

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
Form 6-K
March 17, 2009

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of March, 2009

Commission File Number: 001-12102

YPF Sociedad Anónima
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Av. Pte. R.S. Peña 777 – 8th Floor
1354 Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file
annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form Form
20-F 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information
contained in this Form, the Registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission
pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

Yes No

If “Yes” is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant
in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): N/A

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This Form 6-K is incorporated by reference into the registration statement on Form F-3/A of YPF Sociedad Anónima filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2008 (File No. 333-149313).

YPF Sociedad Anónima

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Item 1

Financial Statements as of
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Report

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”),
except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation.
In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña 777 –Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

FISCAL YEAR NUMBER 32
BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2008
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Principal business of the Company: exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas and other minerals and refining, transportation, marketing and distribution of oil and petroleum products and petroleum derivatives, including petrochemicals, chemicals and non-fossil fuels, biofuels and their components, generation of electric power from hydrocarbons, rendering telecommunications services, as well as the production, industrialization, processing, marketing, preparation services, transportation and storage of grains and its derivatives.

Date of registration with the Public Commerce Register: June 2, 1977.

Duration of the Company: through June 15, 2093.

Last amendment to the bylaws: April 24, 2008.

Optional Statutory Regime related to Compulsory Tender Offer provided by Decree No. 677/2001 art. 24: not incorporated.

Capital structure as of December 31, 2008
(expressed in Argentine pesos)

Subscribed, paid-in and
authorized for stock
exchange listing
(Note 4 to primary
financial statements)

-Shares of Common Stock, Argentine pesos 10 par value,
1 vote per share

3,933,127,930

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

	2008	2007	2006
Current Assets			
Cash	391	196	118
Investments (Note 2.a)	825	655	971
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	2,702	3,235	2,242
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	1,861	4,361	5,033
Inventories (Note 2.d)	3,449	2,573	1,697
Other assets	-	-	1,128
Total current assets	9,228	11,020	11,189
Noncurrent assets			
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	24	32	44
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	945	809	852
Investments (Note 2.a)	848	799	788
Fixed assets (Note 2.e)	28,028	25,434	22,513
Intangible assets	6	8	8
Total noncurrent assets	29,851	27,082	24,205
Total assets	39,079	38,102	35,394
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	6,763	4,339	3,495
Loans (Note 2.g)	3,219	471	915
Salaries and social security	284	213	207
Taxes payable	1,132	1,441	1,298
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	-	9	96
Reserves	588	466	273
Total current liabilities	11,986	6,939	6,284
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	3,473	2,542	2,448
Loans (Note 2.g)	1,260	523	510
Salaries and social security (Note 2.h)	116	164	202
Taxes payable	31	21	20
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	-	-	7

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Reserves	1,857	1,853	1,578
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,737	5,103	4,765
Total liabilities	18,723	12,042	11,049
Shareholders' Equity	20,356	26,060	24,345
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	39,079	38,102	35,394

Notes 1 to 4 and the accompanying exhibits A and H to Schedule I and the primary financial statements of YPF, are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these statements.

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Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	34,875	29,104	25,635
Cost of sales	(24,013)	(19,000)	(15,821)
Gross profit	10,862	10,104	9,814
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(1,053)	(805)	(674)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(2,460)	(2,120)	(1,797)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(684)	(522)	(460)
Operating income	6,665	6,657	6,883
Income on long-term investments	83	34	183
Other expense, net (Note 2.i)	(376)	(439)	(204)
Financial income (expense), net and holding gains:			
Gains on assets			
Interests	134	278	338
Exchange differences	416	142	5
Holding gains on inventories	476	451	394
Losses on liabilities			
Interests	(492)	(292)	(213)
Exchange differences	(708)	(61)	(70)
Income from sale of long-term investments	-	5	11
Reversal (impairment) of other current assets	-	69	(69)
Net income before income tax	6,198	6,844	7,258
Income tax	(2,558)	(2,758)	(2,801)
Net income	3,640	4,086	4,457
Earnings per share	9.25	10.39	11.33

Notes 1 to 4 and the accompanying exhibits A and H to Schedule I and the primary financial statements of YPF, are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these statements.

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Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	3,640	4,086	4,457
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Income on long-term investments	(83)	(34)	(183)
Dividends from long-term investments	51	54	43
Income from sale of long-term investments	-	(5)	(11)
(Reversal) impairment of other current assets	-	(69)	69
Depreciation of fixed assets	4,775	4,139	3,718
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	647	247	272
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	2	116	192
Income tax	2,558	2,758	2,801
Income tax payments	(2,387)	(2,281)	(2,855)
Increase in reserves	862	1,005	882
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	704	(981)	(21)
Other receivables	2,401	849	(255)
Inventories	(876)	(876)	(382)
Accounts payable	1,486	670	(99)
Salaries and social security	(21)	(25)	189
Taxes payable	(507)	(340)	(425)
Net advances from crude oil purchases	(10)	(93)	(90)
Decrease in reserves	(736)	(537)	(268)
Interests, exchange differences and others	1,052	73	(15)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	13,558(1)	8,756(1)	8,019(1)
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(7,035)	(6,163)	(5,002)
Capital distributions in long-term investments	-	(16)	-
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments	-	6	32
Investments (non cash and equivalents)	(8)	(14)	(139)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(7,043)	(6,187)	(5,109)

Cash flows used in Financing Activities			
Payments of loans	(5,400)	(1,860)	(666)
Proceeds from loans	8,540	1,411	688
Dividends paid	(9,287)	(2,360)	(2,360)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(6,147)	(2,809)	(2,338)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	368	(240)	572
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of year	847	1,087	515
Cash and equivalents at the end of year	1,215	847	1,087
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	368	(240)	572

For supplemental information on cash and equivalents, see Note 2.a.

(1)Includes (155), (114) and (103) corresponding to interest payments for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Notes 1 to 4 and the accompanying exhibits A and H to Schedule I and the primary financial statements of YPF, are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these statements.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements, except where otherwise indicated)

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under General Resolution No. 368 from the National Securities Commission (“CNV”), YPF Sociedad Anónima (the “Company” or “YPF”) discloses its consolidated financial statements, included in Schedule I, preceding its primary financial statements. Consolidated financial statements are supplemental information and should be read in conjunction with the primary financial statements.

a) Consolidation policies

Following the methodology established by Technical Resolution No. 21 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (“F.A.C.P.C.E.”), the Company 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 the Company’s proportionate share in their assets, liabilities, net revenues, cost and expenses, considering intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidation adjustments.

–Investments and income (loss) related to companies in which YPF holds joint control are consolidated line by line on the basis of the Company’s proportionate share in their assets, liabilities, net revenues, cost and expenses, considering intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidations adjustments.

Investments in companies under control and joint control are detailed in Exhibit C to the primary financial statements.

b) Financial statements used for consolidation:

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 companies which could have produced changes to their shareholders’ equity.

c) Valuation criteria:

In addition to the valuation criteria disclosed in the notes to YPF's primary financial statements, the following additional valuation criteria have been applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

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Fixed assets

Properties on foreign unproved reserves have been valued at cost and translated into pesos as detailed in Note 2.e to the primary financial statements. Capitalized costs related to unproved properties are reviewed periodically by Management to ensure the carrying value does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

Salaries and Social Security – Pension Plans and other Postretirement and Postemployment benefits

As of December 31, 2007, YPF Holdings Inc., which has operations in the United States of America, had three trustee defined- benefit pension plans and other postretirement and postemployment benefits.

During March 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. entered into certain contracts with Prudential Insurance Company (“Prudential”) to settle the liability associated with two defined-benefit pension 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 remaining pension plan 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.

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. YPF Holdings Inc. accrues the estimated cost of retiree benefit payments during employees’ active service periods. Employees become eligible for these benefits if they meet minimum age and years of service requirements. YPF Holdings Inc. accounts for benefits provided when the minimum service period is met, payment of the benefit is probable and the amount of the benefit can be reasonably estimated.

As of December 31, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has curtailed postretirements health care benefits to certain retirees. The effect of the curtailment has not been material.

The benefits related to the mentioned plans are valued at net present value and accrued on the years of active service of employees. The net liability for defined benefits and postretirement plans is disclosed as non current liabilities in the “Salaries and social security” account and is the amount resulting from the sum of: the present value of the obligation, net of the fair value of the plan assets (if funded) and net of the unrecognized actuarial losses generated since December 31, 2003. The unrecognized actuarial losses and gains are recognized as expense during the expected average remaining service period of the employees participating in the plans and the life expectancy of the retired employees. YPF Holdings Inc. updates the actuarial assumptions at the end of each year.

