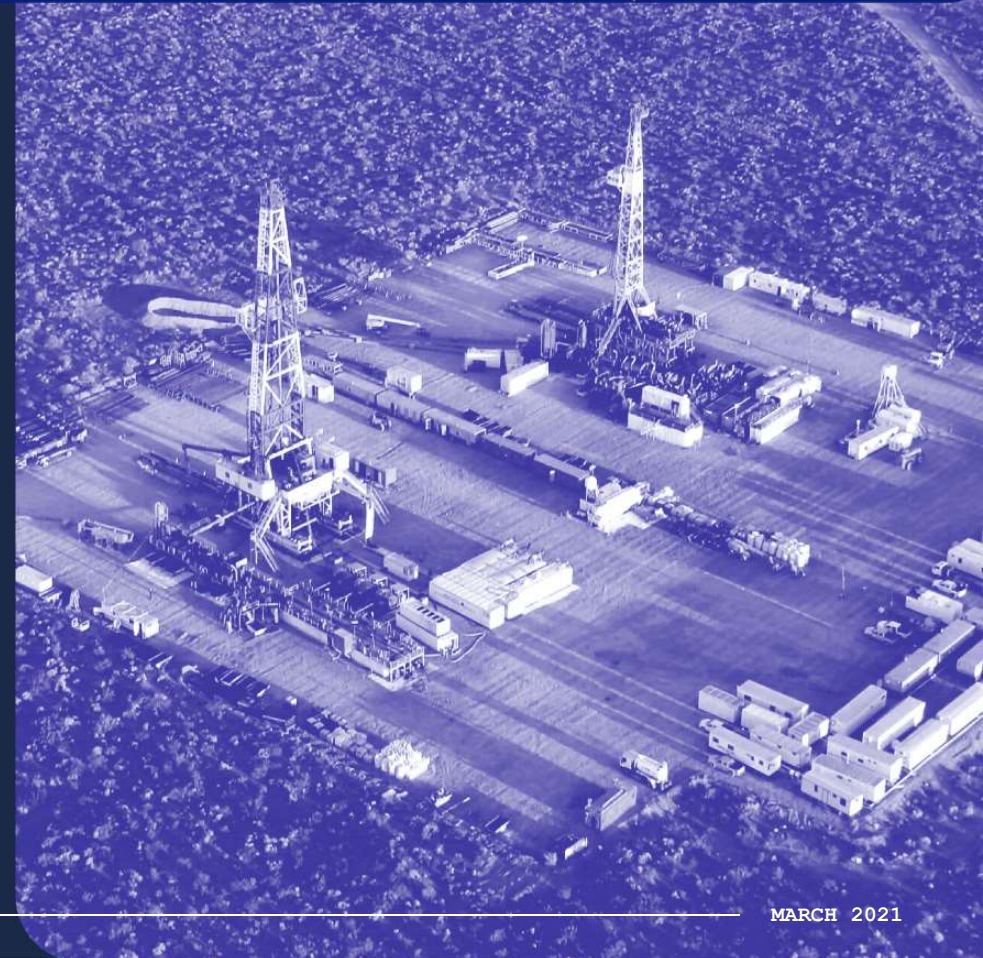
- Activity of main companies in Vaca Muerta.
- Oil production by drilling campaign and production forecasts (annual basis).
- Evolution of lateral lengths and number of fractures of horizontal wells per campaign.
- Evolution of well productivity per campaign. Well economics evaluation per campaign.
- Productivity statistics analysis. Type well per campaign. Estimated ultimate recovery (EUR) calculations per campaign.
- Calculation of the economic well per campaign.
- Summary and conclusions.

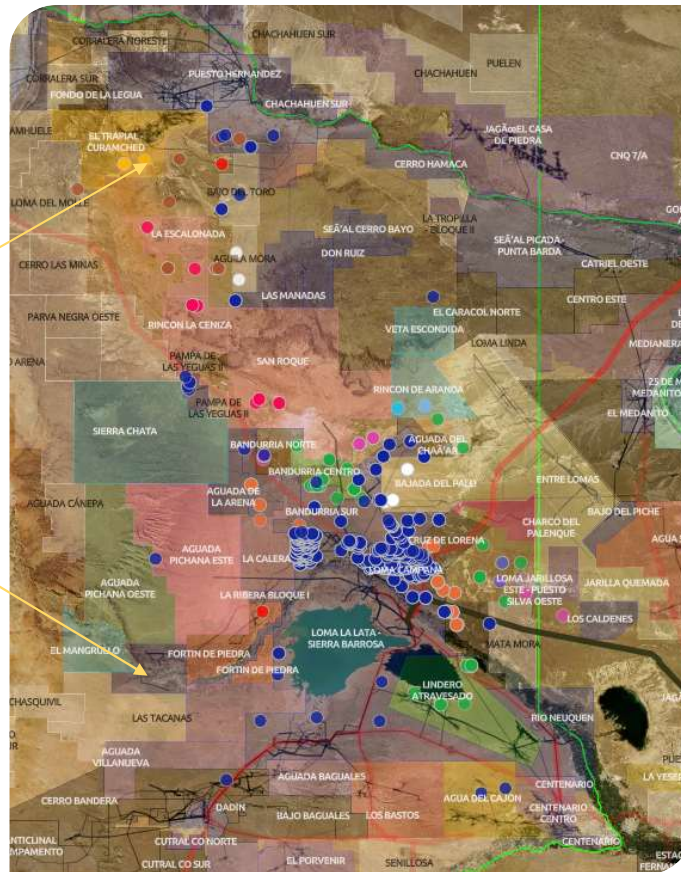


Outline of the report

Part II: Vaca Muerta. A Value Creation Story

- Value of the Proved Developed Producing Reserves.
- Value of Vaca Muerta Oil Acreage.
- Summary and conclusions.





Vaca Muerta is a shale formation encompassing areas of Neuquén, Mendoza and Rio Negro provinces.

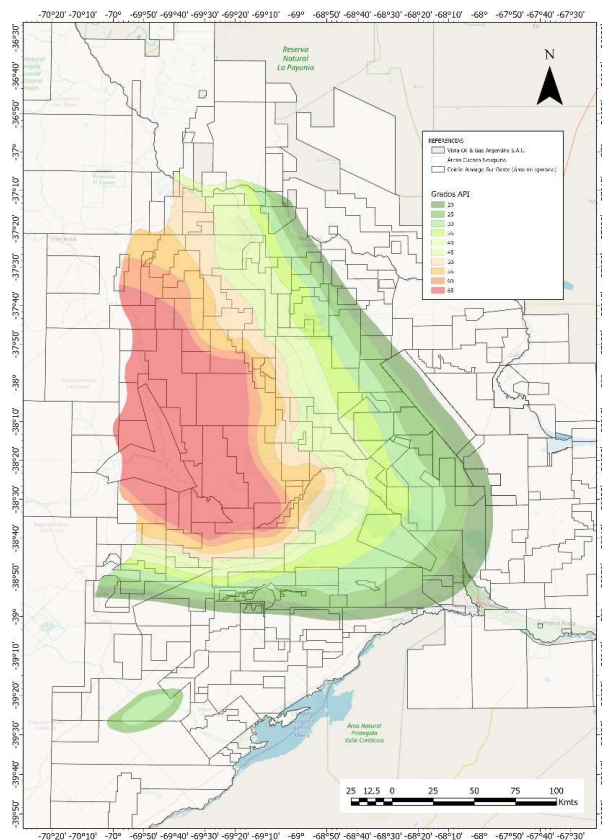
- Located in an underpopulated flat plateau close to Neuquén city.
- Originally discovered and de-risked by YPF.
- World class operators such as Exxon, Shell, Chevron, Total, Equinor and Petronas set foot on the acreage.
- Infrastructure close to existent pipelines.
- Yearly round drilling capability.
- Water and sand availability.

Vaca Muerta in numbers:

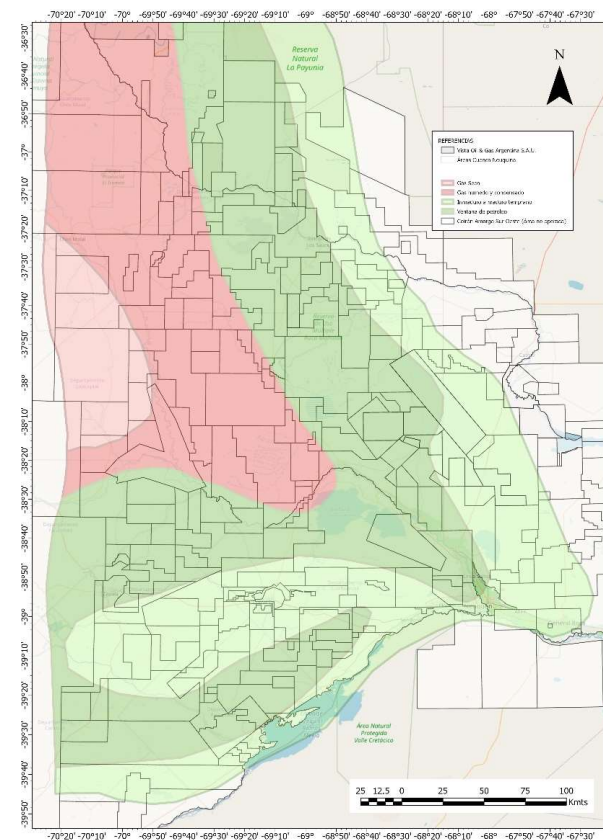
- Acreage: 7 ~ 8 million acres
- Oil window: 40%
- Oil Resources: ~20 billion barrels (Oil window)
- Gas Resources: ~350 TCF (Gas window)
- World Class resource compared to all of the US Shale Plays
- 3 Landing zones (HC Kitchen, TOC, S2C)

	TOC (%)	Thickness (ft)	Reservoir Pressure (psi)
<i>desired</i>	>2	>30	High
Vaca Muerta	3 - 10 ✓	100 - 1,100 ✓	4,500 - 9,500 ✓
Barnett 🇺🇸	4 - 5	200 - 300	2,000 - 5,500
Haynesville 🇺🇸	0.5 - 4	200 - 300	7,000 - 12,000
Marcellus 🇺🇸	2 - 12	30 - 200	2,000 - 5,500
Eagle Ford 🇺🇸	3 - 5	100 - 330	4,500 - 8,500
Wolfcamp 🇺🇸	3	650 - 1,000	4,600

API Gravity



Hydrocarbon Generation Window



Vaca Muerta vs Permian

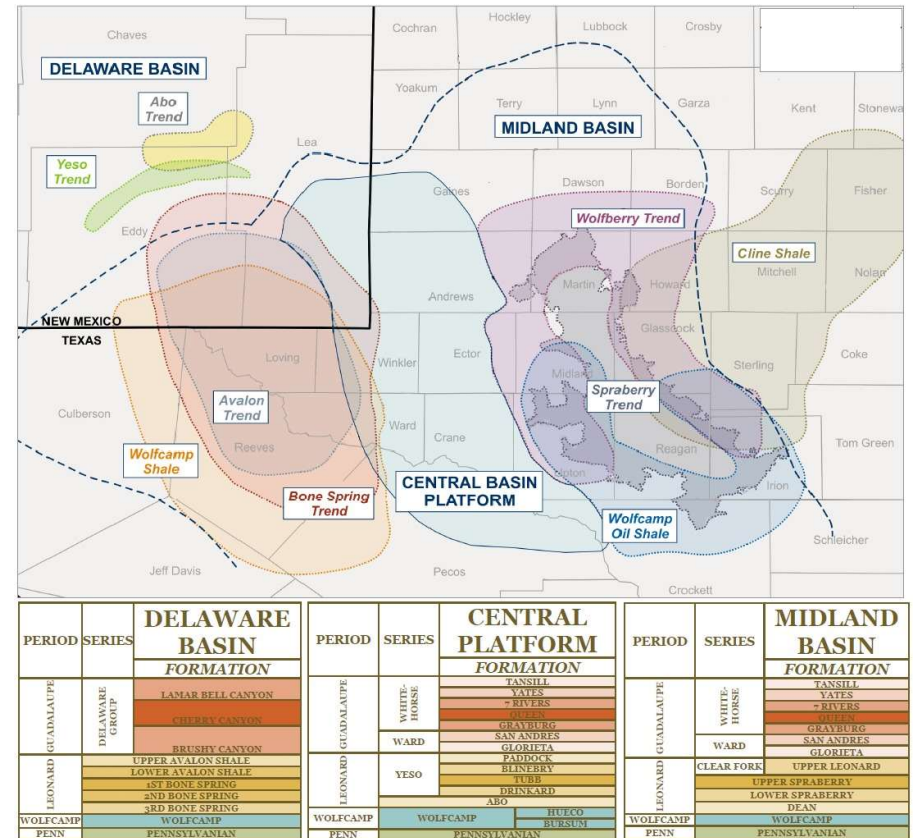
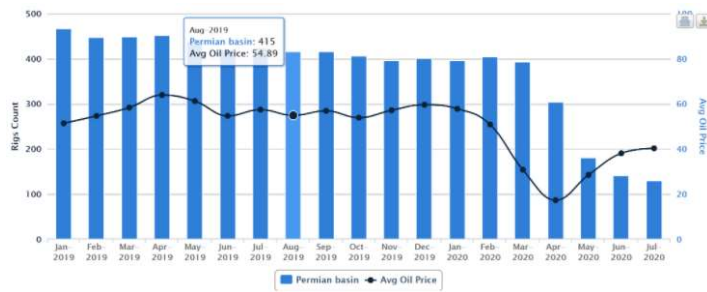
VM Acreage:

- 6 ~ 8 million acres
- 20 billion barrels of resources
- 350 TCF of gas resources
- 20 drilling rigs

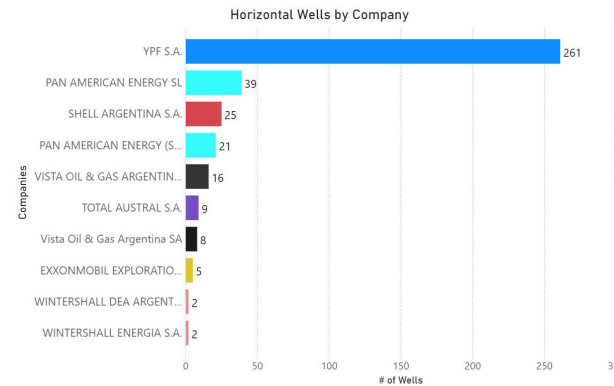
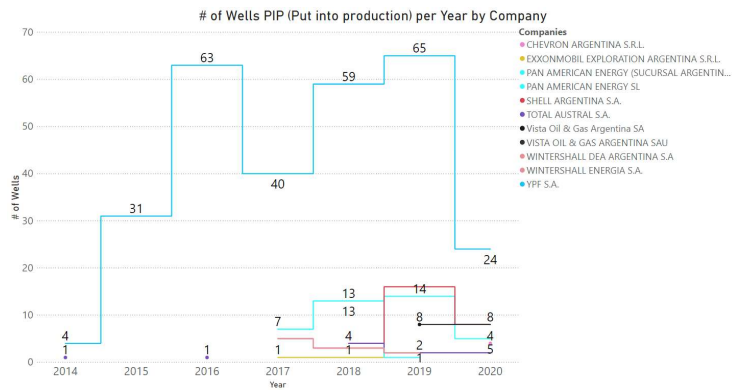
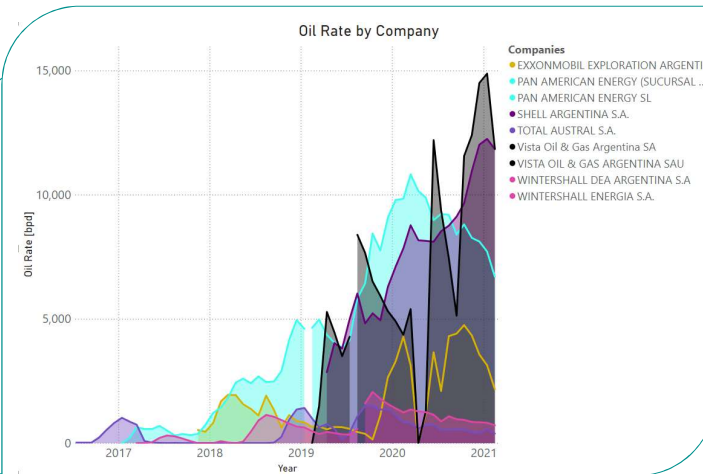
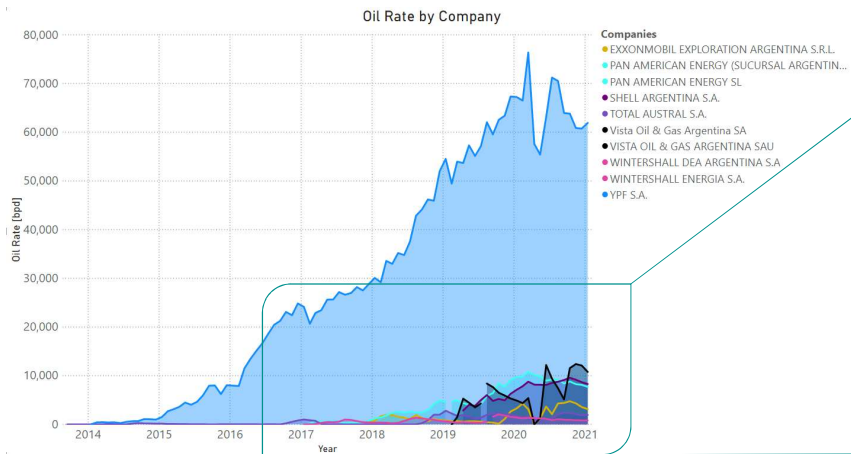
Permian Acreage:

- Midland Basin 5.6 million acres
- Delaware Basin 6.1 million acres
- 33 billion barrels of resources
- 118 TCF of gas resources
- 125 drilling rigs before COVID crisis

Permian Basin (Rig Count vs Oil Price)

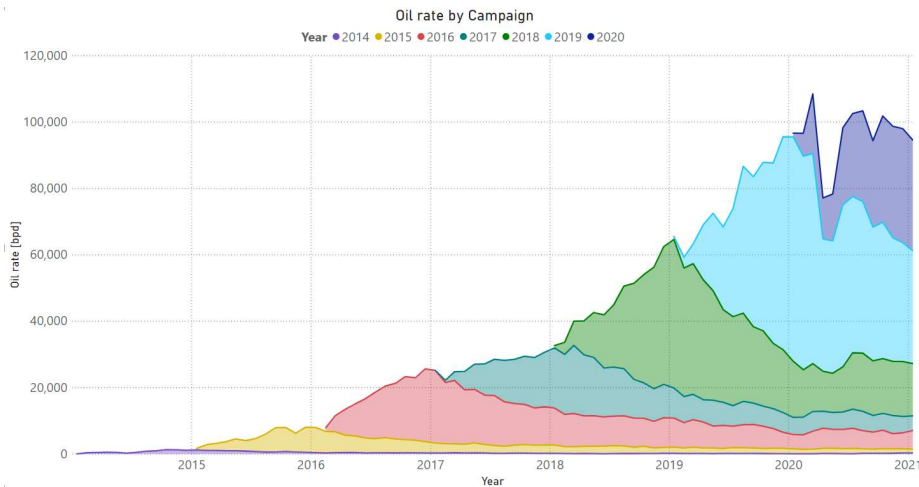


Activity of main companies in VM (2014-2020)



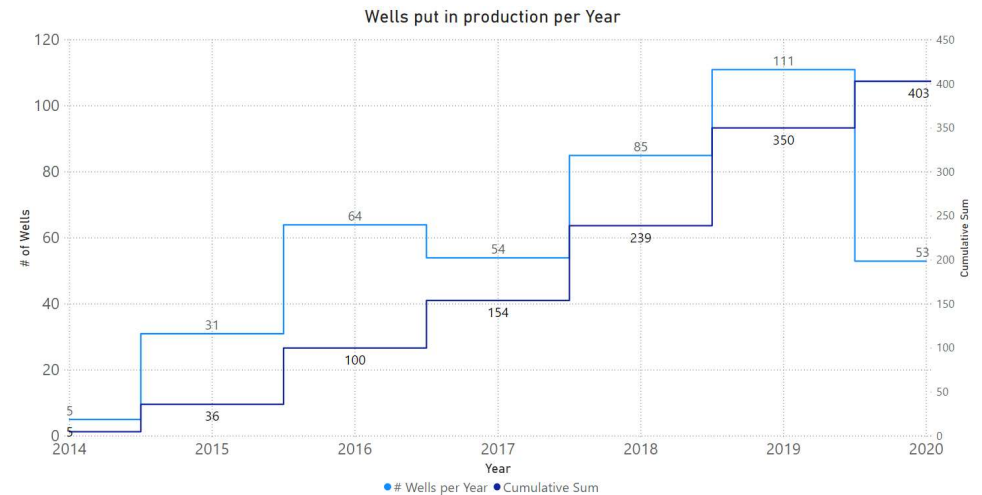
YPF is the leader in the development of Vaca Muerta.