YPF Holdings Inc. also has a noncontributory supplemental retirement plan for executive officers and other selected key employees. Other postretirement and postemployment benefits are recorded as claims are incurred.

Recognition of revenues and costs of construction activities

Revenues and costs related to construction activities 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.

2. 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:

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008 and Comparative Information

a) Investments:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	825(1)	179(3)	655(1)	168(3)	971(1)	156(3)
Long-term investments	-	890(2)	-	837(2)	-	843(2)
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments	-	(221)(2)	-	(206)(2)	-	(211)(2)
	825	848	655	799	971	788

(1) Includes 824, 651 and 969 as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.

(2) In addition to the amounts detailed in Exhibit C to the primary financial statements, includes interest in Gas Argentino S.A. ("GASA"). As of December 31, 2008, GASA must restart a new debt restructuring process as certain creditors terminated the refinancing agreement celebrated on December 7, 2005, executing the option contemplated in the mentioned agreement.

(3) Corresponds to restricted cash as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, which represents bank deposits used to pay labor claims and deposits used as guarantees given to government agencies.

b) Trade receivables:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	2,813	24	3,142	32	2,280	44
Related parties	306	-	533	-	391	-
	3,119	24	3,675	32	2,671	44
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(417)	-	(440)	-	(429)	-
	2,702	24	3,235	32	2,242	44

c) Other receivables:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax	-	554	-	517	-	510
Tax credits and export rebates	749	19	931	15	692	18
Trade	217	-	97	-	71	-
Prepaid expenses	154	80	111	60	130	73
Concessions charges	17	50	17	79	17	88
Related parties	178(1)	109(1)	2,681(1)	-	3,883(1)	-
Loans to clients	29	79	14	90	12	69
Advances to suppliers	160	-	132	-	65	-
Collateral deposits	91	18	80	19	56	19

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Advances and loans to employees	69	-	46	-	15	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	101	-	62	-	46	-
Miscellaneous	230	84	312	79	183	127
	1,995	993	4,483	859	5,170	904
Allowance for other doubtful accounts	(134)	-	(122)	-	(137)	-
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value	-	(48)	-	(50)	-	(52)
	1,861	945	4,361	809	5,033	852

(1) As of December 31, 2008, mainly includes 200 with Central Dock Sud S.A., for loans that accrue in average an annual fixed interest rate of 6.54%. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, in addition to the amounts detailed in Note 3.c to the primary financial statements, includes 51 with Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V., and 48 and 218 with Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V. and Repsol International Finance B.V., respectively.

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d) Inventories:	2008	2007	2006
Refined products	1,941	1,612	1,047
Crude oil and natural gas	1,110	646	441
Products in process	69	46	47
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	329	269	162
	3,449	2,573	1,697

e) Fixed assets:	2008	2007	2006
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	28,073	25,481	22,562
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling	(3)	(3)	(3)
Allowance for obsolescence of material and equipment	(42)	(44)	(46)
	28,028	25,434	22,513

f) Accounts payable:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	4,841	45	3,131	21	2,617	27
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations	547	3,130	395	2,316	233	2,210
Related parties	166	-	140	-	238	-
Extension of the Concessions - Province of Neuquen	483	-	-	-	-	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	334	-	373	-	256	-
Environmental liabilities	172	257	137	166	93	164
Miscellaneous	220	41	163	39	58	47
	6,763	3,473	4,339	2,542	3,495	2,448

g) Loans:			2008		2007		2006	
	Interest rate(1)	Principal maturity	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations – YPF	9.13 - 10.00%	2009-2028	364	224	14	523	559	509
Related parties	5.00 - 25.00%	2009-2011	94	1,036	-	-	-	-
Other financial debts	3.37 - 27.50%	2009	2,761	-	457	-	356	1
			3,219	1,260	471	523	915	510

(1) Annual fixed interest rate as of December 31, 2008.

h) Noncurrent salaries and social security:

Defined – benefit obligations and other benefits

	2008	2007	2006
Net present value of obligations	117	472	480
Fair value of assets	-	(247)	(226)

Deferred actuarial losses	(1)	(61)	(52)
Recognized net liabilities	116	164	202

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Changes in the fair value of the defined-benefit obligations	2008	2007	2006
Liabilities at the beginning of the year	472	480	501
Settlement of obligations - Prudential (Note 1.c)	(319)	-	-
Translation differences	16	15	5
Service cost	1	1	3
Interest cost	10	28	28
Actuarial losses	16	25	6
Benefits paid and settlements	(79)	(77)	(63)
Liabilities at the end of the year	117	472	480

Changes in the fair value of the plan assets	2008	2007	2006
Fair value of assets at the beginning of the year	247	226	199
Settlement of obligations - Prudential (Note 1.c)	(242)	-	-
Translation differences	-	7	2
Expected return on assets	-	17	15
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	(1)	8
Employer and employees contributions	19	60	50
Benefits paid and settlements	(24)	(62)	(48)
Fair value of assets at the end of the year	-	247	226

Amounts recognized in the Statement of Income	Income (Expense)		
	2008	2007	2006
Service cost	(1)	(1)	(3)
Interest cost	(10)	(28)	(28)
Expected return on assets	-	17	15
Actuarial losses recognized in the year	-	(1)	(2)
Gains (losses) on settlements	29	(8)	(4)
Total recognized as other expense, net (Note 2.i)	18	(21)	(22)

Actuarial assumptions	2008	2007	2006
Discount rate	6.2%	6.5%	6%
Expected return on assets	N/A	7%	7%
Expected increase on salaries	N/A	N/A	5.5%

Consolidated Statement of Income as of December 31, 2008 and Comparative Information

	Income (Expense)		
	2008	2007	2006
i) Other expense, net:			
Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	(104)	(194)	(173)
Environmental remediation - YPF Holdings Inc.	(303)	(206)	(136)
Defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits (Nota 2.h)	18	(21)	(22)
Miscellaneous	13	(18)	127
	(376)	(439)	(204)

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES IN CONTROLLED COMPANIES

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, 2008, reserves for the environmental contingencies and other claims totaled approximately 624. YPF Holdings Inc.’s Management believes it has adequately reserved 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 reserves in the future.

The most significant contingencies are described in the following paragraphs:

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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 approved remedy has been completed and paid for by Tierra. This project is in the operation and maintenance phase. YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved approximately 51 as of December 31, 2008, 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 has been designated as a Superfund site and is a subject of 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. Additionally, Tierra, acting on behalf of Occidental, is performing a separate RIFS to characterize sediment contamination and evaluate remediations, if necessary, in certain portions of the Hackensack River, the Arthur Kill River and the Kill van Kull River. Tierra has reached an agreement with five of these parties to share and contribute toward Newark Bay study costs, and is continuing to negotiate with other involved parties.
- 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

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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, in connection with the dioxin contamination allegedly emanating from Chemicals' former Newark plant and contaminating 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. Therefore, in February 2009, all of those companies and governmental entities (including certain municipalities) which could have contributed in polluting the area, received a citation.

- 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 during 2009.
- 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. Tierra, together with several other members, has entered into discussions concerning possible studies to be undertaken. In January 2008, the NOAA sent a letter to YPF S.A., 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 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 2010, encompasses the removal of 40,000 cubic yards of sediments and is expected to be completed in nine months. The first phase estimated cost is approximately US\$ 45 million. The second phase involves the removal of approximately 160,000 cubic yards of sediment. This second phase will start once the first phase is completed. 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. As of December 31, 2008, an initial deposit of US\$ 2 million has been deposited and an additional US\$ 10 million must be contributed every six months, until the completion of the US\$ 80 million. 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 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, 2008, 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, 2008, there are approximately 296 reserved in connection with the foregoing matters related to the Passaic River and surrounding area, 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, the estimated costs related to the agreement, and in addition 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 reserved.

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 and is providing financial assurance 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 in state court in Hudson County 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. As a result YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 24 (which are included in the amount of 103 disclosed in the following paragraphs).

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. Whether additional work will be required, is expected to be determined once the results of this testing have been analyzed.

In March 2008, the DEP approved an interim response action workplan for work to be performed at the Kearny Plant by Tierra and the Adjacent Property by Tierra in conjunction with other parties. As a result YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 27 (which are included in the amount of 103 disclosed in the following paragraphs).

As of December 31, 2008, there are approximately 103 reserved in connection with the foregoing chrome-related matters. The study of the levels of chromium in New Jersey 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 is submitting 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 reserved.

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 reserved a total of 15 as of December 31, 2008 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 reserve 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. As of December 31, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 43 for its estimated share of future remediation activities associated with the Greens Bayou facility. Additionally, negotiations have been initiated in connection with claims for natural resources damages. The amount of natural resources damages and the party's obligations in respect thereof are unknown at the present time.

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 reserved 1 as of December 31, 2008 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 the 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 vinculation. 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, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 10 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, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 33 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, including claims related to "Agent Orange" and Vinyl Chloride Monomer ("VCM"), 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 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 reserves for this matter. However, Maxus believes that its current reserves according to the available information to the date of the financial statements are adequate for these costs. As of December 31, 2008 YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved approximately 57 in respect to this matter.

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, and the court has entered a decision setting Occidental's liability at 15.96% of those costs incurred by one of the plaintiffs. Occidental's motion has been filed with the court. That decision was appealed, and the parties are awaiting the court's decision. As of December 31, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 13 in respect of this matter.

YPF Holdings Inc., including its subsidiaries, is a party to various other lawsuits, the outcomes of which are not expected to have a material adverse effect on YPF's financial condition. YPF Holdings Inc. reserves legal contingences that are probable and can be reasonably estimated.

YPF Holdings Inc. has entered into various operating agreements and capital commitments associated with the exploration and development of its oil and gas properties which are not material except those for the "Neptune Project". Total commitments related to the development of the Neptune Project amounts to US\$ 31 million.

4. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business into four segments which comprise: the exploration and production, including 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 to unrelated parties 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 administration 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, 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	17,618	28,017	3,923	680	(15,363)	34,875
Operating income (loss)	3,315	3,089	1,178	(815)	(102)	6,665
Income on long-term investments	67	16	-	-	-	83
Depreciation	4,111	467	119	78	-	4,775
Acquisitions of fixed assets	6,290	1,013	148	511	-	7,962
Assets	21,755	10,286	2,295	5,224	(481)	39,079
Year ended December 31, 2007						
Net sales to unrelated parties	3,288	20,375	2,563	109	-	26,335
Net sales to related parties	724	2,045	-	-	-	2,769
Net intersegment sales	14,056	1,858	892	440	(17,246)	-
Net sales	18,068	24,278	3,455	549	(17,246)	29,104
Operating income (loss)	5,679	1,234	500	(620)	(136)	6,657
Income on long-term investments	18	16	-	-	-	34
Depreciation	3,616	377	92	54	-	4,139
Acquisitions of fixed assets	4,861	898	143	314	-	6,216
Assets	19,893	11,199	2,220	5,421	(631)	38,102
Year ended December 31, 2006						
Net sales to unrelated parties	3,076	17,651	2,401	109	-	23,237
Net sales to related parties	774	1,624	-	-	-	2,398
Net intersegment sales	14,033	1,526	647	282	(16,488)	-
Net sales	17,883	20,801	3,048	391	(16,488)	25,635
Operating income (loss)	6,564	258	572	(540)	29	6,883
Income on long-term investments	167	16	-	-	-	183
Depreciation	3,263	329	85	41	-	3,718
Acquisitions of fixed assets	4,886	733	137	176	-	5,932
Assets	18,987	9,349	1,876	6,049	(867)	35,394

Export sales, net of withholdings taxes, for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 7,228, 8,400 and 8,649, respectively. Export sales were mainly to the United States of America, Brazil and Chile.

Schedule I

Exhibit A

English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”),
except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation.
In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
FIXED ASSETS EVOLUTION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

Main account	Amounts at beginning of year	Translation net effect (5)	2008 Cost		Net decreases, transfers and reclassifications	Amounts at end of year
			Increases			
Land and buildings	2,391	-	1		116	2,508
Mineral property, wells and related equipments	51,595	56	1,038		4,899	57,588
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	9,227	-	42		974	10,243
Transportation equipment	1,887	-	3		66	1,956
Materials and equipments in warehouse	791	-	828		(792)	827
Drilling and work in progress	4,617	-	5,492		(5,770)	4,339
Exploratory drilling in progress	147	-	322		(353)	116
Furniture, fixtures and installations	622	-	4		123	749
Selling equipment	1,406	-	1		49	1,456
Other property	377	-	231		(26)	582
Total 2008	73,060	56	7,962(2)(7)		(714)(1)	80,364
Total 2007	61,939	10	6,216(2)		4,895(1)(6)	73,060
Total 2006	61,812	2	5,932(2)		(5,807)(1)(6)	61,939

Main account	Net Accumulated at beginning of year	Net decreases, transfers and reclassifications	2008 Depreciation		Accumulated at the end of year	Net book value	2007 Net book value	2006 Net book value
			Depreciation rate	Increases				
Land and buildings	1,108	(2)	2%	57	1,163	1,345	1,283	1,273
Mineral property, wells and related	37,131	(43)	(4)	4,058	41,146	16,442(3)	14,464(3)	13,038(3)

equipments								
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	6,139	(6)	4 - 10%	459	6,592	3,651	3,088	2,857
Transportation equipment	1,324	(3)	4 - 5%	62	1,383	573	563	577
Materials and equipment in warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	827	791	611
Drilling and work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	4,339	4,617	3,569
Exploratory drilling in progress	-	-	-	-	-	116	147	135
Furniture, fixtures and installations	523	(1)	10%	66	588	161	99	77
Selling equipment	1,056	-	10%	59	1,115	341	350	340
Other property	298	(8)	10%	14	304	278	79	85
Total 2008	47,579	(63)(1)		4,775	52,291	28,073		
Total 2007	39,377	4,063(1)(6)		4,139	47,579		25,481	
Total 2006	39,803	(4,144)(1)(6)		3,718	39,377			22,562

- (1) Includes 4, 118 and 194 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for the year ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
- (2) Includes 444,53 and 930 corresponding to the cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations for the year ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
- (3) Includes 1,260,851 and 1,052 of mineral property as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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 the beginning of the year.
- (6) Includes 5,291 of cost and 4,094 of accumulated depreciation corresponding to oil and gas exploration and producing areas, which were disclosed as held for sale as of December 31, 2006 (Note 2.d to the primary financial statements).
- (7) Includes 594 corresponding to the extension of certain production concessions in the Province of Neuquén (Note 9.c.ii to the primary financial statements), of which 483 are payable as of December 31, 2008.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
EXPENSES INCURRED

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

	Production costs	Administrative expenses	2008 Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total	2007 Total	2006 Total
Salaries and social security taxes	1,072	244	217	59	1,592	1,225	971
Fees and compensation for services	212	363	58	5	638	517	399
Other personnel expenses	352	119	28	21	520	415	334
Taxes, charges and contribution	284	28	400	-	712	551	446
Royalties and easements	2,396	-	7	15	2,418	2,006	2,101
Insurance	131	9	14	5	159	126	122
Rental of real estate and equipment	397	4	65	-	466	396	323
Survey expenses	-	-	-	186	186	218	124
Depreciation of fixed assets	4,573	74	127	1	4,775	4,139	3,718
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	611	10	51	4	676	593	532
Operation services and other service contracts	1,101	22	107	14	1,244	677	664
Preservation, repair and maintenance	2,400	24	44	3	2,471	1,757	1,400
Contractual commitments	61	-	-	-	61	596	519
Unproductive exploratory drilling	-	-	-	351	351	144	199
Transportation, products and charges	954	-	1,190	-	2,144	1,813	1,488
(Recovery) allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	45	76

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Publicity and advertising expenses	-	86	93	-	179	142	140
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	1,322	70	71	20	1,483	875	833
Total 2008	15,866	1,053	2,460	684	20,063		
Total 2007	12,788	805	2,120	522		16,235	
Total 2006	11,458	674	1,797	460			14,389

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - Note 1)