Oil production per annual campaign in VM (Horizontal wells)



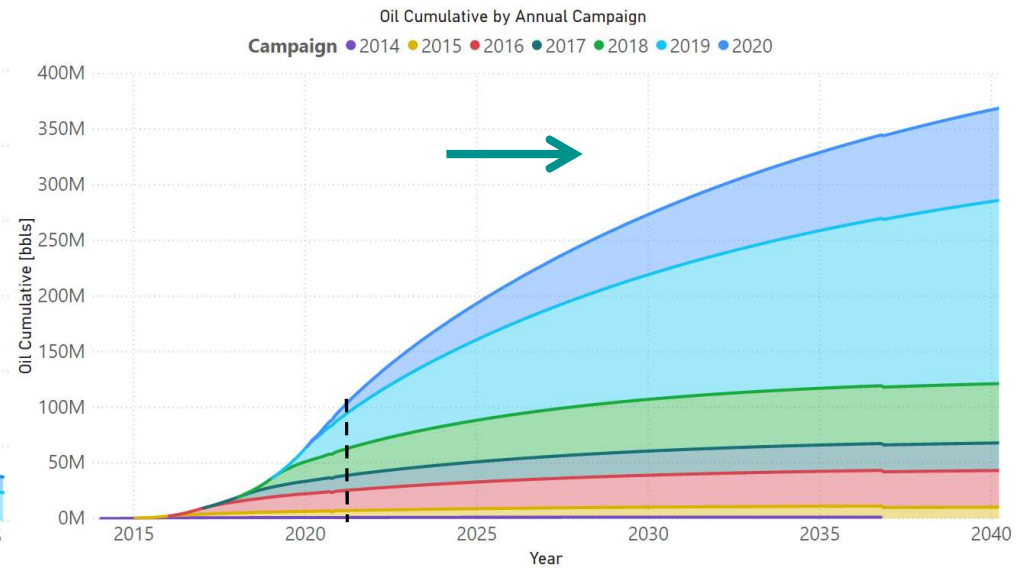
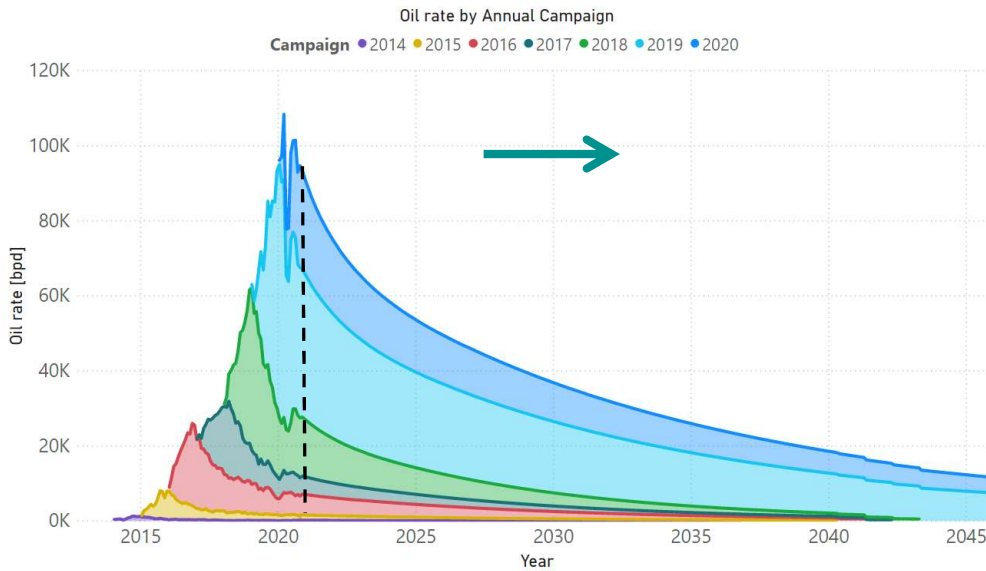
The appetite for VM development pushed the industry to be increasingly efficient. However, results are still diverse in terms of efficiency.

The graph on the left shows Vaca Muerta oil production by annual campaign from 2014 to the current 2020 campaign considering all horizontal wells.



The graph on the right shows, the horizontal wells put into production per year and the evolution of drilled wells.

Oil production forecast by annual campaign in VM (Horizontal wells)

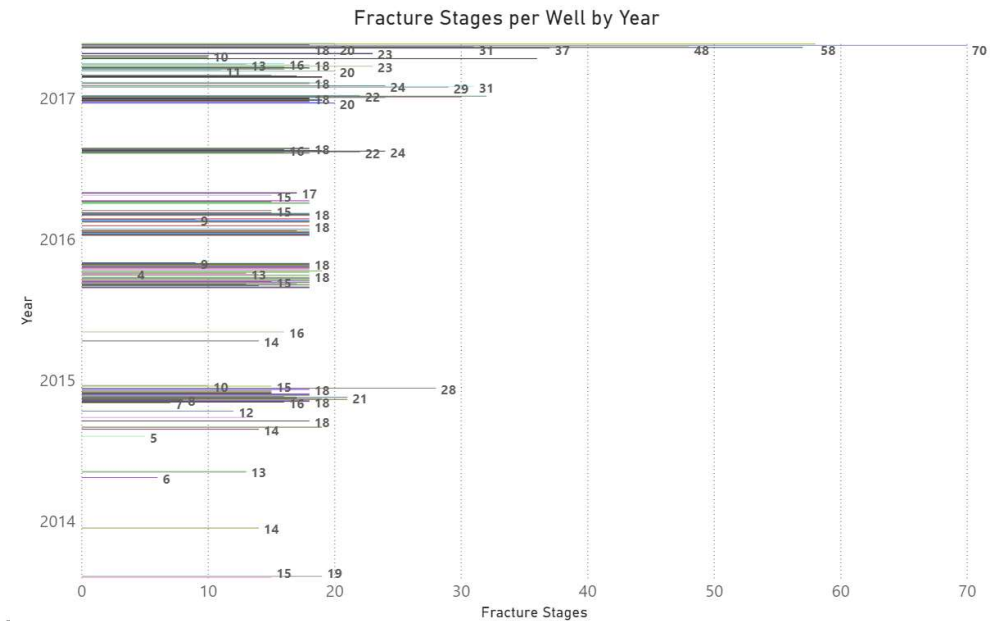
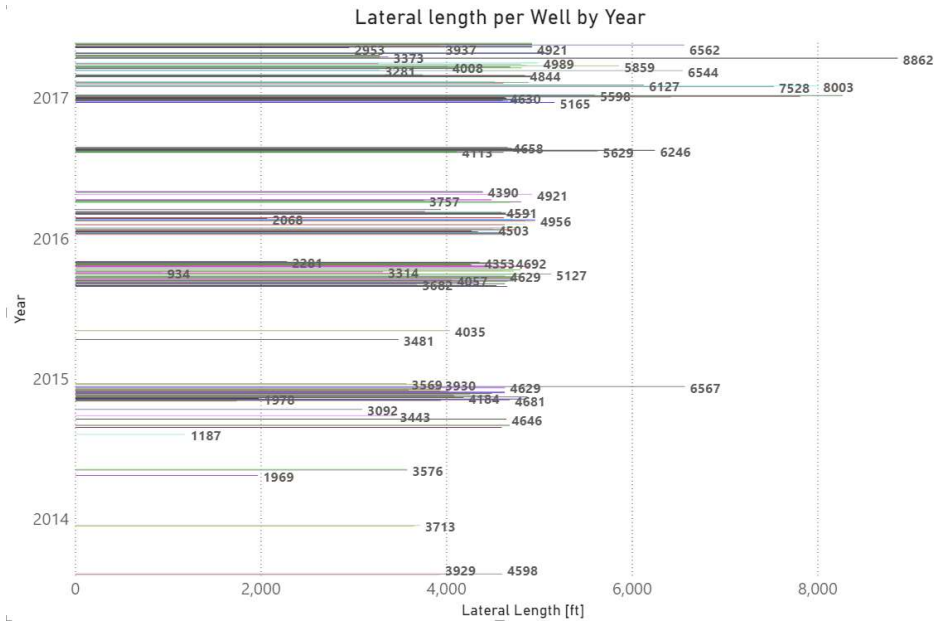


We generated a Production Forecast for each well drilled in Vaca Muerta using an Artificial Intelligence algorithm calculating each well EUR for the different drilling campaigns.

As shown on the right graph, VM will accumulate around 350 Mbbbl of oil from the wells drilled up to the study date (February 2020). As regards to the total volume of oil, the 2019 drilling campaign will contribute the most.

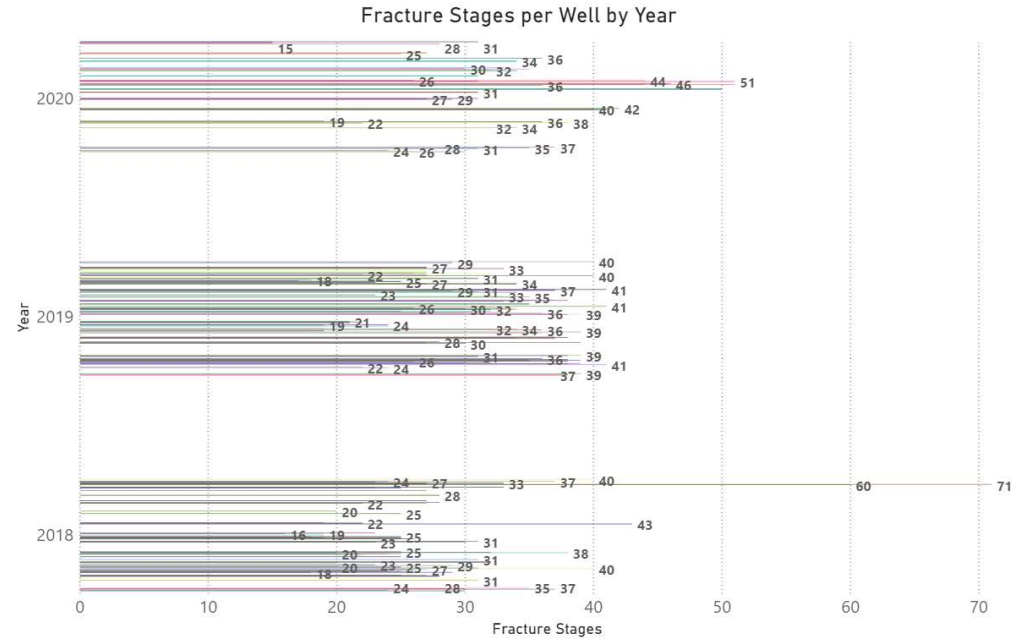
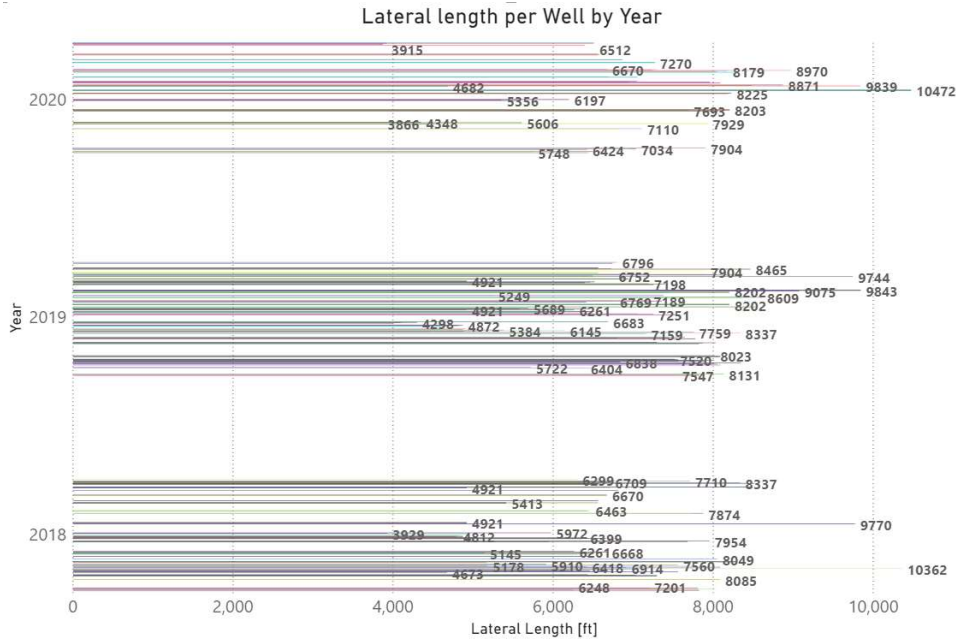
Well drilling evolution Lateral length and # of fractures (2014 - 2017)

The following graphs show lateral well lengths and number of fractures for each of the existing oil wells per campaign for the years 2014 – 2017.



Well drilling evolution Lateral length and # of fractures (2014 - 2017)

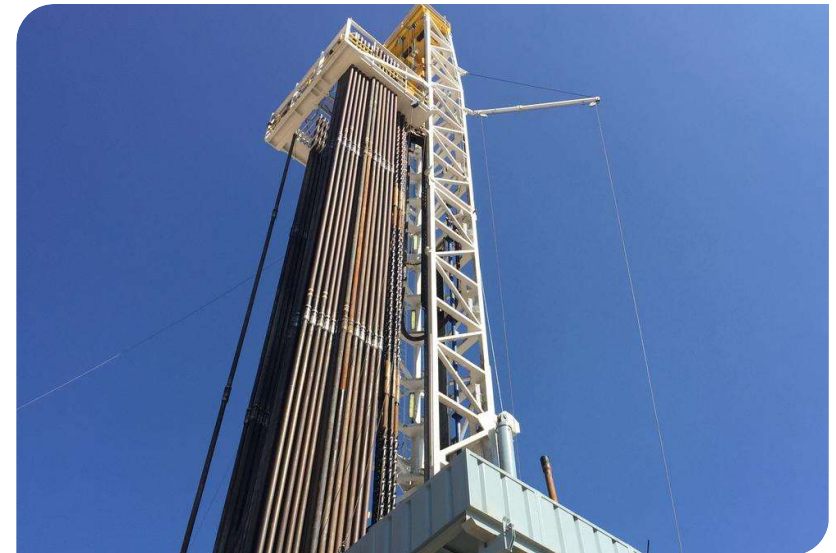
The following graphs show lateral well lengths and number of fractures for each of the existing oil wells per campaign for the years 2018 – 2020.



Calculation methodology used for the analysis of Horizontal Oil Wells per campaign (2014 - 2020)

The following slides show the results of the analysis of VM Horizontal oil wells per campaign. The calculation methodology was as follows:

- We determined the maximum rate per well and the cumulative production at 365 days of production.
- We fitted a modified hyperbolic decline curve for each well and calculated its EUR.
- We calculated the Type Well per campaign and its EUR.
- We performed an economic evaluation of the Type Well.
- The Economic Type Well was calculated for each campaign (“Economic” is a well that makes the NPV@10% equal to zero).
- We determined the number of wells that turned out to be Economic and non-Economic.