	2008	2007	2006
Current Assets			
Cash	165	120	88
Investments (Note 3.a)	453	242	552
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	2,600	3,148	2,138
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,482	4,937	5,116
Inventories (Note 3.d)	3,095	2,284	1,522
Other assets (Note 2.d)	-	-	1,128
Total current assets	7,795	10,731	10,544
Noncurrent Assets			
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	24	31	44
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,333	788	826
Investments (Note 3.a)	2,498	2,718	2,634
Fixed assets (Note 3.e)	26,123	23,585	20,893
Total noncurrent assets	29,978	27,122	24,397
Total assets	37,773	37,853	34,941
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	6,827	5,115	3,968
Loans (Note 3.g)	2,880	288	813
Salaries and social security	196	167	162
Taxes payable	985	1,293	1,173
Net advance from crude oil purchasers	-	9	96
Reserves (Note 9.a)	339	323	206
Total current liabilities	11,227	7,195	6,418
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	3,447	2,519	2,425
Loans (Note 3.g)	1,260	523	510
Taxes payable	27	8	10
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	-	-	7
Reserves (Note 9.a)	1,456	1,548	1,226
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,190	4,598	4,178
Total liabilities	17,417	11,793	10,596
Shareholder's Equity (per corresponding statements)	20,356	26,060	24,345
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	37,773	37,853	34,941

Notes 1 to 13 and the accompanying exhibits A, C, E, F, G, and H and Schedule I are an integral part of these statements.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos - Note 1)

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales (Note 3.h)	32,136	27,192	23,717
Cost of sales (Exhibit F)	(22,476)	(18,116)	(14,935)
Gross profit	9,660	9,076	8,782
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(900)	(688)	(588)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(2,316)	(2,009)	(1,704)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(614)	(465)	(392)
Operating income	5,830	5,914	6,098
Income on long-term investments	221	169	519
Other expense net (Note 3.i)	(62)	(124)	(26)
Financial (expense) income, net and holding gains:			
Gains (losses) on assets			
Interests	123	272	297
Exchange differences	373	130	(10)
Holding gains on inventories	530	424	394
Losses on liabilities			
Interests	(456)	(274)	(208)
Exchange differences	(663)	(58)	(61)
Income from sale of long-term investments	-	5	-
Reversal (impairment) of other current assets (Note 2.d)	-	69	(69)
Net income before income tax	5,896	6,527	6,934
Income tax (Note 3.j)	(2,256)	(2,441)	(2,477)
Net income	3,640	4,086	4,457
Earnings per share (Note 1)	9.25	10.39	11.33

Notes 1 to 13 and the accompanying exhibits A, C, E, F, G, and H and Schedule I are an integral part of these statements.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1)

	Shareholders' Contributions			Total	Legal reserve	Deferred earnings	Reserve for future dividends	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
	Subscribed capital	Adjustment to contributions	Issuance premiums						
Balance as of December 31, 2005	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	1,530	(123)	-	8,988	22,249
As decided by the Ordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 28, 2006									
- Cash dividends (6 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,360)	(2,360)
- Appropriation to Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	267	-	-	(267)	-
- Appropriation to Reserve for future dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,710	(2,710)	-
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.j)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,457	4,457
Balance as of December 31, 2006	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	1,797	(124)	2,710	8,108	24,345
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of March 6, 2007:									
- Cash dividends (6 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,360)	-	(2,360)
As decided by the Ordinary Shareholders'									

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meeting of April 13, 2007									
- Appropriation to Legal Reserve	-	-	-	-	223	-	-	(223)	-
- Appropriation to Reserve for Future Dividends									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,234	(4,234)	-
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.j)									
	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	(11)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,086	4,086
Balance as of December 31, 2007									
	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,020	(135)	4,584	7,737	26,060
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 (6.5 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.j)									
	-	-	-	-	-	(57)	-	-	(57)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,640	3,640
Balance as of December 31, 2008									
	3,933	7,281	640	11,854	2,224	(192)	1,505	4,965	20,356

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Notes 1 to 13 and the accompanying exhibits A, C, E, F, G, and H and Schedule I are an integral part of these statements.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos– Note 1)

	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	3,640	4,086	4,457
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Income on long-term investments	(221)	(169)	(519)
Dividends from long-term investments	514	512	434
Income from sales of long-term investments	-	(5)	-
(Reversal) impairment of other current assets	-	(69)	69
Depreciation of fixed assets	4,568	4,035	3,614
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	629	206	263
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	2	116	192
Income tax	2,256	2,441	2,477
Income tax payments	(2,113)	(1,991)	(2,628)
Increase in reserves	558	923	760
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	718	(997)	(46)
Other receivables	2,081	359	(929)
Inventories	(811)	(762)	(358)
Accounts payable	1,505	554	449
Salaries and social security	29	5	43
Taxes payable	(468)	(340)	(411)
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	(10)	(93)	(90)
Decrease in reserves	(634)	(484)	(258)
Interest, exchange differences and others	818	150	94
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	13,061(1)	8,477(1)	7,613(1)
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(6,810)	(5,799)	(4,746)
Capital contributions to long-term investments	-	(61)	(1)
Capital reimbursement from long-term investments	309	-	-
Proceeds from sales of long-term investments	-	6	-
Investments (non cash equivalents)	3	(2)	13
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(6,498)	(5,856)	(4,734)
Cash Flows used in Financing Activities			
Payment of loans	(4,847)	(1,594)	(854)
Proceeds from loans	7,830	1,053	759

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Dividends paid	(9,287)	(2,360)	(2,360)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(6,304)	(2,901)	(2,455)
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	259	(280)	424
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year	358	638	214
Cash and equivalents at the end of year	617	358	638
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	259	(280)	424

For supplemental information on cash and equivalents, see Note 3.a.

(1) Includes (136), (105) and (100) corresponding to interest payments for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Notes 1 to 13 and the accompanying exhibits A, C, E, F, G and H and Schedule I are an integral part of these statements.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION (amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except where otherwise indicated – Note 1)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of YPF Sociedad Anónima have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina and the regulations of the CNV.

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 F.A.C.P.C.E. 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.

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.

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 currently amended by Law No. 26,197. Pursuant to these laws, the hydrocarbon reservoirs located in Argentine onshore territories and offshore continental shelf, belong to national or provincial governments, 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 9.c).

Fair value of financial instruments and concentration of credit risk

The carrying value of cash, current investments and trade receivables approximates its fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Furthermore, the fair value of loans receivable, which has been estimated based on current interest rates offered to the Company at the end of each year, for investments with the same remaining maturity, approximates its carrying value. As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 the fair value of loans payable estimated based on market prices or current interest rates at the end of each year amounted to 4,060, 866 and 1,392, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, current investments, accounts receivable 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 and providing credit to foreign related parties. 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. Credit risk on trade receivables is limited, as a result of the Company's large customer base.

As of December 31, 2008, 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, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

2. VALUATION CRITERIA

The principal valuation criteria used in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

- a) **Cash:**
- Amounts in Argentine pesos have been stated at face value.
 - Amounts in foreign currencies have been valued at the relevant exchange rates as of the end of each year, as applicable. Exchange differences have been credited (charged) to current income.
- b) **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. Mutual funds have been valued at fair value as of the end of each year. 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.
 - Amounts in foreign currency have been valued at face value at the relevant exchange rates in effect as of the end of each year, including accrued interest, if applicable. Mutual funds have been valued at fair value at the relevant exchange rate in effect as of the end of each year. Investments in government securities have been valued at their fair value 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 Exhibit G.

If applicable, allowances have been made to reduce receivables to their estimated realizable value.

- c) **Inventories:**

-

Refined products, products in process, crude oil and natural gas have been valued at production 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.

d) Other assets:

Includes oil and gas exploration and producing fields held for sale as of December 31, 2006, which had been valued at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. In April 2007, the Company decided to suspend the selling process of those assets and transferred their book value as fixed assets held for use.

e) Noncurrent investments:

These include the Company's investments in companies under control, joint control or significant influence and holdings in other companies. These investments are detailed in Exhibit C and have been valued using the equity method, except for holdings in other companies, which have been valued at its acquisition cost remeasured as detailed in Note 1.

Investments in Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A., Gasoducto del Pacífico (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 YPF 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 impairment recognized were the devaluation of the Argentine peso, certain events of debt default and the de-dollarization and freezing of utility rates.

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 on assets - Exchange differences".

Holdings in preferred shares have been valued as defined in the respective bylaws.

Investments in companies with negative shareholders' equity were 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 conform the accounting principles used by controlled, jointly controlled or under significant influence companies to those of the Company. Main adjustments are related to the application of the general accepted accounting principles in Argentina to foreign related companies' financial statements.

The investments in companies under control, joint control or 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 YPF and the related companies which have produced changes on their shareholders' equity.

The Company includes supplemental consolidated financial statements to the primary financial statements (Schedule I).