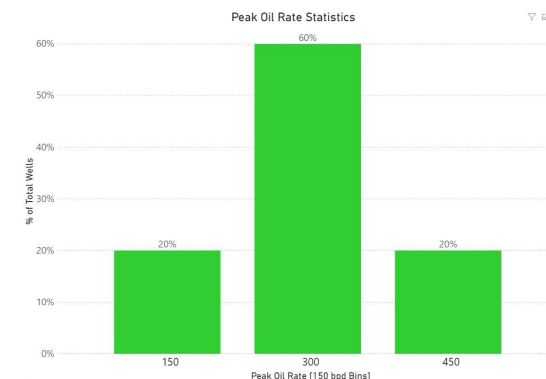
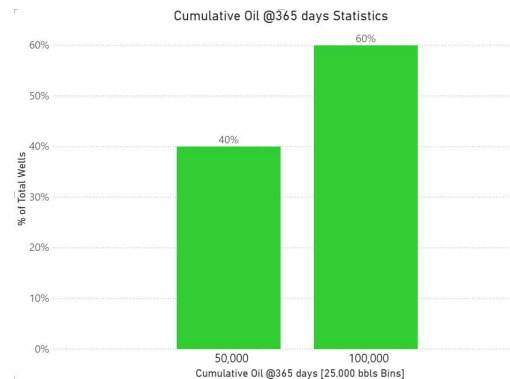
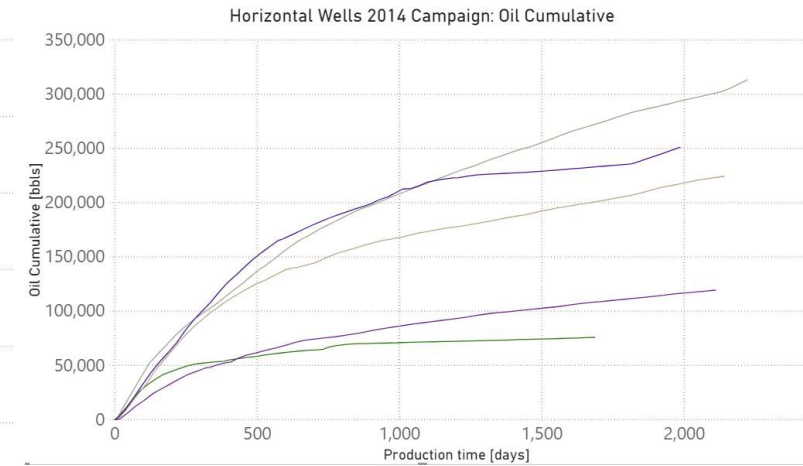
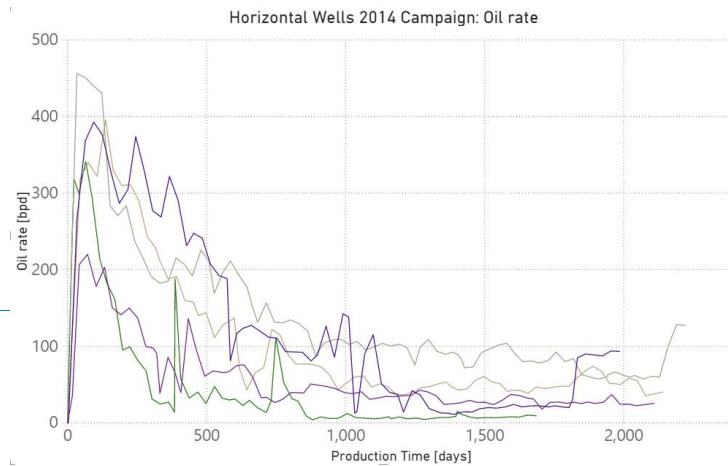
Note: The economic evaluation was simplified and carried out “Before Tax”. For the economic evaluation, the historic barrel price series of the Neuquén Basin was taken into account and a future price of 55\$/bbl considered. The amounts of the well initial CAPEX and the OPEX were both taken from public sources (presentations to investors of the main companies).

2014 Campaign – 5 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

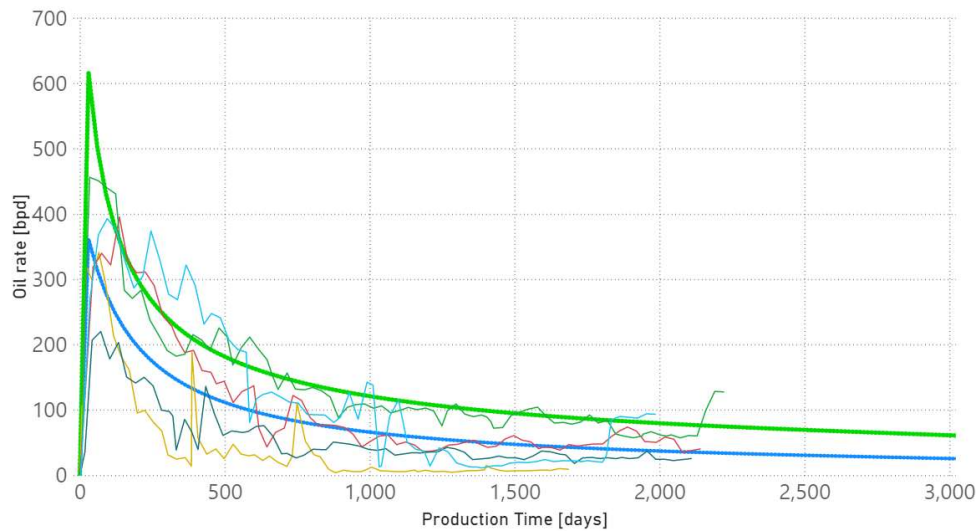
In 2014, 5 horizontal wells were drilled. The average horizontal well length was 3575 ft and the number of fractures was 13.

The average maximum rate was above 300 bpd for 80% of the wells.

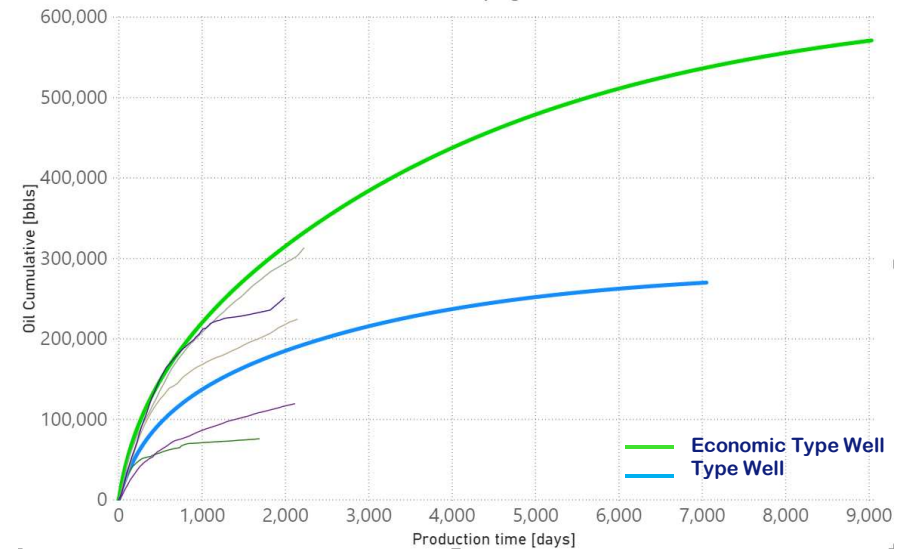
60% of the wells in this campaign accumulated more than 100 Kbbbl of oil at 365 days.



Horizontal Wells 2014 Campaign: Oil rate

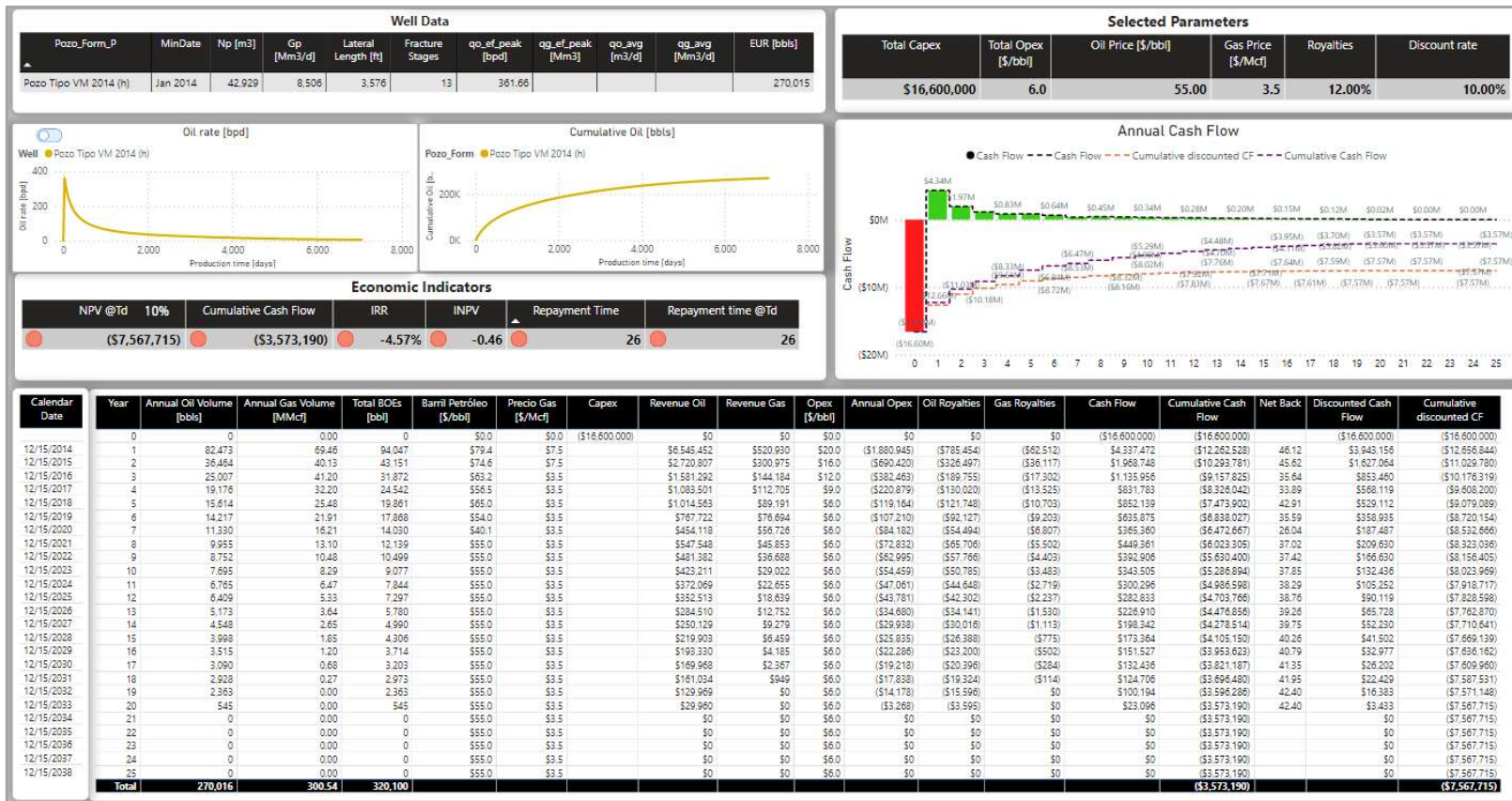


Horizontal Wells 2014 Campaign: Oil Cumulative



The 2014 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 365 bpd, a cumulative production of 86 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 270 Kbbbl of oil.

2014 Campaign – 5 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial considered investment was 16.6 MMUS\$ for a horizontal well length of 3575 ft and 13 fractures. According to the type well production curve, this generated an NPV@10% of -7.5 MMUS\$.

The 2014 type well for this level of investment should have produced with a peak rate of 616 bpd, a cumulative production of 129 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 575 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

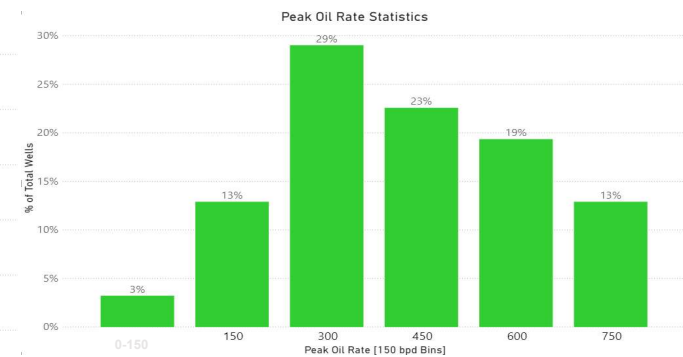
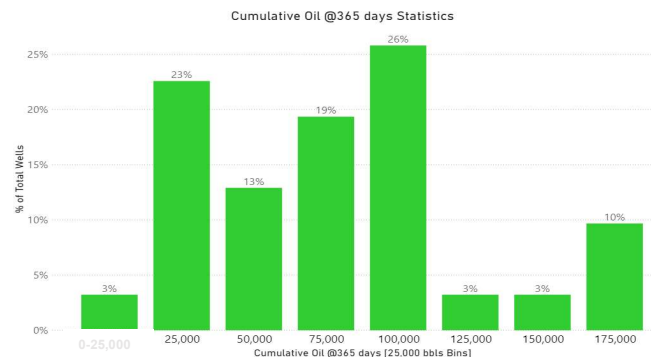
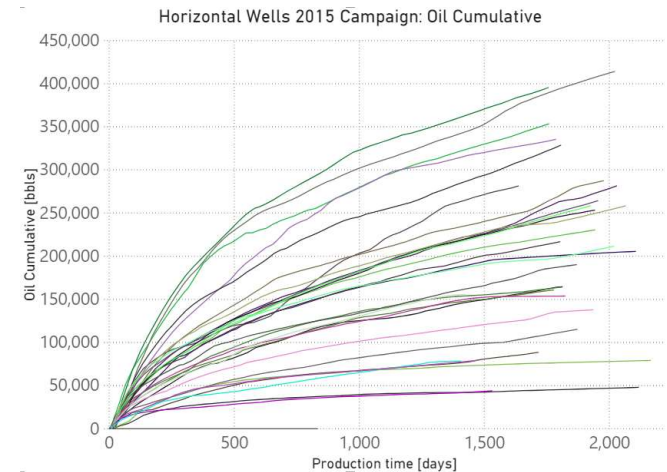
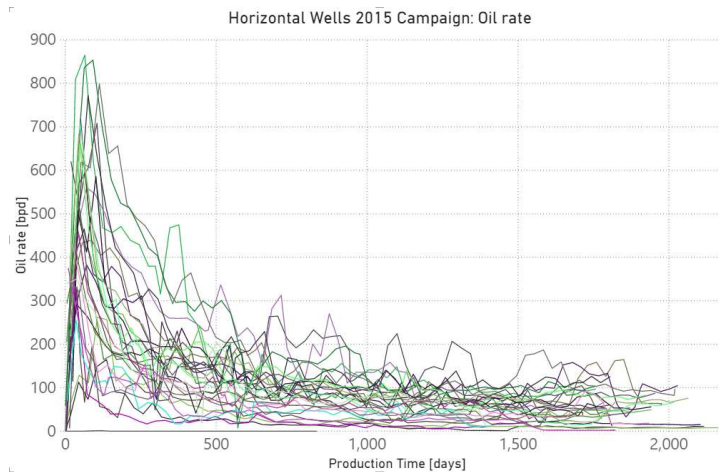
It is important to consider that these horizontal wells had carried additional investments to perform special studies which allowed to “discover” the “Organico” as the first economical landing zone in Vaca Muerta.

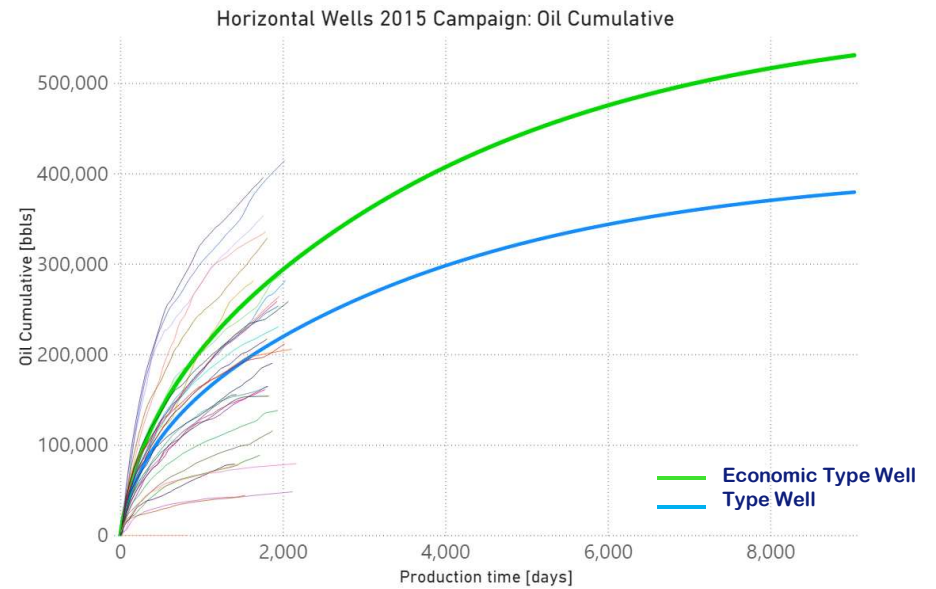
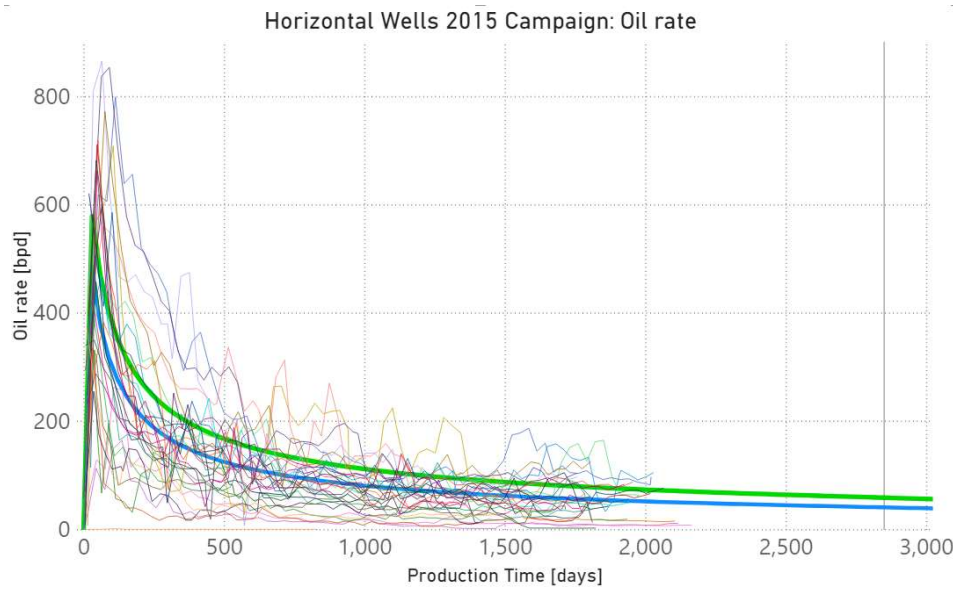
2015 Campaign – 31 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

In 2015, 31 horizontal wells were drilled. The average horizontal well length was 4035 ft and the number of fractures grew to 16.

The most frequent maximum oil rate is between 300 and 450 bpd for 50% of the wells, with maximums higher than 750 bpd (13%).