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. YPF has not recorded any charge for this tax since it has estimated that dividends from earnings recorded by the equity method would not be subject to such tax.

f) Fixed assets:

Fixed assets have been valued at acquisition cost remeasured as detailed in Note 1, less related accumulated depreciation. Depreciation rates, representative of the useful life assigned, applicable to each class of asset, are disclosed in Exhibit 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 December 31, 2007, the Company had only one exploratory well under assessment with a capitalization period greater than one year after the completion of the drilling. As of the date of the issuance of those financial statements, the Company was carrying out certain studies to assess the feasibility of the project and the economic viability of the well. During 2008, the Company determined that the project was not viable, and charged to expense the capitalized amount (approximately 43). As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the Company does not maintain any exploratory well in evaluation for a period exceeding one year.
- 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 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 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 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

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abandonment obligations were not performed. Due to the number of wells in operation or not abandoned and likewise the complexities 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 of refineries necessary to continue to operate the related assets are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method over the period of operation to next major inspection.

Renewals and betterments that materially 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 4 to the consolidated financial statements, does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

g) 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. However, generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina allow the option to disclose the mentioned effect in a note to the financial statements. The Company adopted this latter criterion (Note 3.j).

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, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 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 9.c). 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. Notwithstanding, in January 2008, and in absence of agreements between companies about market prices for crude oil buying and selling operations as the result of the issuance of a new crude oil export withholding system, the Secretariat of Energy issued the Directive No.1, providing certain guidelines to calculate the royalties of crude oil.

As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the Company has considered agreed prices in the market for some qualities of crude oil and has used these agreed prices to estimate royalty expense, in accordance to Law No.17,319 and its amendments. However, considering certain interpretations some of these agreed prices could differ from those established in the Directive No.1. Management considers that if the Directive No.1 were applied in a manner different from the Company's interpretation, the effects of its application would not have had a significant effect in the financial statements as of December 31, 2008.

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. Up to March 2008, Resolution No. 534/2006 of the Ministry of Economy and Production ("MEP") was in force, which, as from July 25, 2006, had raised the natural gas withholding rate from 20% to 45% and had established the natural gas import price from Bolivia as the basis for its determination. Resolution No. 532/2004 (in force until November, 2007) had settled the withholding rate for crude oil between 25% and 45% in function of the West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") price, and between 5% and 25% for other refined products. On November 16, 2007, the MEP published Resolution No. 394/2007, modifying the withholding regime on exports of crude oil and other refined products. The new regime provides reference prices and floor prices which in conjunction with the WTI determine the export rate for each product. For crude oil, when the WTI exceeds the reference price of US\$ 60.9 per barrel, the producer is allowed to collect a floor price of US\$ 42 per barrel, depending on the quality of the crude oil sold, with the remainder being withheld by the Argentine Government. When the WTI is under the reference price but over US\$ 45 per barrel, a 45% withholding rate should be applied. If such price is under US\$ 45 per barrel, the Government will have to determine the export rate within a term of 90 business days. As of the date of the issuance of these financial statements, this latter situation has not happened. In March 2008, Resolution N° 127/2008 of the MEP increased the 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 N° 394/2007. As of December 31, 2008, the crude oil withholding rate determined according to Resolutions N° 394/2007 and N° 127/2008 of MEP, also currently applies to diesel, gasoline products and other refined products. In addition, the procedure above mentioned also applies to fuel oil, petrochemical gasoline, lubricants and liquefied petroleum gas (including propane, butane and blends) and other refined products, considering different reference and floor prices disclosed in the mentioned resolutions.

Natural gas export clients are currently absorbing the payment of export duties established by the Resolutions N° 534/06 and 127/08. Some of them have done it reserving their rights to future claims.

Hydrocarbon export duties are charged to the "Net sales" account of the statement of income.

h) Allowances and reserves:

- 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.
- Reserves 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. Reserves for losses are required to be accounted for 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 activity in the allowances and reserves accounts is set forth in Exhibit E.

i) 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 costs and environmental standards change, the Company revises its estimate of liabilities to be incurred in environmental assessment and/or remediation matters.

j) Shareholders' equity accounts:

These accounts have been remeasured in Argentine pesos as detailed in Note 1, 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 foreign companies defined as non-integrated subsidiaries.

k) 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.
- Holding gains (losses) on inventories valued at replacement cost have been included in the “Holding gains on inventories” account.

–Income (loss) on long-term investments in which control, joint control or 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, except for the exchange differences arising from the translation process of the foreign subsidiaries defined as integrated companies which are included in the account “Gains on assets - Exchange differences”.

–The "Reversal (impairment) of other current assets" account for the year ended December 31, 2006, includes the impairment charge of oil and gas exploration and producing fields held for sale, which had been valued at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. For the year ended December 31, 2007, includes the reversal of the impairment mentioned, as consequence of the decision of the Company to suspend the selling process of those assets on April, 2007. Consequently, the book value of the mentioned assets was transferred to fixed assets held for use.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Details regarding significant accounts included in accompanying financial statements are as follows:

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008 and Comparative Information

a) Investments:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	453(1)	-	242(1)	-	552(1)	-
Long-term investments (Exhibit C)	-	2,523	-	2,743	-	2,659
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments (Exhibit E)	-	(25)	-	(25)	-	(25)
	453	2,498	242	2,718	552	2,634

(1) Includes 452, 238 and 550 as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.

b) Trade receivables:	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	2,535(2)	24	2,882(2)	31	2,061	44
Related parties (Note 7)	476	-	699	-	496	-
	3,011(1)	24	3,581	31	2,557	44
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (Exhibit E)	(411)	-	(433)	-	(419)	-
	2,600	24	3,148	31	2,138	44

(1) Includes 265 in litigation, 67 of less than three months past due, 282 in excess of three months past due, 2,369 due within three months and 28 due after three months.

(2) Includes approximately 92 and 410 in relation with the Energy Total Program (ETP) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

c) Other receivables	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax (Note 3.j)	-	544	-	508	-	500
Tax credit and export rebates	494	14	819	15	588	16
Trade	214	-	94	-	70	-
Prepaid expenses	106	75	102	53	76	64
Concessions charges	17	50	17	79	17	88
Related parties (Note 7)	147(3)	523(3)	3,426	-	4,199	-
Loans to clients	29	79	14	90	12	69
Advances to suppliers	157	-	122	-	62	-
Collateral deposits	91	18	80	19	56	19
Advances and loans to employees	69	-	46	-	15	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	101	-	62	-	46	-
Miscellaneous	164	77	264	73	91	121
	1,589(1)	1,380(2)	5,046	837	5,232	877
Allowances for other doubtful accounts (Exhibit E)	(107)	-	(109)	-	(116)	-
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value (Exhibit E)	-	(47)	-	(49)	-	(51)
	1,482	1,333	4,937	788	5,116	826

- (1) Includes 65 of less than three months past due, 231 in excess of three months past due and 1,293 due as follows: 863 from one to three months, 94 from three to six months, 126 from six to nine months and 210 from nine to twelve months.
- (2) Includes 864 due from one to two years, 144 due from two to three years and 372 due after three years.
- (3) As of December 31, 2008, includes 633 with Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company which accrues variable interest at annual rate of LIBO plus 3%.

d) Inventories:

	2008	2007	2006
Refined products	1,747	1,444	946
Crude oil and natural gas	1,090	631	430
Products in process	69	46	47
Raw materials and packaging materials	189	163	99
	3,095	2,284	1,522

e) Fixed assets:

	2008	2007	2006
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	26,168	23,632	20,942
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling (Exhibit E)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials and equipment (Exhibit E)	(42)	(44)	(46)

26,123

23,585

20,893

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f) Accounts payable	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	4,491	37	2,804	12	2,425	17
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations	547	3,114	395	2,303	233	2,198
Related parties (Note 7)	261	-	277	-	247	-
Investment in controlled company – YPF Holdings Inc.	524	-	1,124	-	705	-
Extension of Concessions - Province of Neuquen (Note 9.c.ii)	483	-	-	-	-	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	334	-	373	-	256	-
Environmental liabilities (Note 9.b)	172	257	137	166	93	164
Miscellaneous	15	39	5	38	9	46
	6,827(1)	3,447(2)	5,115	2,519	3,968	2,425

(1) Includes 5,947 due within three months, 263 due from three to six months and 617 due after six months.

(2) Includes 636 due from one to two years and 2,811 due after two years.

g) Loans	Interest Rate(1)	Principal Maturity	2008		2007		2006	
			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations (2)	9.13 - 10.00%	2009 - 2028	364	224	14	523	559	509
Related parties (Note 7)	5.00 - 25.00%	2009 - 2011	94	1,036	-	-	-	-
Other financial debts	3.37 - 27.50%	2009	2,422	-	274	-	254	1
			2,880	1,260	288	523	813	510

(1) Annual fixed interest rate as of December 31, 2008.

(2) Disclosed net of 548, 500 and 873 corresponding to YPF outstanding negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The maturities of the Company's current and noncurrent loans, as of December 31, 2008, are as follows:

	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 9 months	From 9 to 12 months	Total	
Current loans		1,665	702	381	132	2,880
			From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	Over 5 years	Total

Noncurrent loans	691	345	224	1,260
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Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of the Company are as follows:

1

M.T.N. Program	Issuance (in millions)	Principal value	Fixed Interest Rates	Principal Maturity	Book Value					
					2008		2007		2006	
	Year				Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
U S \$									546	
1,000	1997	US\$ 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U S \$									3	
1,000	1998	US\$ 100	10.00%	2028	4	224	4	205		199
U S \$									10	
1,000	1999	US\$ 225	9.13%	2009	360	-	10	318		310
					364	224	14	523	559	509

In connection with the issuance of the Negotiable Obligations, the Company 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 of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of each 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. Certain YPF's outstanding debt is subject to cross-default provisions, which may be triggered if an event of default occurs with respect to the payment of principal or interest on indebtedness equal to or exceeding US\$ 20 million.

The Shareholders' meeting held on January 8, 2008, approved a Notes Program for an amount up to US\$ 1,000 million. The proceeds of this offering shall be used exclusively to invest in fixed assets and working capital in Argentina. As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the Company has not issued notes related with the mentioned program.

Statement of Income as of December 31, 2008 and Comparative Information

h) Net sales:	Income (Expense)		
	2008	2007	2006
Sales	36,063	28,488	24,964
Turnover tax	(762)	(537)	(440)
Hydrocarbon export withholdings	(3,165)	(759)	(807)
	32,136	27,192	23,717
i) Other expense, net:			
Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	(97)	(194)	(128)

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Miscellaneous	35	70	102
	(62)	(124)	(26)

j) Income tax

Current income tax	(2,292)	(2,449)	(2,534)
Deferred income tax	36	8	57
	(2,256)	(2,441)	(2,477)

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, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Net income before income tax	5,896	6,527	6,934
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	(2,064)	(2,284)	(2,427)
Effect of the restatement into constant Argentine pesos	(234)	(262)	(383)
Income on long-term investments	77	59	182
Tax free income—Law No. 19,640 (Tierra del Fuego)	22	19	81
Non-taxable foreign source income	1	39	25
Miscellaneous	(58)	(12)	45
Income tax	(2,256)	(2,441)	(2,477)

The breakdown of the net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets			
Non deductible allowances and reserves	746	732	707
Tax loss and other tax credits	42	79	42
Miscellaneous	10	19	5
Total deferred tax assets	798	830	754
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fixed assets	(203)	(309)	(238)
Miscellaneous	(51)	(13)	(16)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(254)	(322)	(254)
Net deferred tax assets	544	508	500

As explained in Note 2.g, the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes, at the current tax rate, is a deferred tax liability of 1,107, 1,341 and 1,603 as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Had this deferred tax liability been recorded, the amount charged to income for the year ended December 31, 2008, would have been 234. The Company estimates that the difference will be reversed as follows:

	2009	2010	2011 and thereafter	Total
Deferred income tax	219	176	712	1,107

4. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's subscribed capital as of December 31, 2008, is 3,933 and is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares (A, B, C and D), with a par value of Argentine pesos 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing.

As of December 31, 2008, Repsol YPF S.A. ("Repsol YPF") controls the Company, directly and indirectly, through a 84.04% shareholding while Petersen Energía S.A. ("PESA") exercises significant influence through a 14.90% shareholding. On February 21, 2008, Repsol YPF entered into a shares sale and purchase agreement with PESA pursuant to which Repsol YPF sold to PESA shares of YPF representing 14.90% of YPF's capital stock for US\$ 2,235 million (the "Transaction"). Simultaneously with the execution of the Transaction, Repsol YPF granted certain affiliates of PESA an option to purchase from Repsol YPF up to an additional 10.10% of YPF's outstanding capital stock within four years after consummation of the Transaction. In May, 2008, Petersen Energía Inversora S.A. ("PEISA"), one of the beneficiaries of the above mentioned option, exercised its right to purchase shares representing 0.10% of YPF's capital stock, which was formalized once the tender offer executed by PEISA concluded, in accordance with YPF's bylaws.

Additionally, Repsol YPF and PESA have signed a shareholders' agreement, in connection with the Transaction, establishing among other things, the adoption of a dividend policy under which YPF will distribute 90% of the annual net income as dividends.

Additionally, on February 29, 2008, Repsol YPF started an offering process for the sale of shares representing 20% of the capital stock of the Company (the "Offering"). The effective date of the Offering will be subject, among other conditions, to the authorization of the regulatory agencies of the Argentine and United States markets in which YPF's shares quote and considering the financial markets conditions.

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, 2008, there are 3,764 Class A outstanding shares. So 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 the Company's shares in an agreed or hostile bid, 3) transfers of all the Company'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, 2008, YPF has signed guarantees in relation to the financing activities of the following related companies: Pluspetrol Energy S.A., Central Dock Sud S.A. and Inversora Dock Sud S.A. in an amount of approximately US\$ 17 million, US\$ 21 million and 5, respectively. The corresponding loans have final maturity in 2011, 2013 and 2009, respectively.

6. PARTICIPATION IN JOINT VENTURES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2008, the main exploration and production joint ventures and other agreements in which the Company participates are the following:

Name and Location	Ownership Interest	Operator
Acambuco Salta	22.50%	Pan American Energy LLC
Aguada Pichana Neuquén	27.27%	Total Austral S.A.
Aguaragüe Salta	30.00%	Tecpetrol S.A.
CAM-2/A SUR Tierra del Fuego	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Campamento Central / Cañadón Perdido Chubut	50.00%	YPF S.A.
Consortio CNQ7/A La Pampa and Mendoza	50.00%	Petro Andina Resources Ltd. Sucursal Argentina
El Tordillo Chubut	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
La Tapera y Puesto Quiroga Chubut	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.
Llancanelo Mendoza	51.00%	YPF S.A.
Magallanes Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and National Continental Shelf	50.00%	Enap Sipetrol Argentina S.A.
Palmar Largo Formosa and Salta	30.00%	Pluspetrol S.A.
Puesto Hernández Neuquén and Mendoza	61.55%	Petrobras Energía S.A.
Ramos Salta	15.00% (1)	Pluspetrol Energy S.A.
San Roque Neuquén	34.11%	Total Austral S.A.
Tierra del Fuego Tierra del Fuego	30.00%	Petrolera L.F. Company S.R.L.
Yacimiento La Ventana – Río Tunuyán Mendoza	60.00%	YPF S.A.
Zampal Oeste Mendoza	70.00%	YPF S.A.

(1) Additionally, YPF has a 27% indirect ownership interest through Pluspetrol Energy S.A.

Additionally, YPF Holdings Inc. (controlled company) participates in exploration and production agreements in the Gulf of Mexico (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

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The assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and production costs of the joint ventures and other agreements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Current assets	256	186	537
Noncurrent assets	3,526	3,097	2,199
Total assets	3,782	3,283	2,736
Current liabilities	481	472	404
Noncurrent liabilities	525	360	343
Total liabilities	1,006	832	747
Production costs	1,659	1,423	1,098

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, 2008, 2007 and 2006 from transactions with related parties companies are as follows:

	2008					2007			2006			
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Noncurrent receivables	Accounts payable	Loans	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Accounts payable	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Accounts payable	
	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	
Controlled companies:												
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	31	6	-	12	-	-	29	12	13	18	8	17
A - Evangelista S.A.	1	1	-	77	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	42
YPF Holdings Inc.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	867	2	-	577	6
Argentina Privated Development Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company(1)	-	110	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	32	117	523	92	-	-	29	879	118	18	585	109
Jointly controlled companies:												
Profertil S.A.	9	5	-	4	-	-	7	-	15	10	-	4
	193	1	-	-	-	-	269	-	-	170	1	-