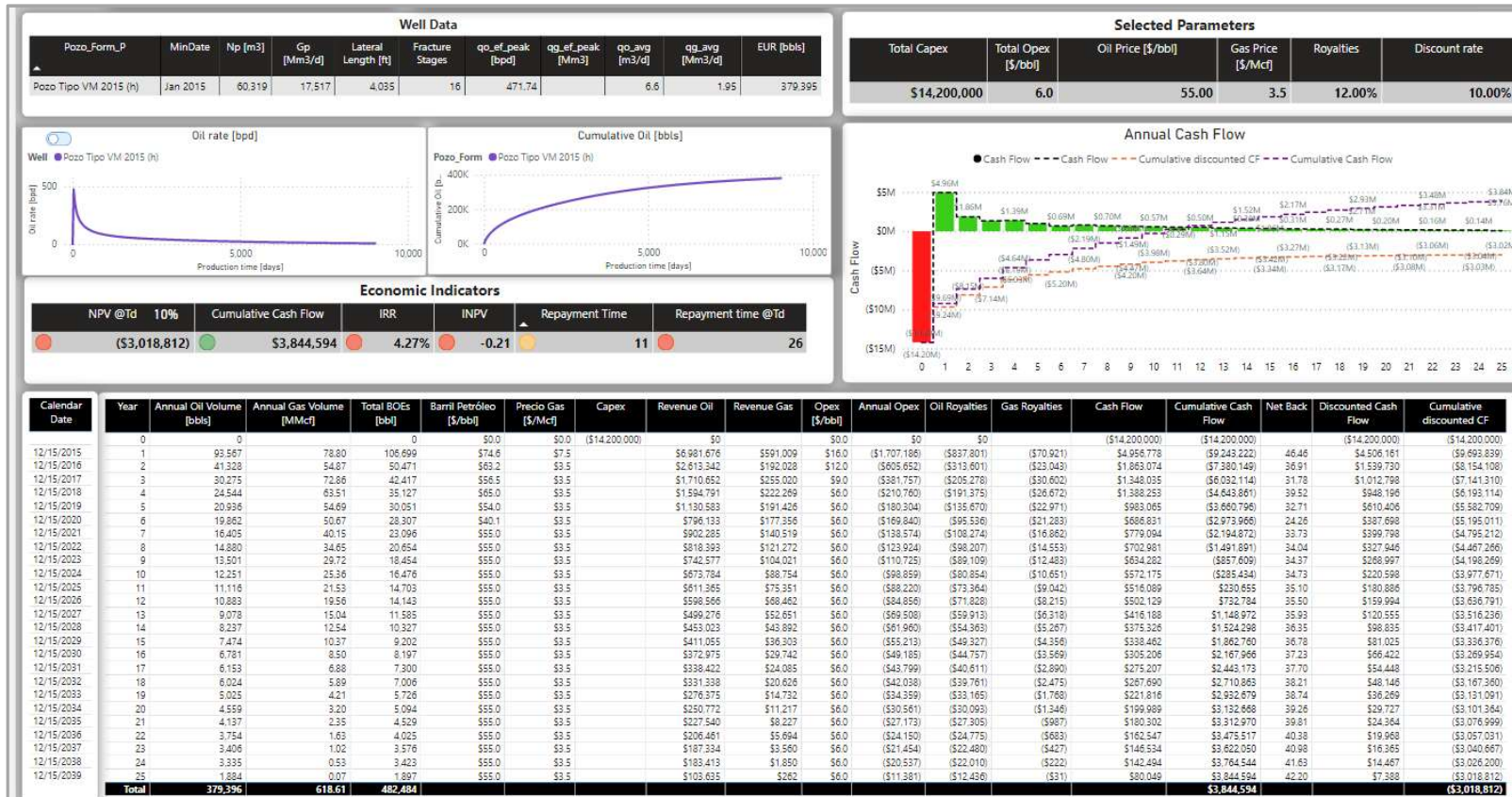
50% of the wells accumulated between 75 and 125 Kbbbl of oil after 365 days. To date, the average cumulative of the wells of this campaign is 200 Kbbbl.





The 2015 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 472 bpd, a cumulative production of 93 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 377 Kbbbl of oil.

2015 Campaign – 31 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment considered was 14.2 MMUS\$ for a horizontal well length of 4035 ft and 16 fractures. According to the type well production curve, this generated a NPV@10% of -3 MMUS\$.

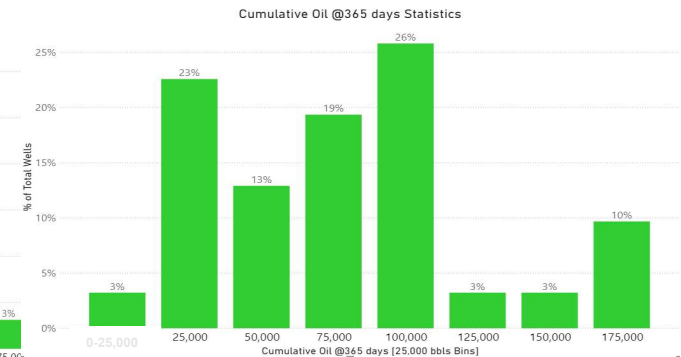
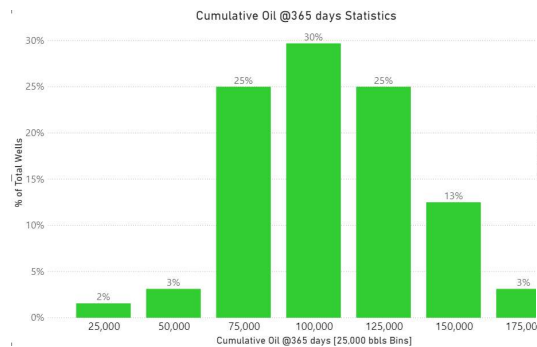
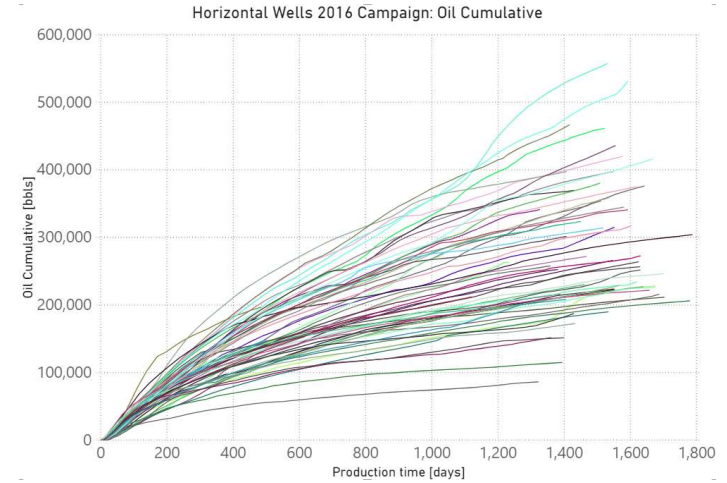
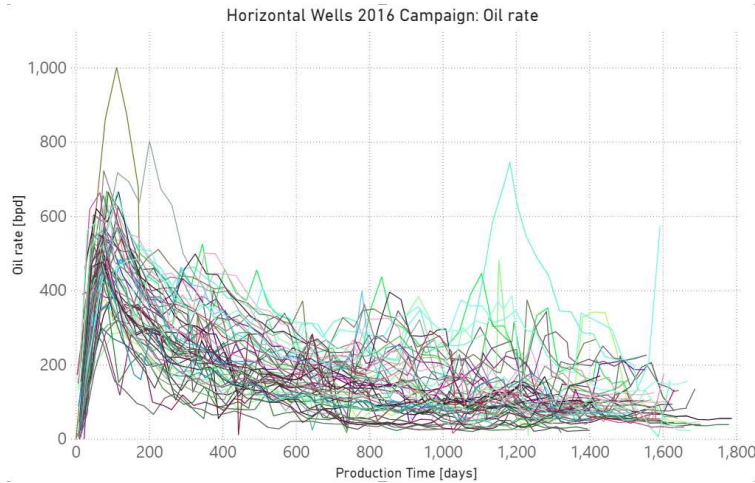
The 2015 type well for this level of investment should have produced with a peak rate of 579 bpd, a cumulative production of 120 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 530 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

2016 Campaign – 64 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

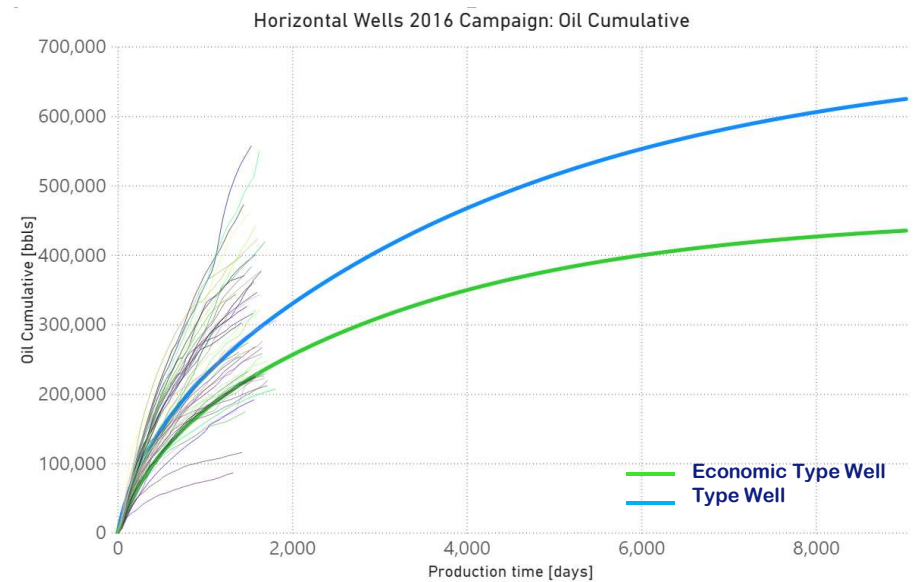
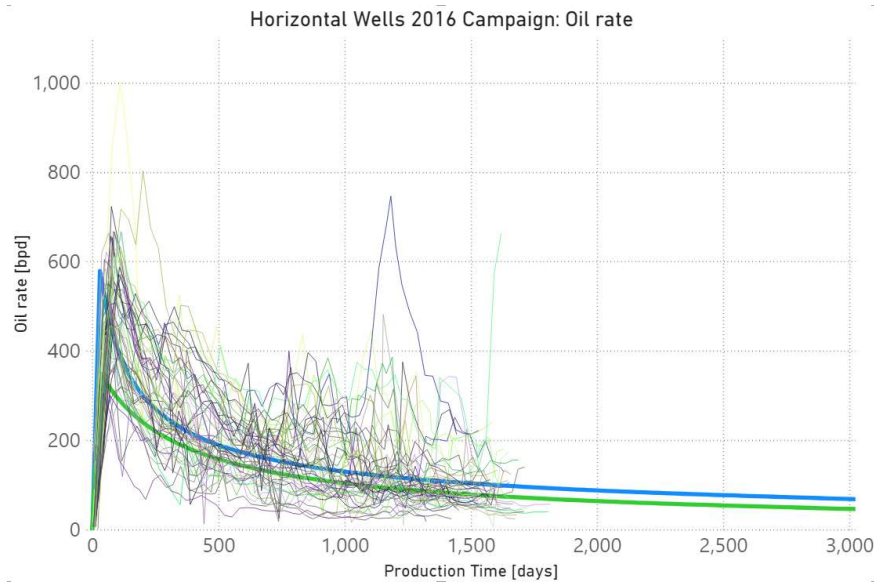
In 2016, 64 horizontal wells were drilled. The average horizontal well length was 4390 ft and the number of fractures grew to 17.

The maximum oil rate increased to values between 450 and 750 bpd for 80% of the wells.

55% of the wells in this campaign accumulated more than 100 Kbbbl of oil after 365 days. To date, the average cumulative of the wells is 270 Kbbbl.



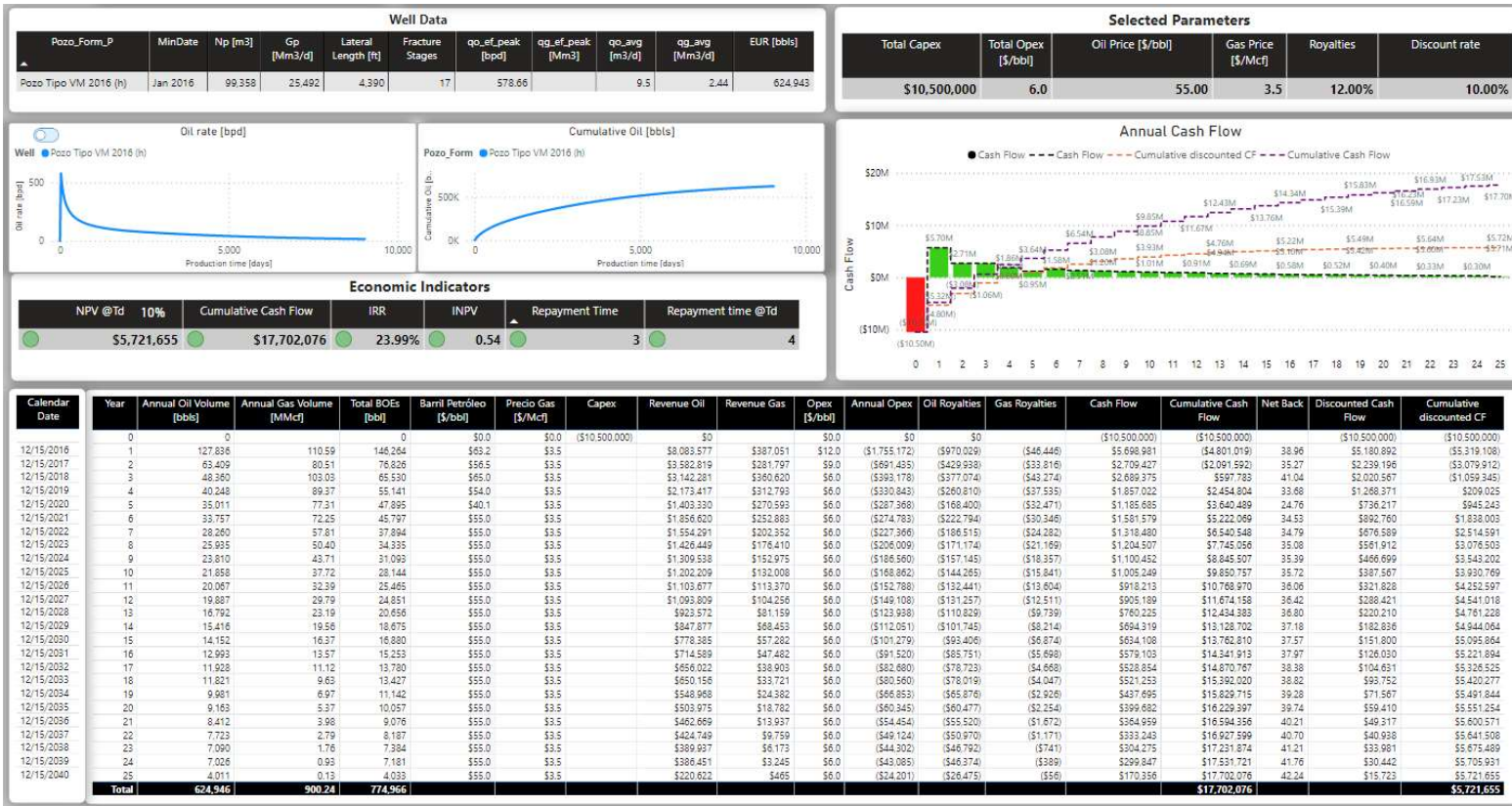
2016 Campaign – 64 Wells Type Well and Economic Well



The 2016 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 579 bpd, a cumulative production of 127 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 624 Kbbbl of oil.

From the 2016 campaign on, the resulting type well became more productive than the type well calculated as Economic (NPV@10% = 0).

2016 Campaign – 64 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment in drilling decreased to 10.5 MMUS\$ in 2016 for a horizontal well length of 4390 ft and 17 fractures. According to the production curve of the type well, this generated a NPV@10% of 5.7 MMUS\$.

The 2016 type well for this level of investment should have produced with a peak rate of 352 bpd, a cumulative production of 96 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 435 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

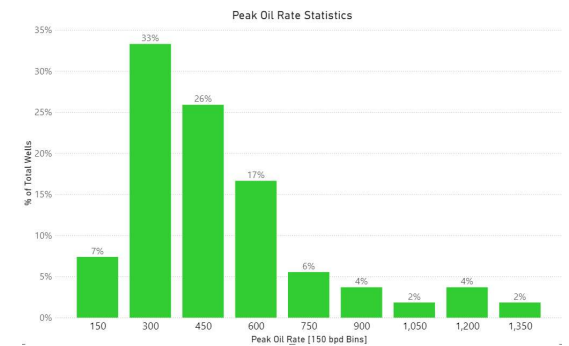
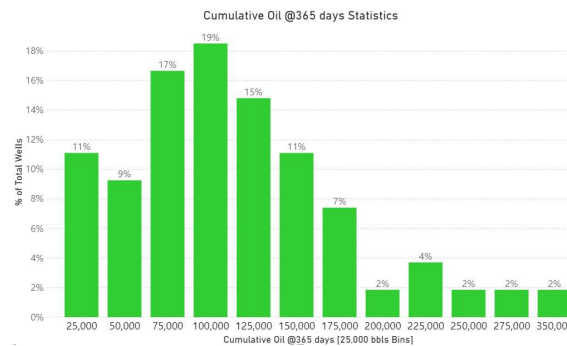
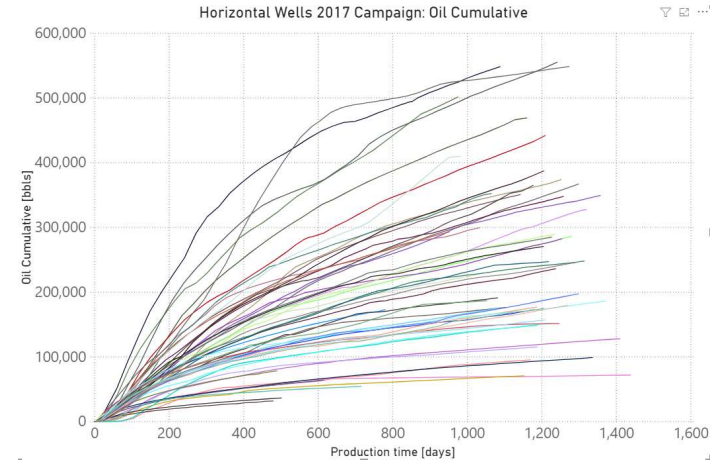
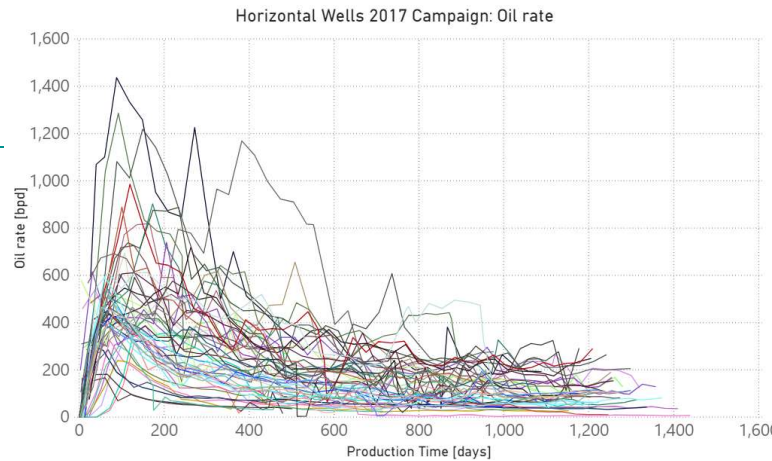
According to this calculation, 56 out of the 64 wells drilled during 2016 met this productivity condition.

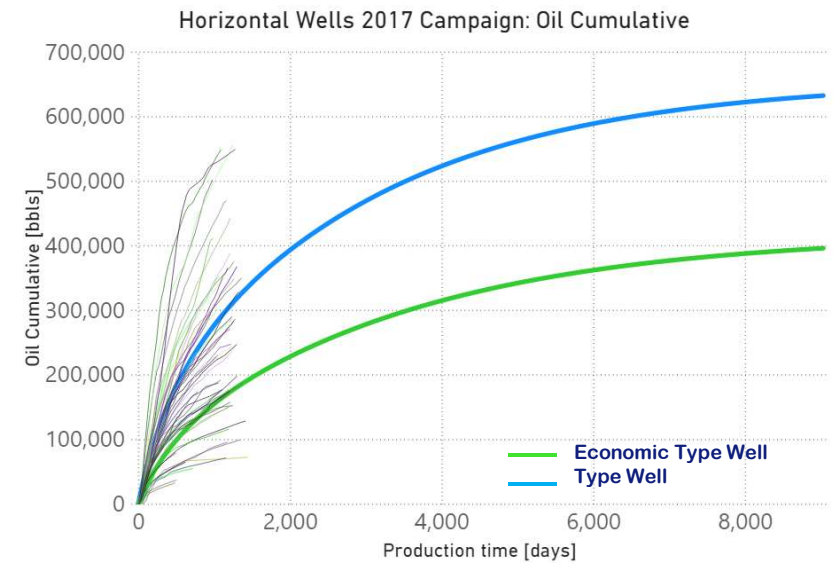
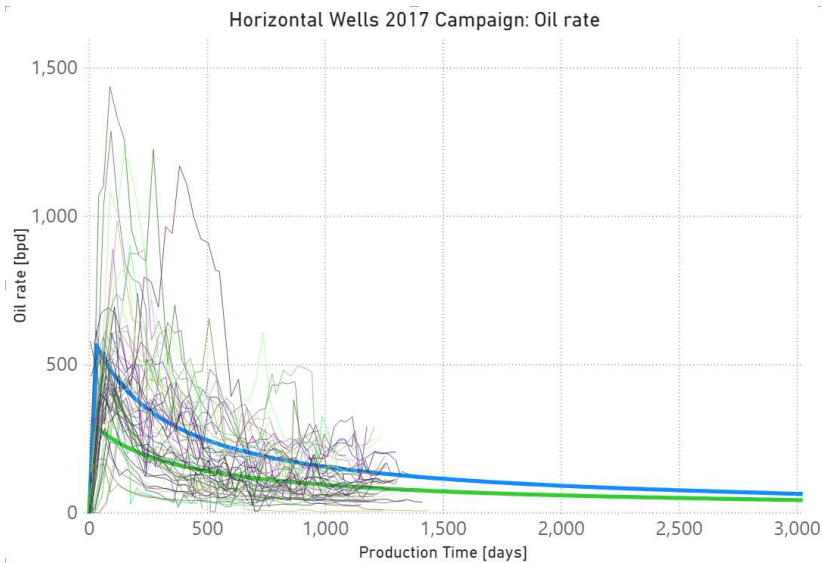
2017 Campaign – 54 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

In 2017, the number of horizontal oil wells drilled decreased to 54. The average horizontal well length increased to 5095 ft and the number of fractures grew strongly to 23.

The rise in the number of fractures generated an increase in the average maximum rate to 566 bpd, with 10 % of the wells with peak rates above 900 bpd.

70% of the wells accumulated more than 75 Kbbbl of oil after 365 days. The average cumulative of the wells of this campaign is 240 Kbbbl.

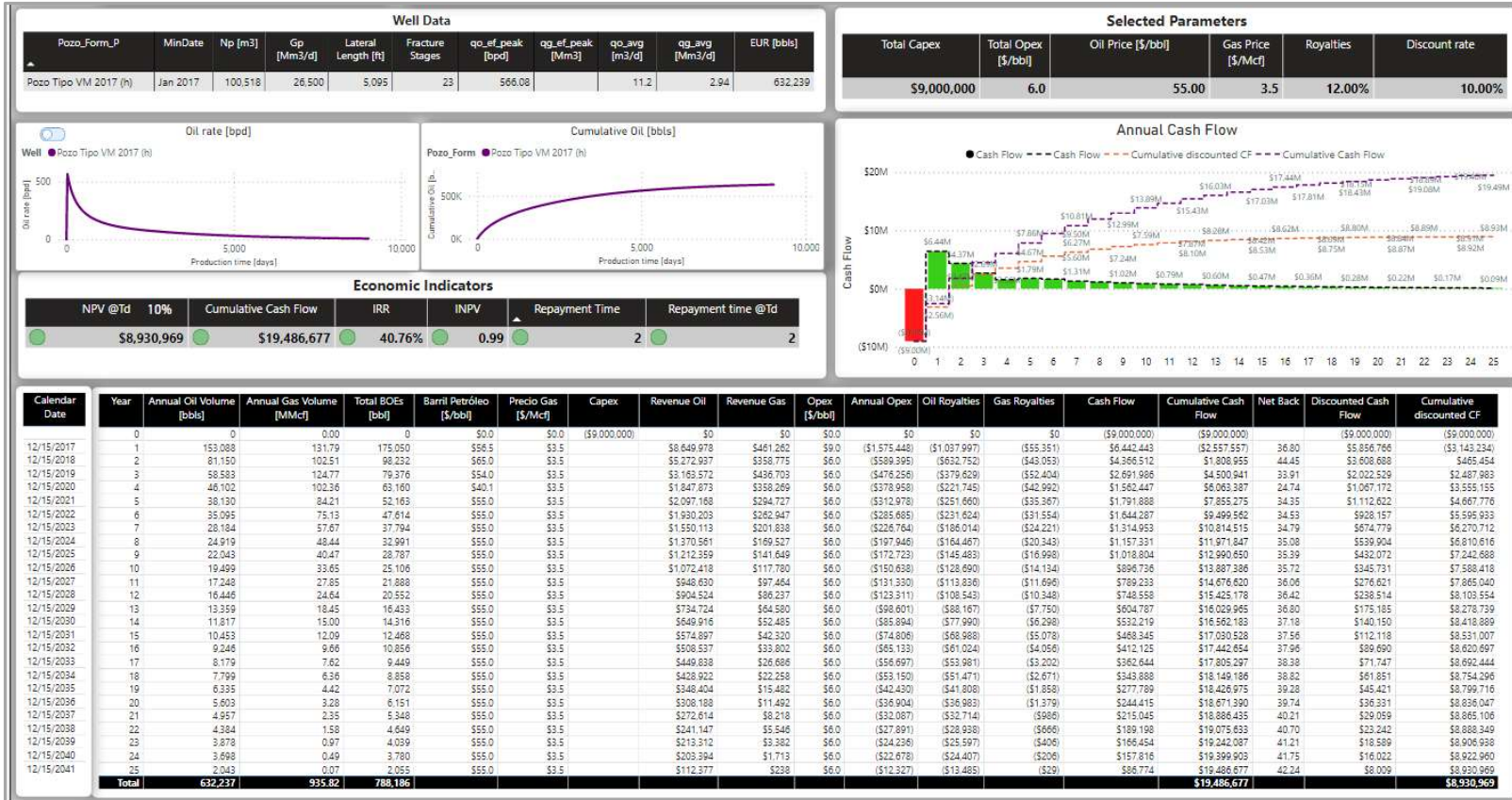




The 2017 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 566 bpd, a cumulative production of 152 Kbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 628 Kbbl of oil.

The resulting type well became more productive than the type well calculated as Economic (NPV@10% = 0).

2017 Campaign – 54 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment in drilling decreased to 9 MMUS\$ in 2017 for a horizontal well length of 5095 ft and 23 fractures. According to the production curve of the type well, this generated a NPV@10% of 8.9 MMUS\$.

Due to the decrease in the cost of drilling, the 2017 type well should have produced with a peak rate of 289 bpd, a cumulative production of 82 Kbbbl at 365 days and EUR of 395 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

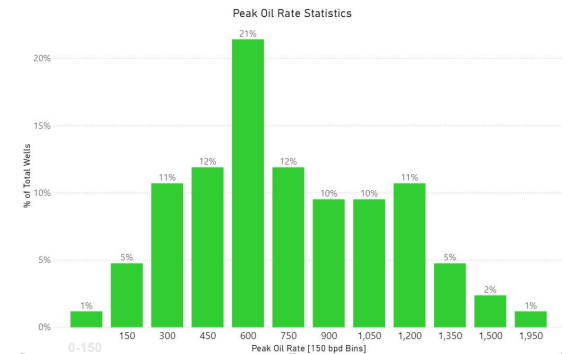
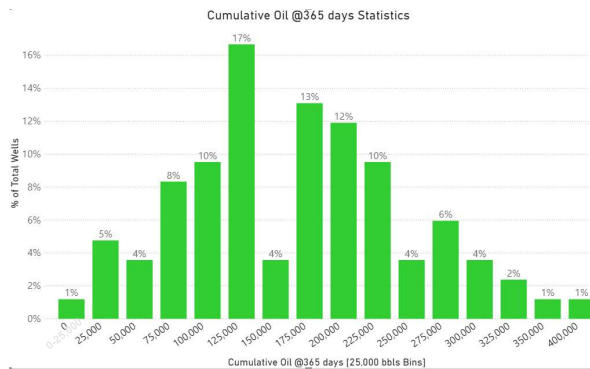
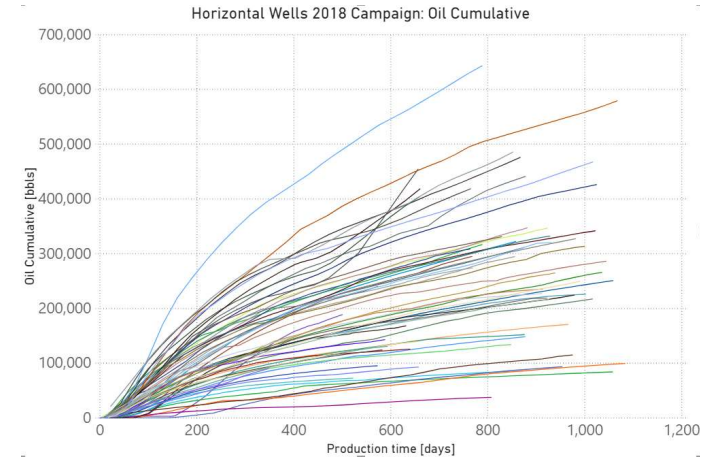
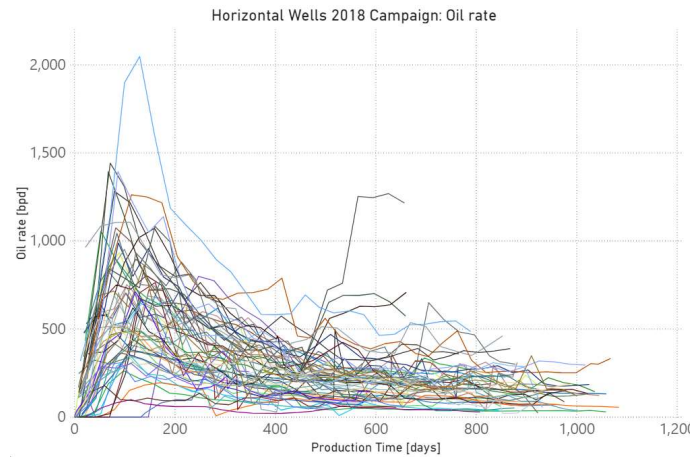
According to this calculation, 40 out of the 54 wells drilled during 2017 met this productivity condition.

2018 Campaign – 85 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

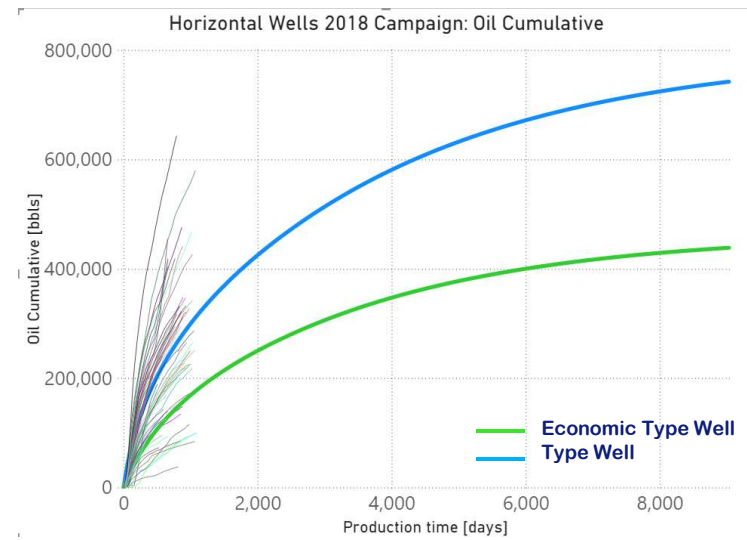
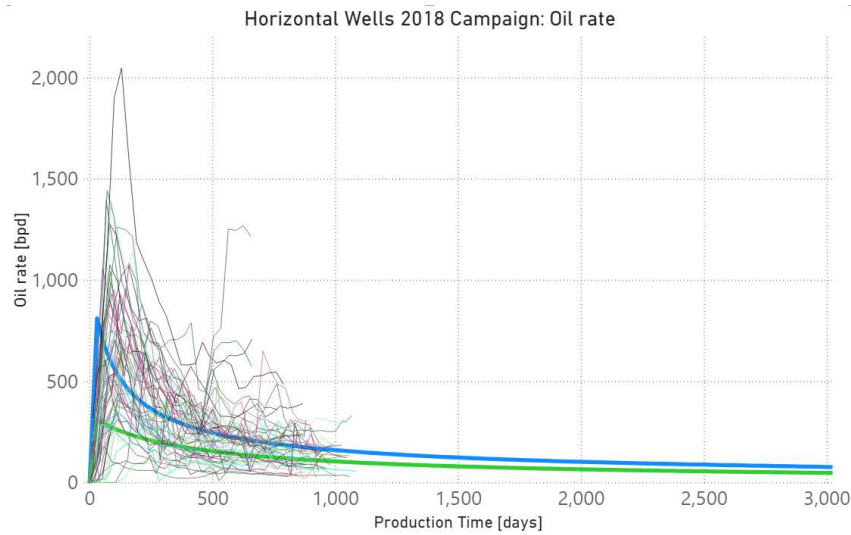
In 2018, the number of horizontal oil wells drilled grew significantly to 84. The average horizontal well length increased to 6670 ft and the number of fractures to 28.

The rise in the number of fractures generated an increase in the average maximum rate to 811 bpd, with 70 % of the wells with peak rates above 600 bpd.

78% of the wells accumulated more than 125 Kbbbl of oil after 365 days. To date, the average cumulative of the wells in this campaign is 276 Kbbbl.

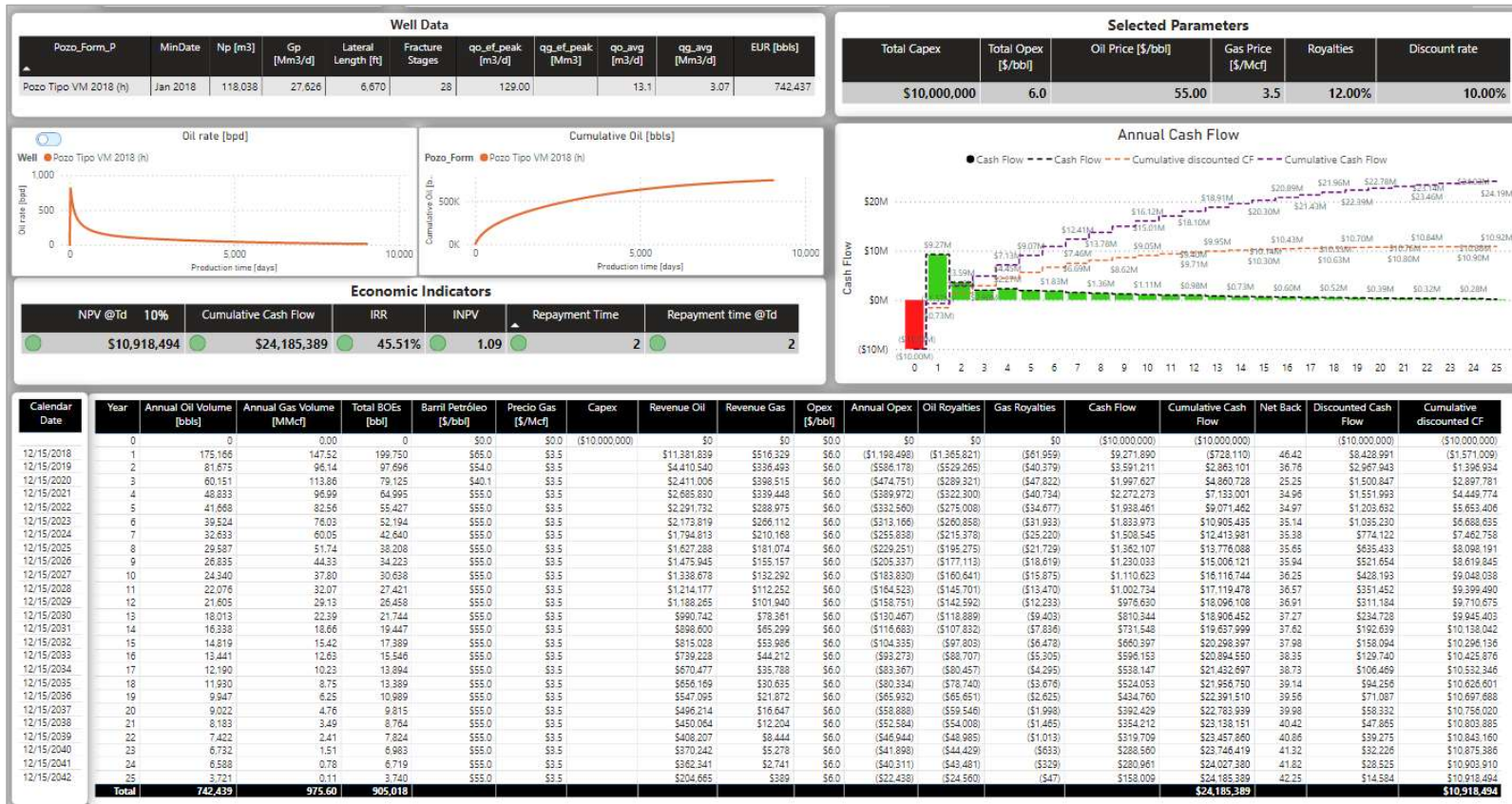


2018 Campaign – 85 Wells Type Well and Economic Well



The 2018 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 811 bpd, a cumulative production of 175 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 742 Kbbbl of oil.