Compañía Mega S.A. ("Mega")												
Refinería del Norte S.A. ("Refinor")	140	-	-	8	-	-	88	-	28	94	18	13
	342	6	-	12	-	-	364	-	43	274	19	17
Companies under significant influence	16	7	-	36	-	-	25	2	30	43	-	33
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:												
Repsol YPF	-	7	-	68	-	-	-	6	43	-	979	22
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	4	-	-	5	-	-	178	-	3	72	-	34
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	22	2	-	1	-	-	30	5	1	34	5	2
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	13	2	-	-	-	-	10	1,102	-	12	1,305	-
Repsol International Finance B.V.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,427	-	-	1,302	-
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	-	-	-	-	13	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	47	5	-	47	13	-	63	5	39	43	4	30
	86	17	-	121	94	1,036	281	2,545	86	161	3,595	88
	476	147	523	261	94	1,036	699	3,426	277	496	4,199	247

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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, 2008, 2007 and 2006 include the following:

	2008					2007					2006			
	Purchases and Sales	Loans (granted) collected	Loans obtained (paid)	Interest gains (losses)		Purchases and Sales	Loans (granted) collected	Loans obtained (paid)			Purchases and Sales	Loans (granted) collected	Loans obtained (paid)	
Controlled companies:														
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	32	254	-	-	-	25	201	-	-	25	152	-	-	
A - Evangelista S.A.	6	461	-	-	-	5	440	-	-	4	284	-	-	
YPF Holdings Inc.	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	(273)	39	-	-	(446)	22	
Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company(1)	-	-	(579)	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38	717	(579)	-	40	30	641	(273)	39	29	436	(446)	22	
Jointly controlled companies:														
Profertil S.A.	41	167	-	-	-	65	172	-	-	59	105	-	-	
Mega Refinor	1,452	18	-	-	-	1,079	1	-	-	1,014	1	-	-	
	386	125	-	-	-	397	132	-	-	400	157	-	-	
	1,879	310	-	-	-	1,541	305	-	-	1,473	263	-	-	
Companies under significant influence:														
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:														
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	-	26	-	-	-	-	18	926	15	-	7	350	67	
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	737	1,123	-	-	-	1,276	827	-	-	923	654	-	-	
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	158	-	1,103	-	3	116	-	225	88	97	-	(1,011)	69	
Repsol International	198	4	-	-	-	227	6	-	-	210	5	-	-	
	-	-	1,437	-	28	-	-	(81)	91	-	-	(41)	47	

Finance B.V. Repsol YPF E&P Bolivia S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	446	-	-
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	-	-	-	1,036	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	-	-	-	45	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	212	11	-	13	-	160	10	-	-	157	11	-	-
	1,305	1,164	2,540	1,117	4	1,779	861	1,070	194	1,388	1,123	(702)	183
	3,304	2,359	1,961	1,117	44	3,440	1,958	797	233	3,042	2,039	(1,148)	205

(1) Controlled by YPF Holdings Inc., with a 100% shareholding over its capital stock.

8. 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 61, 52 and 38 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

b) Retirement Plan:

Effective March 1, 1995, the Company 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 the Company will pay an amount equal to that contributed by each member.

The plan members will receive the Company'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 13, 11 and 9 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Pending lawsuits and contingencies:

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has reserved 1,795 in connection with the pending lawsuits, claims and contingencies which are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The most significant pending lawsuits and contingencies reserved 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 reserved 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.
- 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, stated in Argentine pesos as of that date, 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 YPF. Upon the confirmation of the Antitrust Board’s decision given by the Chamber B, YPF has appealed that judgement by cassation and extraordinary appeals, because the Antitrust Board used the Law No. 22,262 and Chamber B used the Law No. 25,156. The latter rejected both appeals (cassation and extraordinary), consequently YPF presented complaints appeals against the cassation appeal, denied on December 18, 2008, and against the Extraordinary Appeal, denied on February 17, 2009. Both of them are under evaluation. Despite the solid arguments expressed by YPF, the mentioned circumstances make evident that, preliminarily, the Antitrust Board denies the defenses filed by the Company and that it is reluctant to modify the doctrine provided by the Resolution No. 189/1999 and, furthermore, the Court of Appeals decisions tend to confirm the decisions made by the Antitrust Board.

- Tax claims: On January 31, 2003, the Company received a claim from the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (“AFIP”), stating that the sales corresponding to forward oil sale agreements entered into by the Company, should have been subject to an income tax withholding. On March 8, 2004, the AFIP formally notified YPF the claim for approximately 45 plus interests and fines. Additionally, on June 24, 2004, YPF received a new formal claim from the AFIP, considering that the services related to these contracts should have been taxed with the value added tax. Consequently, during 2004, YPF presented its defense to the AFIP rejecting the claims and arguing its position. However, on December 28, 2004, the Company was formally notified of a resolution from the AFIP confirming its original position in both claims for the period 1997 to 2001. The Company has appealed such resolution in the National Tax Court. YPF conditionally paid the amounts corresponding to periods that followed those included in the claim by the AFIP (2002 and subsequent periods) so as to avoid facing interest payment or a fine and filed reimbursement summary proceedings. On March 14, 2008, the AFIP notified the Company of the rejection of the reimbursement previously mentioned. The Company appealed that decision before the National Tax Court.

In addition, the Company has received several claims from the AFIP and from the provincial and municipal fiscal authorities, which are not individually significant.

- 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:

Export sales: 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 export 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 domestic 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. 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 long-term 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 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, demanding the payment of indemnifications and/or penalties for the failure to comply with firm supply commitments, and/or reserving their rights to future claims in such respect (the “Claims”).

Electroandina S.A. and Empresa Eléctrica del Norte Grande S.A. (“Edelnor”) have rejected the force majeure argument invoked by the Company and have invoiced the penalty stipulated under the “deliver or pay” clause of the contract for cutbacks accumulated as of September, 2007, for a total amount of US\$ 93 million. These invoices have been rejected by the Company, assuming no responsibility. Furthermore, the above-mentioned companies have notified the formal start-up period of negotiations previous to any arbitration demand. Although such period is overdue, the Company has not been notified of the initiation of the arbitration demands.

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. On July 16, 2008, AESU also claimed an additional amount of US\$ 2.7 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. This notification was also rejected. On December 30, 2008, AESU rejected YPF’s right to suspend its natural gas deliveries. As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the parties are exchanging correspondence, sustaining the previously mentioned arguments.

In addition, YPF has been notified of an arbitration demand from Innergy Soluciones Energéticas (“Innergy”). The Company has answered the arbitration complaint, and has filed a counterclaim based on the hardship provisions (“teoría de la imprevisión”) of the Argentine Civil Code. The parties have exchanged documentation requirements and have presented their appellate brief with the documental evidence and experts and witnesses’ declarations. Damages claimed by Innergy amount to US\$ 88 million plus interests, according to the invoice presented in the Innergy’s appellate brief, on September 17, 2007. Such amount might be increased if Innergy incorporates to the demand invoices for penalties received for periods subsequent to August 2007. The parties have agreed on a settlement to their dispute. The settlement will include those disputes that arouse during the arbitration process. The definition of the terms and the execution of the settlement agreement is still pending. On February 9, 2008, the parties have suspended the arbitration process until March 13, 2009.

Additionally, there are certain claims from natural gas transportation suppliers, in relation with payments of contracts associated with exports of such product. The parties have commenced mediation proceedings in order to determine the merits of such claims.

Domestic sales: Central Puerto S.A. has claimed YPF for cutbacks in natural gas supply to its combined-cycle plant located in Buenos Aires City. The Company has formally denied such breach based on the view that, pending the restructuring of such contracts, it is not obliged to confirm nominations of natural gas to this client during certain periods of the year. On June 6, 2007, Central Puerto S.A. notified its decision to submit the controversy to arbitration under the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce (“ICC”). Central Puerto S.A. nominated its arbiter and notified YPF the initiation of an arbitration proceeding in that Chamber. On June 21, 2007, YPF nominated its arbiter and notified its decision to submit the controversy related to certain amounts claimed to Central Puerto S.A., also related to the natural gas supply to its combined-cycle located in Buenos

Aires City to an arbitration proceeding. On July 23, 2007, YPF received the arbitration demand which was answered on September 24, 2007, requesting for the rejection of the claims of Central Puerto S.A. Besides, the Company has filed a counterclaim requesting, among other things, the termination of the contract or, in absence of this, the revision based on the hardship provision and the “both-parties-effort”. On December 3, 2007, Central Puerto S.A. submitted a presentation requesting (i) the rejection of all subsidiary claims presented by YPF, including the request that the Chamber ratifies the effectiveness of the contract and the rejection of the fair reconvention of the contract; (ii) the rejection of the settlement and payment claim related to amounts due by Central Puerto S.A. pursuant to the “take or pay” clause; (iii) the rejection of the settlement and payment claim related to the adjustment by the application of the “Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia” (“CER”), and in subsidy opposing the prescription exception; (iv) the inappropriateness of the claim in relation with the price differential payment.