2018 Campaign – 85 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment in drilling increased to 10 MMUS\$ in 2018 for a horizontal well length of 6670 ft and 28 fractures. According to the production curve of the type well, this generated a NPV@10% of 10.9 MMUS\$.

Due to the increase in the cost of drilling, the 2018 type well should have produced with a peak rate of 309 bpd, a cumulative production of 89 Kbbbl at 365 days and EUR of 438 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

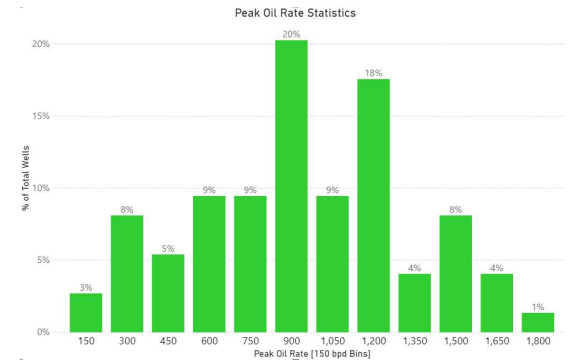
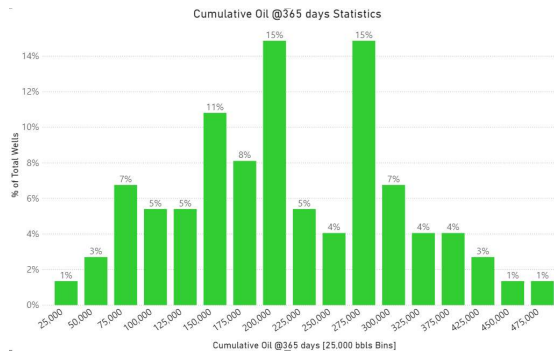
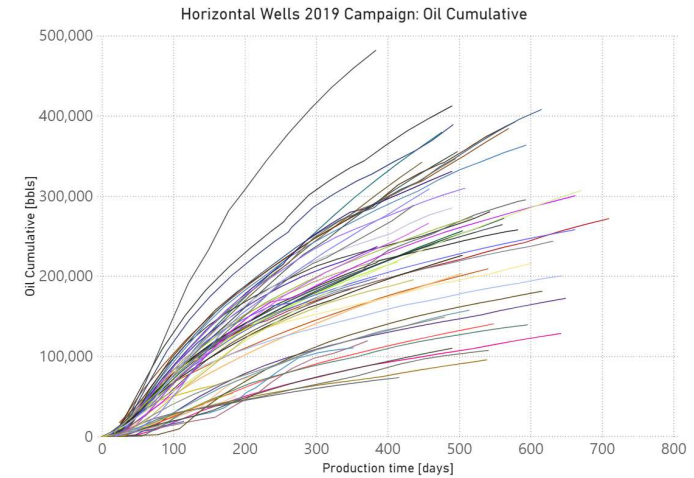
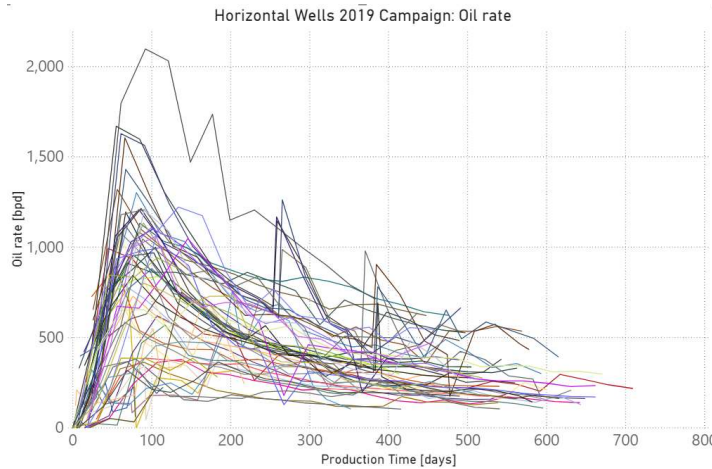
According to this calculation, 70 of the 85 wells drilled during 2018 met this productivity condition.

2019 Campaign – 111 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

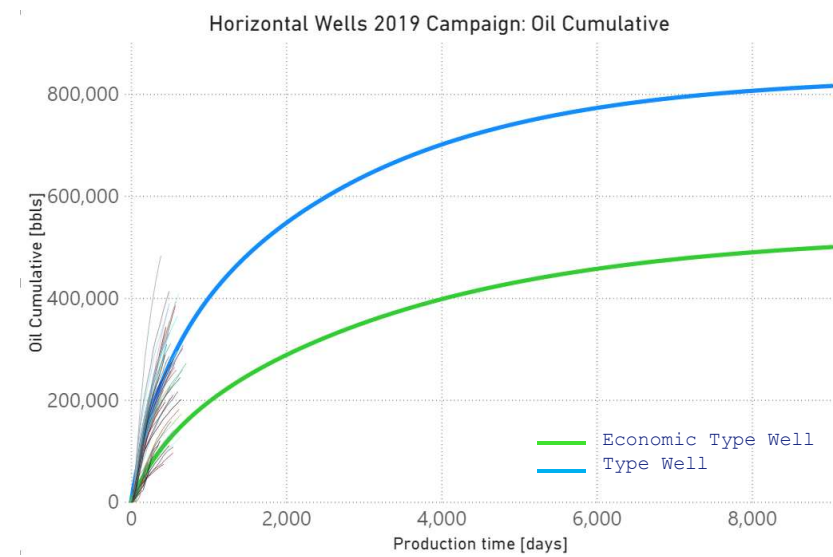
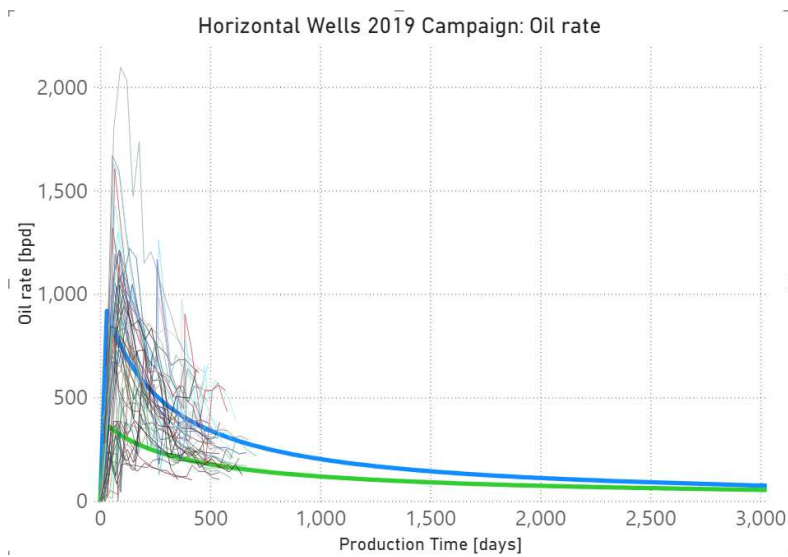
In 2019, the number of horizontal oil wells drilled grew to 111. The average horizontal well length increased to 6939 ft and the number of fractures to 31.

The rise in the number of fractures generated an increase in the average maximum rate to 918 bpd, with 70 % of the wells with peak rates above 900 bpd.

65% of the wells accumulated more than 200 Kbbbl of oil after 365 days. The average cumulative of the wells of this campaign is 232 Kbbbl.

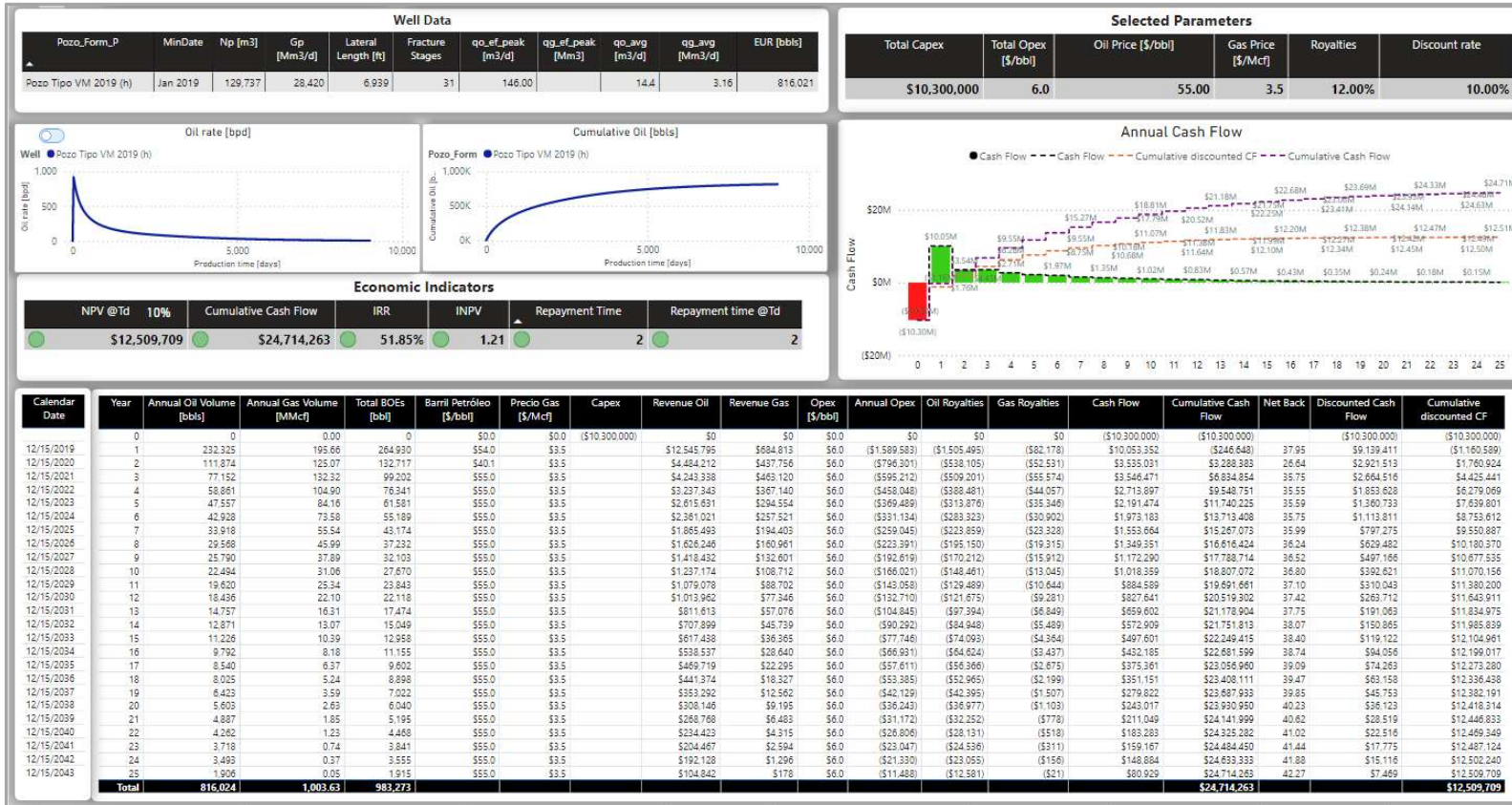


2019 Campaign – 111 Wells Type Well and Economic Well



The 2019 type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 918 bpd, a cumulative production of 232 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 811 Kbbbl of oil.

2019 Campaign – 111 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment in drilling was of 10.3 MMUS\$ in 2019 for a horizontal well length of 6939 ft and 31 fractures. According to the production curve of the type well, this generated a NPV@10% of 12.5 MMUS\$.

The 2019 type well should have produced with a peak rate of 368 bpd, a cumulative production of 104 kbbl at 365 days and EUR of 500 kbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

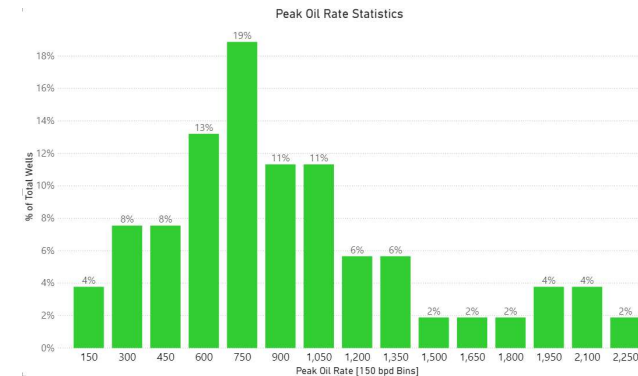
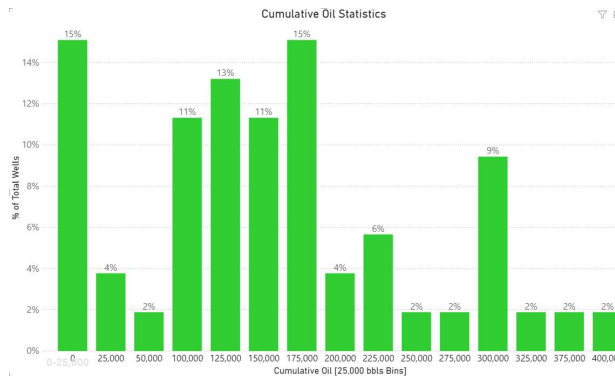
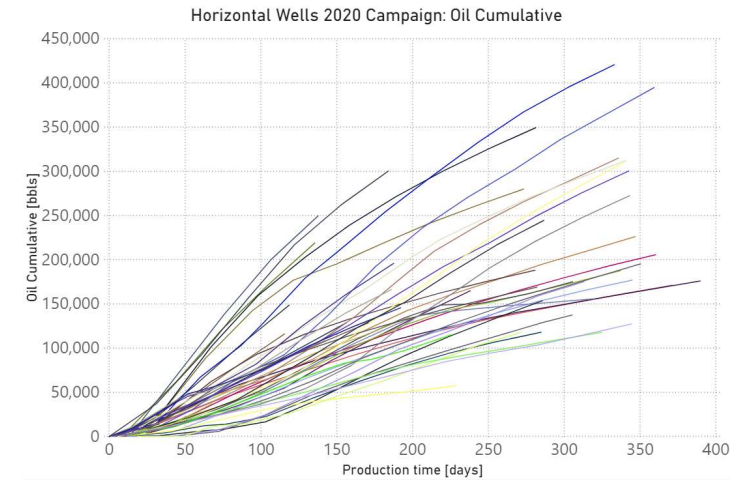
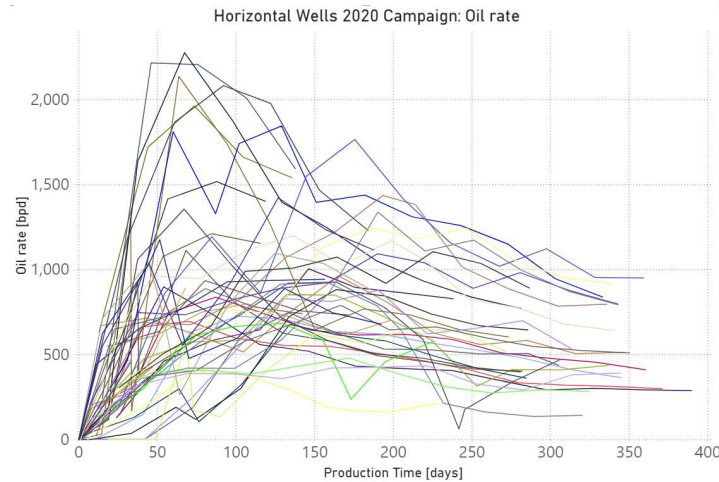
According to this calculation, 92 out of the 111 wells drilled during 2019 met this productivity condition.

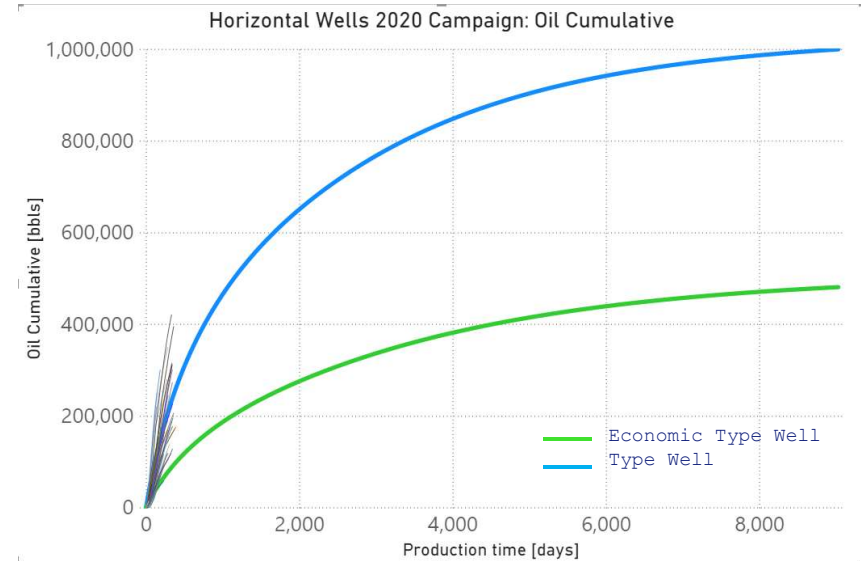
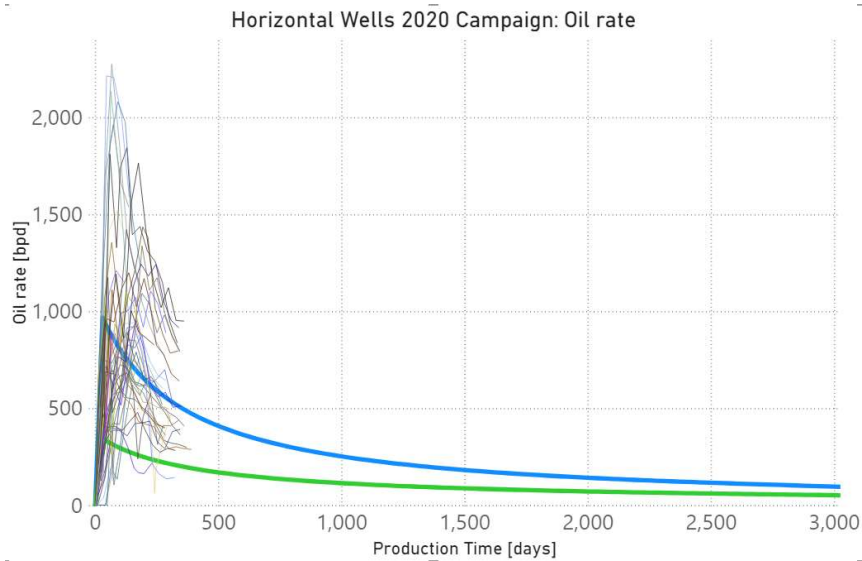
2020 Campaign – 53 Wells (Horizontal Oil Wells)

In 2020, the number of horizontal oil wells drilled decreased to 47. The average horizontal well length increased to 7270 ft and the number of fractures to 34.

The rise in the number of fractures generated an increase in the average maximum rate to 969 bpd, with 50 % of the wells with peak rates above 900 bpd.

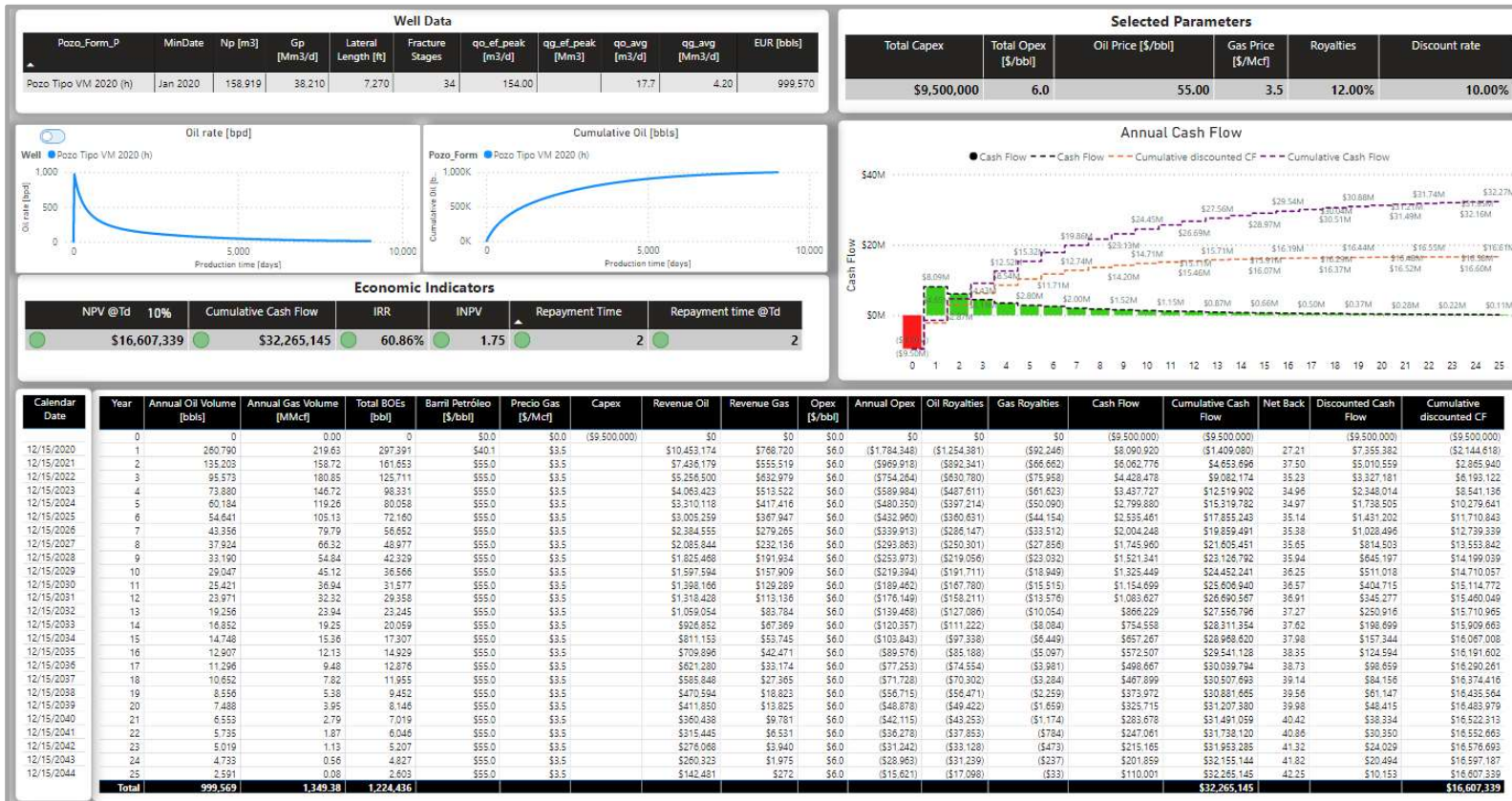
40% of the wells accumulated more than 175 Kbbbl of oil.





The 2020 Type well turned out to have a maximum flow rate of 969 bpd, a cumulative production of 261 Kbbbl at 365 days and an EUR of 1 MMbbl of oil.

2020 Campaign – 53 Wells Economic Evaluation



The initial investment in drilling decreased to 9.5 MMUS\$ in 2020 for a horizontal well length of 7270 ft and 34 fractures. According to the production curve of the type well, this generated a NPV@10% of 16.6 MMUS\$.

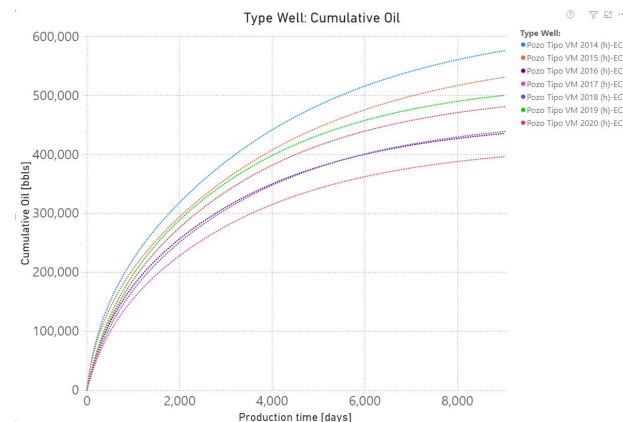
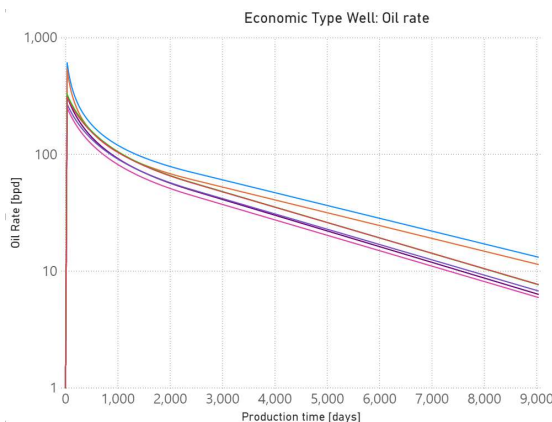
The 2020 Type well should have produced with a peak rate of 344 bpd, a cumulative production of 98 Kbbbl at 365 days and EUR of 480 Kbbbl of oil in order to be Economic.

According to this calculation, 51 out of the 53 wells drilled during 2020 met this productivity condition.

VM Economic Type Well per Campaign

Vaca Muerta Economic Type Well by Campaign							
Campaign	# Horizontal Wells	Average Lateral Length [ft]	# Average Fracture Stages	Peak Oil Rate [bpd]	Np@365 days [bbbls]	EUR @25 years [bbbls]	EUR @25 years [Boes]
2014	5	3,576	13	616	129,049	575,823	690,000
2015	30	4,035	16	579	119,823	530,841	676,000
2016	64	4,390	17	352	96,268	435,310	543,000
2017	54	5,095	23	289	82,357	395,898	494,000
2018	85	6,670	28	309	89,273	438,645	537,000
2019	111	6,939	31	368	104,461	500,049	600,000
2020	53	7,270	34	344	98,719	480,738	590,000

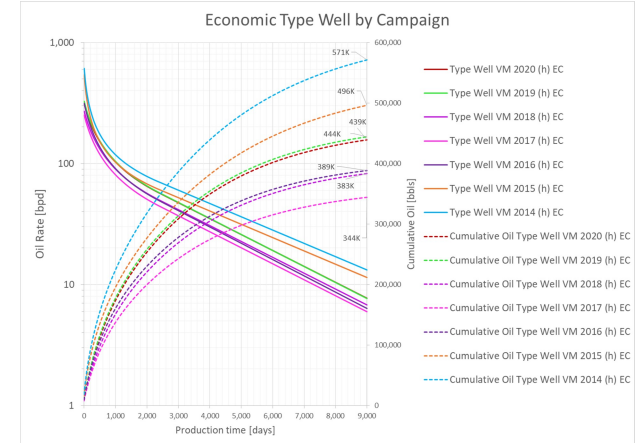
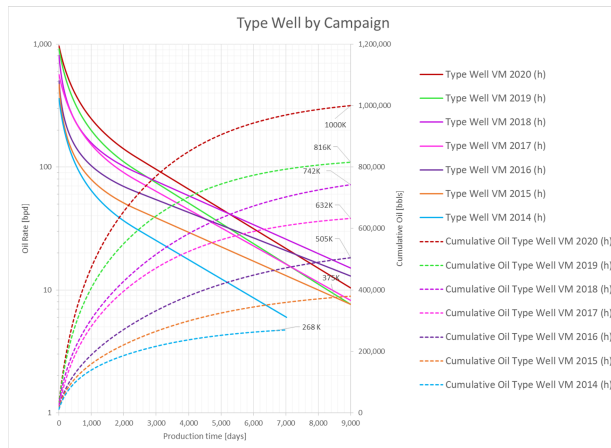
We define the "Economic Type Well" to be that with a production profile making the NPV @ 10% discount rate equal to ZERO. For decline factors, we took the factors used for the wells in the corresponding campaign.



Statistical Summary - Number of Economic Wells drilled per Campaign

Results Summary								
Campaign	# de Pozos Hztales	Average Lateral Length [ft]	# Average Fracture Stages	Well Cost [MM\$]	# of Economic Wells	# of Non-Economic Wells	% Economic Wells	% Non-Economic Wells
2014	5	3,576	13	16.6	0	5	0%	100%
2015	30	4,035	16	14.2	8	22	27%	73%
2016	64	4,390	17	10.5	56	8	88%	13%
2017	54	5,095	23	9.0	40	14	74%	26%
2018	85	6,670	28	10.0	70	15	82%	18%
2019	111	6,939	31	10.3	92	19	83%	17%
2020	53	7,270	34	9.5	51	2	96%	4%
TOTAL	402				317	85	79%	21%

The table above presents the number of Economic versus Non-Economic wells. Since 2016 the number of Non-Economic wells has been decreasing significantly boosted by the reduction in costs, the increase in lateral length of the wells and the number of Frac Stages. Even though this is a basin average, currently only 4% of wells are Non-Economic.

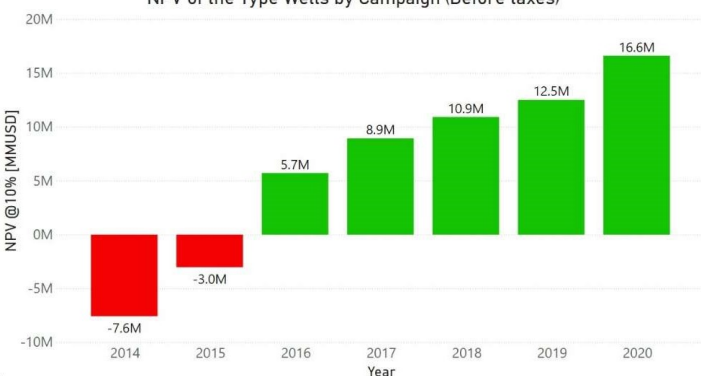


Summary of VM Type Wells per Campaign and their economic results

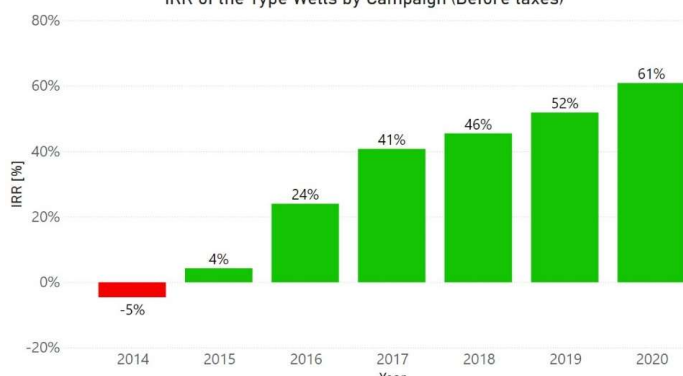
The table shows the evolution of the main variables of VM horizontal oil wells and their economic result. As of 2020 the Development Cost is below US\$10/bbl.

Vaca Muerta Type Well by Campaign											
Campaign	# Horizontal Wells	Average Lateral Length [ft]	# Average Fracture Stages	Peak Oil Rate [bpd]	Np@365 days [bbls]	EUR @25 years [bbls]	EUR @25 years [Boes]	Well Cost [MM\$]	Development Cost [\$/Boe]	NPV@ 10% [MM\$]	IRR [%]
2014	5	3,576	13	365	86,799	270,462	320,000	16.6	51.9	\$ (7.5)	-5%
2015	30	4,035	16	472	93,718	377,389	482,000	14.2	29.5	\$ (3)	4%
2016	64	4,390	17	579	127,836	624,946	774,886	10.5	13.6	\$ 5.7	24%
2017	54	5,095	23	566	152,842	628,981	788,816	9.0	11.4	\$ 8.9	41%
2018	85	6,670	28	811	174,857	742,198	905,018	10.0	11.0	\$ 10.9	46%
2019	111	6,939	31	918	232,723	811,385	983,273	10.3	10.5	\$ 12.5	52%
2020	53	7,270	34	969	261,027	993,790	1,224,436	9.5	7.8	\$ 16.6	61%

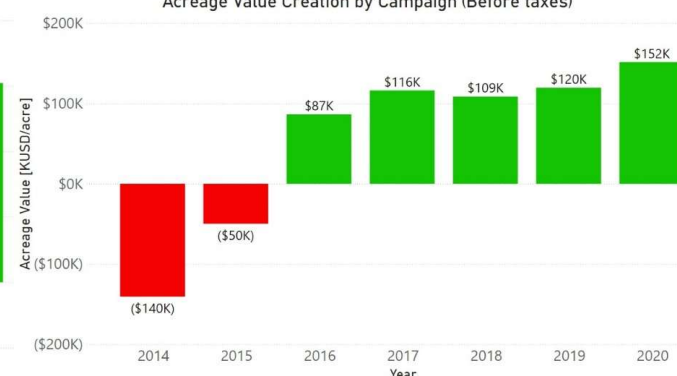
NPV of the Type Wells by Campaign (Before taxes)



IRR of the Type Wells by Campaign (Before taxes)

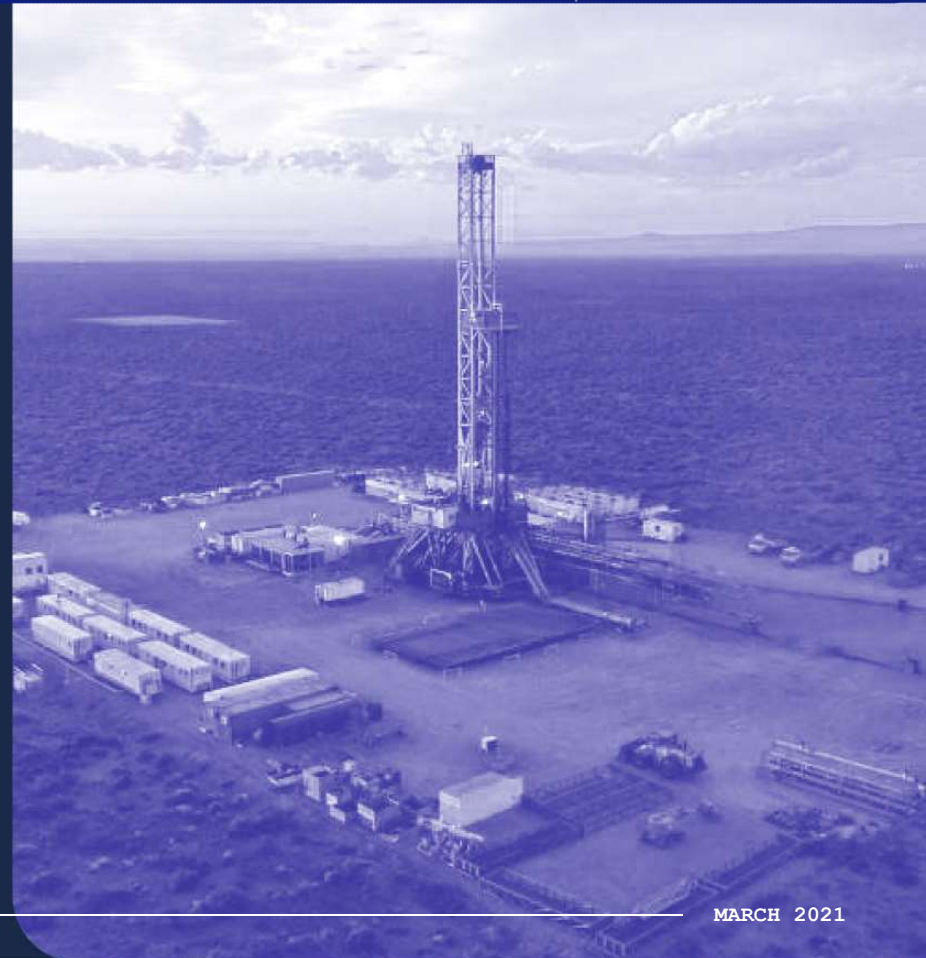


Acreage Value Creation by Campaign (Before taxes)



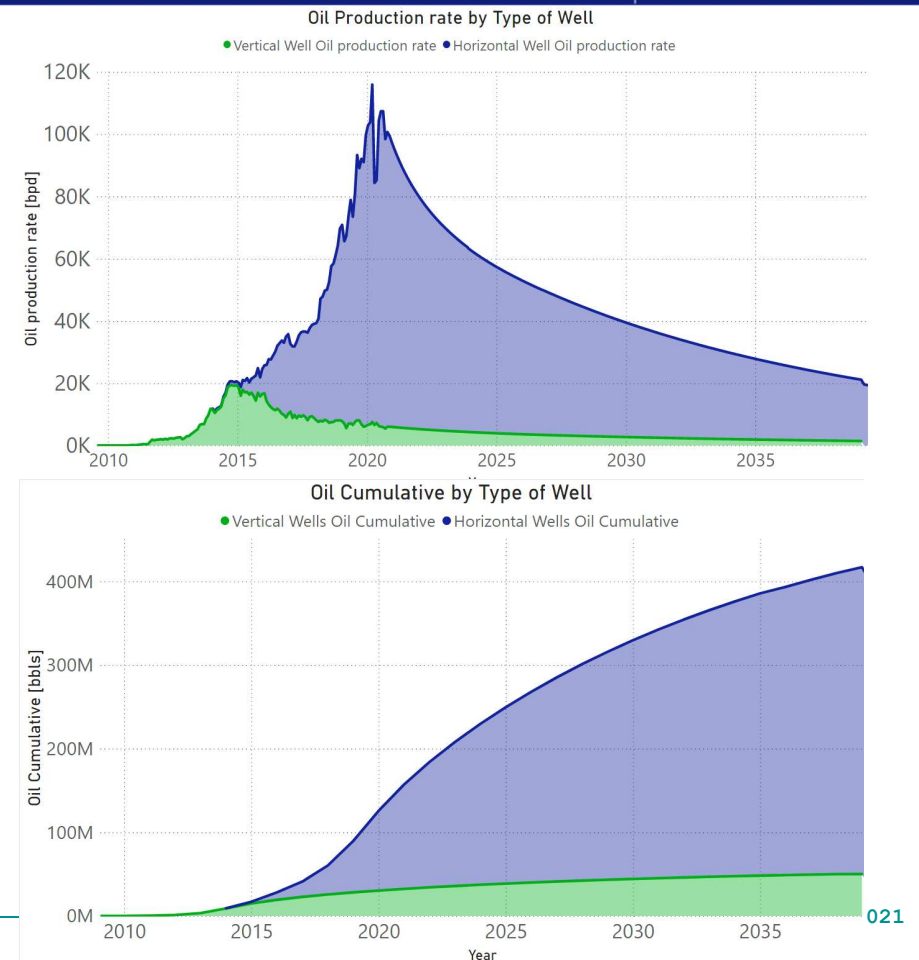
Part I: Summary and Conclusions

- The Vaca Muerta Play has been “de-risked”. Currently only 5% of drilled wells are considered to be “Non Economical”.
- The lateral length of the wells grew from 3576 ft to 7270 ft.
- Well costs have been reduced throughout the years from 16.6 MM to 10 MM per well (\$4640/foot to \$1300/foot).
- The number of fracture stages per well has increased from 13 to 34.
- The increase in Frac Stages has improved well productivity since 2014 from 365 bpd to 969 bpd (2.6X).
- EUR per well has grown from 280 Kbbbl to 1 MMbbl per well.
- NPV@10% (BT) changed from -7.2 MM\$ to + 16.6 MM\$ per well.
- The IRR (BT) grew from -5% to 61%.
- The value per acre created with horizontal wells (BT) is 152 K\$.

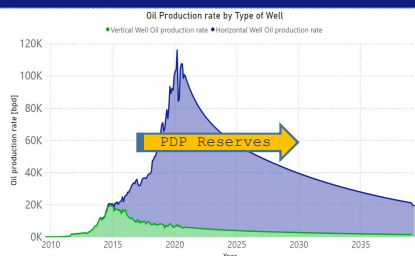


Introduction:

- Prior to the development of Vaca Muerta several boundary conditions existed in the country dominated the problem such as ramping demand of energy, the need of oil by the Lujan de Cuyo refinery operating at its' technical minimums and the need to diminish the import of energy
- Several vertical wells were drilled to define the VM play extension & the thickness of the reservoir, to learn about the best landing zones and to solve the boundary conditions.
- With the arrival of new drilling and fracturing technology Horizontal drilling became the standard for development of the acreage.
- In this report we are presenting the Net Present Value of the Proved Producing Reserves of VM including Vertical & Horizontal wells.
- We calculated the production forecast for ALL of the VM wells and it's EUR.
- The basis for the Economic Evaluation was:
 - ❖ Historical Oil & Gas Prices
 - ❖ Future Oil price 55\$ and 3 \$/MCF
 - ❖ Historical Capex for Vertical & Horizontal wells
 - ❖ Sum of the Production Forecasts



Value of the Proved Developed Producing Reserves of VM



We calculated the value of the PDP reserves of Vaca Muerta (Before Taxes).

Input for the Model:

- Investments: Total amount invested in Wells (Vertical & Horizontal) + 20% in facilities
- Opex: from YPF
- Royalties: 12%
- Oil Price: Historic values from 2014 to 2020. Forecast at 55 \$/bbl flat.
- Gas Price: Historic values from 2014 to 2020. Forecast at 3 \$/MCF flat.
- Production Forecast of ALL Vertical and Horizontal wells drilled in VM

Year	OIL				GAS				TOTAL				
	Avg Oil Rate bpd	Year Oil Vol Kbbls	Avg Oil Rate V bpd	Year Oil Vol V Kbbls	Avg Gas Rate MMCF/d	Year Gas Vol BCF	Avg Gas Rate V MMCF/d	Year Gas Vol V BCF	Avg Oil Rate T bpd	Year Oil Vol T Kbbls	Avg Gas Rate MMCF/d	Year Gas Vol BCF	Total BOEs Kbbls
2012	-	-	2,252	822	-	-	6.72	2.5	2,252	822	7	2	1,231
2013	-	-	6,200	2,263	-	-	17.37	6.3	6,200	2,263	17	6	3,320
2014	787	287	15,103	5,513	4.42	1.6	43.34	15.8	15,890	5,800	48	17	8,705
2015	5,010	1,829	16,472	6,012	28.13	10.3	75.83	27.7	21,482	7,841	104	38	14,165
2016	18,935	6,911	11,817	4,313	106.31	38.8	56.36	20.6	30,752	11,225	163	59	21,120
2017	26,261	9,585	9,626	3,513	147.44	53.8	38.63	14.1	35,887	13,099	186	68	24,419
2018	45,364	16,558	7,828	2,857	254.70	93.0	44.05	16.1	53,192	19,415	299	109	37,589
2019	74,392	27,153	7,000	2,555	417.67	152.5	54.42	19.9	81,392	29,708	472	172	58,427
2020	94,457	34,477	6,370	2,325	530.33	193.6	69.25	25.3	100,827	36,802	600	219	73,276
2021	81,870	29,883	5,554	2,027	459.66	167.8	76.83	28.0	87,424	31,910	536	196	64,546
2022	69,714	25,446	4,973	1,815	391.41	142.9	68.79	25.1	74,687	27,261	460	168	55,256
2023	61,825	22,566	4,344	1,586	347.12	126.7	60.09	21.9	66,169	24,152	407	149	48,924
2024	56,219	20,520	4,103	1,498	315.64	115.2	56.76	20.7	60,322	22,018	372	136	44,672
2025	51,502	18,798	3,769	1,376	289.16	105.5	52.14	19.0	55,271	20,174	341	125	40,936
2026	47,665	17,398	3,484	1,272	267.61	97.7	48.19	17.6	51,149	18,669	316	115	37,881
2027	44,276	16,161	3,237	1,182	248.59	90.7	44.78	16.3	47,514	17,342	293	107	35,189
2028	40,991	14,962	3,021	1,103	230.15	84.0	41.78	15.3	44,012	16,064	272	99	32,607
2029	38,244	13,959	2,817	1,028	214.72	78.4	38.97	14.2	41,061	14,987	254	93	30,420
2030	35,375	12,912	2,628	959	198.61	72.5	36.35	13.3	38,003	13,871	235	86	28,164
2031	33,145	12,098	2,451	894	186.09	67.9	33.90	12.4	35,596	12,993	220	80	26,375
2032	30,980	11,308	2,286	834	173.94	63.5	31.62	11.5	33,265	12,142	206	75	24,646
2033	28,814	10,517	2,132	778	161.77	59.0	29.49	10.8	30,945	11,295	191	70	22,930
2034	26,898	9,818	1,988	726	151.02	55.1	27.50	10.0	28,887	10,544	179	65	21,404
2035	25,119	9,168	1,854	677	141.03	51.5	25.65	9.4	26,973	9,845	167	61	19,985
2036	23,541	8,593	1,729	631	132.17	48.2	23.92	8.7	25,271	9,224	156	57	18,720
2037	21,951	8,012	1,613	589	123.24	45.0	22.31	8.1	23,564	8,601	146	53	17,455
2038	20,538	7,497	1,504	549	115.31	42.1	20.81	7.6	22,043	8,046	136	50	16,326
Total		366,415		46,612		2,057		409		413,027		2,467	824,138

Value of VM Proved Developed Producing Reserves

Year	CAPEX			REVENUE				EXPENSES				CASH FLOW		
	Capex H MMUS\$	Capex V MMUS\$	Capex T MMUS\$	Oil Price \$/bbl	Gas Price \$/MCF	Revenue Oil MMUS\$	Revenue Gas MMUS\$	Opex US\$/BOE	Yearly Opex MMUS\$	Royalties Oil MMUS\$	Royalties Gas MMUS\$	BT Gross Revenue MMUS\$	Cash Flow MMUS\$	Cum Cash Flow MMUS\$
		(349)	(349)									(349.2)	(349)	
		(974)	(974)	74.39	7.5	61.1	18.4	17	(20.9)	(7.3)	(2.2)	49.1	(925.3)	(1,275)
2012	(100)	(1,208)	(1,308)	76.07	7.5	172.1	47.6	16	(53.1)	(20.7)	(5.7)	140.2	(1,167.8)	(2,442)
2013	(511)	(972)	(1,484)	79.4	7.5	460.5	130.7	15	(130.6)	(55.3)	(15.7)	389.7	(1,093.9)	(3,536)
2014	(806)	(90)	(896)	74.6	7.5	584.9	284.6	14	(198.3)	(70.2)	(34.2)	566.9	(329.5)	(3,866)
2015	(583)	(44)	(627)	63.2	3.5	709.4	207.8	12	(253.4)	(85.1)	(24.9)	553.7	(73.5)	(3,939)
2016	(1,020)	(20)	(1,040)	56.5	3.5	740.1	237.7	10	(244.2)	(88.8)	(28.5)	616.3	(423.7)	(4,363)
2017	(1,372)	(45)	(1,417)	65	3.5	1,262.0	381.6	9	(338.3)	(151.4)	(45.8)	1,108.1	(308.9)	(4,672)
2018	(604)	(115)	(719)	54	3.5	1,604.2	603.1	8	(467.4)	(192.5)	(72.4)	1,475.0	755.8	(3,916)
2019				40.1	3.5	1,475.8	766.0	7	(512.9)	(177.1)	(91.9)	1,459.8	1,459.8	(2,456)
2020				55	3.5	1,755.0	685.4	7	(451.8)	(210.6)	(82.2)	1,695.7	1,695.7	(760)
2021				55	3	1,499.3	503.9	7	(386.8)	(179.9)	(60.5)	1,376.1	1,376.1	616
2022				55	3	1,328.4	445.9	7	(342.5)	(159.4)	(53.5)	1,218.9	1,218.9	1,834
2023				55	3	1,211.0	407.8	7	(312.7)	(145.3)	(48.9)	1,111.8	1,111.8	2,946
2024				55	3	1,109.6	373.7	7	(286.6)	(133.1)	(44.8)	1,018.7	1,018.7	3,965
2025				55	3	1,026.8	345.8	7	(265.2)	(123.2)	(41.5)	942.7	942.7	4,908
2026				55	3	953.8	321.2	7	(246.3)	(114.5)	(38.5)	875.7	875.7	5,783
2027				55	3	883.5	297.8	7	(228.2)	(106.0)	(35.7)	811.3	811.3	6,595
2028				55	3	824.3	277.8	7	(212.9)	(98.9)	(33.3)	756.9	756.9	7,352
2029				55	3	762.9	257.3	7	(197.1)	(91.5)	(30.9)	700.6	700.6	8,052
2030				55	3	714.6	240.9	7	(184.6)	(85.8)	(28.9)	656.2	656.2	8,709
2031				55	3	667.8	225.1	7	(172.5)	(80.1)	(27.0)	613.2	613.2	9,322
2032				55	3	621.2	209.4	7	(160.5)	(74.5)	(25.1)	570.5	570.5	9,892
2033				55	3	579.9	195.5	7	(149.8)	(69.6)	(23.5)	532.5	532.5	10,425
2034				55	3	541.5	182.5	7	(139.9)	(65.0)	(21.9)	497.2	497.2	10,922
2035				55	3	507.3	170.9	7	(131.0)	(60.9)	(20.5)	465.8	465.8	11,388
2036				55	3	473.0	159.4	7	(122.2)	(56.8)	(19.1)	434.3	434.3	11,822
2037				55	3	442.5	149.1	7	(114.3)	(53.1)	(17.9)	406.3	406.3	12,228
2038				55	3	442.5	149.1	7	(114.3)	(53.1)	(17.9)	406.3	406.3	12,228
Total	(4,997)	(3,818)	(8,815)			22,739	8,061		(6,324)	(2,757)	(975)	21,043	12,228	

Discount Rate	NPV
	MMUS\$
10%	\$739
IRR %	12%

The cash flow above includes the total CAPEX for Vertical & Horizontal wells plus a 20% amount estimated for Facilities.

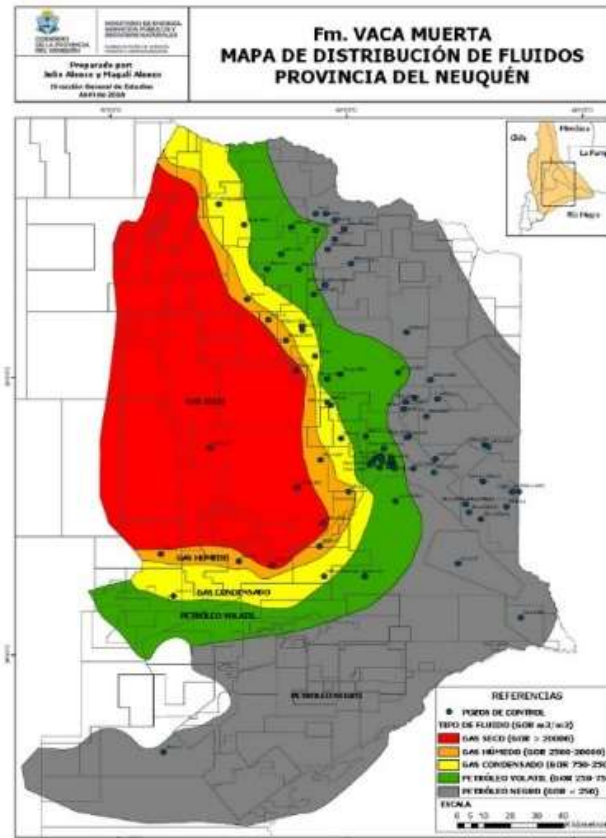
The NPV@10% is 739 MMUS\$ equivalent to 2108 MMUS\$ of 2021*.

The NPV reflects the Ex-Post Value of the Vaca Muerta project including the “Learning Curve”.

* As the economic evaluation was performed since 2012 the NPV@10% of 739 MMUS\$ is equivalent 2108 MMUS\$ of 2021 using the same interest rate of 10%.

Value of VM Proved Developed Producing Reserves

- The NPV@10% Before Taxes of the PDP Reserves of VM is 2.1 Billion USD.
- This value represents the Value of the Vaca Muerta project until 2020 and includes the CAPEX for all the Vertical & Horizontal wells made to derisk Vaca Muerta.
- According to 2020 statistics the Average Horizontal Type Well drains 137 acres and the value created per acre equals to US\$152,000/acre.
- VM total acreage is approximately 8 million acres with 2.8 million acres located in the Oil Window.
- The projection of value creation for the 2.8 million acres in the Oil Window is equal to US\$426 billion considering 1 landing zone.
- We are assuming a linear extrapolation which is very optimistic and we know that NOT all the acreage has the same properties. In compensation our calculations do not include the fact that more than 1 landing zones will be available in the oil window (more likely 2 on average).



Campaign	# Vertical Wells	Area [has]	Area [acres]
2010	1	13	31
2011	20	251	621
2012	36	452	1,118
2013	112	1,407	3,478
2014	159	1,998	4,937
2015	143	1,797	4,440
2016	15	188	466
2017	8	101	248
2018	4	50	124
2019	9	113	279
2020	23	289	714
Total	530	6,660	16,458

Campaign	# of Horizontal Wells	Average Lateral Length [m]	Area [has]	Area [acres]
2014	5	1,090	109	269
2015	30	1,230	738	1,823
2016	64	1,338	1,713	4,230
2017	54	1,553	1,677	4,143
2018	85	2,033	3,456	8,537
2019	111	2,115	4,695	11,597
2020	53	2,216	2,349	5,802
	402	Total	14,737	36,401

Part II: Summary and Conclusions

- The NPV@10% Before Taxes of the PDP Reserves of VM is 2.1 Billion USD.
- According to 2020 statistics the Average Horizontal Type Well drains 137 acres and the value created per acre equals to US\$152,000/acre.
- The projection of value creation for the 2.8 million acres in the Oil Window is equal to US\$426 billion considering 1 landing zone.
- Vaca Muerta is the largest “wealth” creation of the last 100 years in Argentina.
- YPF played the pioneer role and paid for the “Learning Curve” as it has always been in the history of Exploration in Argentina (NW basin, Offshore, etc).
- This has been an exceptional project for Argentina even when considering the cost of vertical wells initial campaign.





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