On February 11, 2008, an audience was held with the arbitral trial members and an Act (“Acta de Misión”) was subscribed. In that document, Central Puerto S.A. argued that, in relation with the quantification of the pretensions, it could not determine the claimed amount until the performance of the corresponding work of experts. However, in order to determine the provision (article No.18 (1)(c) of the ICC Reglament), it acceded to fix the payment provision on its charge based on the maximum value determined by ICC Reglament (Apendix III). YPF estimated in approximately US\$ 11 million, plus interest and CER, the amount that must be claimed as payable to its favour, under the reconvention process, regardless of the result of the work of experts that will be done. On September 4, 2008, the Court issued the Order No.15 setting a schedule for the arbitration. After that, the parties have presented their evidence, as well as their specific comments in relation with the information presented by the other party. Additionally, on February 23, 2009, the parties attended a hearing at which the Tribunal ordered the parties to present the briefs of claim and counterclaim, respectively, with the corresponding evidence, on February 27, 2009.

In addition, there are other claims to which YPF is party, which are not individually significant.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company has reserved 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 Ministry 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.

- 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. In addition, other 27 judicial claims related to similar matters have been brought against YPF amounting to approximately 4. Additionally, the Company is aware of the existence of other out of court claims which are based on similar allegations.
- EDF International S.A. (“EDF”) claim: EDF had initiated an international arbitration proceeding under the Arbitration Regulations of the International Chamber of Commerce against Endesa Internacional S.A. and YPF. EDF claimed from YPF the payment of US\$ 69 million, which were subsequently increased to US\$ 103 million plus interests, without existing real arguments, in connection with the sale of Electricidad Argentina S.A., parent company of Edenor S.A. EDF claimed an adjustment in the purchase price it paid arguing that under the stock purchase agreement, the price it paid would be reviewed if changes in the exchange rate of Argentine peso occurred prior to December 31, 2001. EDF considered that this had happened. On October 22, 2007, the Arbitral Court issued an arbitral final award in which EDF's claim and the defendants' counterclaim were partially accepted. Consequently, the arbitral final award imposed on YPF the payment of US\$ 28.9 million plus interests and judicial expenses. The Company and EDF are both currently challenging the arbitral decision. On April 22, 2008, the Federal Appellate Court on Commercial Matters declared that the resource presented by YPF has suspension effects over the arbitral decision. Nevertheless, EDF is seeking the enforcement of the arbitral decision before the court in Delaware, United States, which was rejected by the Company. YPF answered to the complaint by seeking its dismissal. Additionally YPF has been notified that EDF is also seeking the enforcement of the arbitral award before a court in Paris, France.

Additionally, YPF's Management, in consultation with its external counsels, believes that the following contingencies and claims, individually significant, have possible outcome:

- Availability of foreign currency deriving from exports: Decree No. 1,589/1989 of the Federal Executive provides that producers enjoying free availability of crude oil, natural gas and/or liquefied gas under Law No. 17,319 and its supplemental Decrees and producers that may agree so in the future will have free availability of the percentage of foreign currency coming from the exports of crude oil, petroleum derivatives, natural gas and/or liquefied gas of free availability established in biddings and/or renegotiations, or agreed-upon in the respective contracts. In no cases will the maximum freely available percentage be allowed to exceed 70% of each transaction.

During year 2002, several government organizations considered that free availability of foreign currency provided by Decree No. 1,589/1989 was implicitly abolished by Decree No. 1,606/2001.

On December 31, 2002, Decree No. 2,703/2002 was enforced, ratifying such date the 70% limit as the maximum freely available percentage of foreign currency deriving from the exports of crude oil and petroleum derivatives, without providing a conclusion in regards to the exports performed during the year 2002, after the issuance of Decree No. 1,606/2001. The Central Bank has indicted YPF on charges allegedly related to certain exports performed during 2002, once the executive order 1,606/2001 was no longer in force and before the executive order 2,703/2002 came into effect. Therefore, YPF will file an answer to the charges and will offer evidence in this regard. In case YPF is indicted on charges involving other exports during the said period, YPF has the right to challenge the decision as well as to request the issuance of precautionary measures.

There is a recently confirmed sentence, connected with a proceeding to another hydrocarbon exporter, where the claim was the same and that company and its directors were acquitted of all charges because it was considered that such company was exempt from the liquidation and negotiation of the 70% of the foreign currency deriving from the hydrocarbon exports. Additionally, the Office of the General Prosecutor of Argentina has recently issued an opinion, in a similar claim, analyzing the behavior of another oil and gas company. According to that opinion, no violations had been committed as the uncertainty associated with the scope of the liability was generated by the existence of different rules. Due to the absence of intention in the behavior, the Office of the General Prosecutor of Argentina has pronounced in favor of filing the claims.

– Asociación Superficiares 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 National 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 National 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 still has to decide on pending matters such as the summons of the National Government, the provinces, and making available to the plaintiffs the defendants motion.

– 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 National 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, estimate 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 National 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.
- 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, among them YPF, 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 Law No. 25,156. On January 15, 2007, Antitrust Board charged YPF and eight other producers with violations of Law No. 25,156. YPF has contested the complaint on the basis that no violation of the Law took place and that the charges are barred by the applicable statute of limitations, and has presented evidence in support of its position. On June 22, 2007, YPF presented to the Antitrust Board, without acknowledging any conduct in violation of the Antitrust Law, a commitment consistent with Article 36 of the Antitrust Law, requiring to the Antitrust Board to approve the commitment, to suspend the investigation and to file the proceedings. On December 14, 2007, the Antitrust Board decided to transfer the motion to the Appeal Court as a consequence of the appeal presented by YPF against the rejection of the application of the statute of limitation.

The Antitrust Board has started proceedings to investigate YPF for including a clause in bulk LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) supply contracts that it believes prevents the buyer from reselling the product to a third party and therefore restricts competition in a manner detrimental to the general economic interest. YPF has asserted that the contracts do not contain a prohibition against resale to third parties and has offered evidence in support of its position. On April 12, 2007, YPF presented to the Antitrust Board, without acknowledging any conduct in violation of the Antitrust Law, a commitment consistent with Article 36 of the Antitrust Law, in which it commits, among other things, to refrain from including a clause with the destiny of the product in future bulk LPG supply contracts. On November 5, 2008, the Secretary of Domestic Commerce notified YPF the approval of the commitment formulated by YPF, requiring the Company to communicate and publish the commitment for one day in the Official Gazette and in other newspaper and suspended the proceedings for three years. YPF has complied with the aforementioned notification and publication requirements.

- 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 request: 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 51 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, for the time being, information and documents in order to answer the claim are being collected, and 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 channels adjacent to the La Plata Refinery, in Río Santiago, and other sectors near the coast line, and, if such remediation is not possible, an indemnification of 500 (approximately US\$ 145 million) or an amount to be determined from 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.

- Other claims related to the natural gas domestic market: 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 events of force majeure, fortuitous case and frustration of the contractual purpose. Despite the Company has material arguments of defense, taking into account the characteristics of the claims, they have been considered as possible contingences.
- 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. 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.

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 reserved since Management, based on the evidence available to date and upon the opinion of its external counsels, has considered them to be possible contingencies.

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 remediations 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 3,661 as of December 31, 2008, the Company has reserved 429 corresponding to environmental remediations, which evaluations and/or remediation works are probable, significant and can also be reasonably estimated, based on the Company's existing remediation program. Future legislative changes on individual costs and 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.

Additionally, certain environmental contingencies related to Chemicals' operations in the United States of America were assumed by Tierra and Maxus (the "Parties"), indirect subsidiaries through YPF Holdings Inc. YPF committed to contribute capital ("Contribution Agreement") up to a maximum amount that could satisfy certain assumed environmental obligations and to meet its operating expenses. On October 8, 2007, YPF and the Parties had signed an agreement which established, among other things, the end of YPF's obligation subject to the above-mentioned Contribution Agreement after the payment of certain capital contributions and subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions which were accomplished during the first quarter of 2008 (Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

c) Contractual commitments and regulatory requirements:

- Contractual commitments: In June 1998, YPF received an advanced payment for a crude oil future delivery commitment for approximately US\$ 315 million. The pending amount of this advance for sales of crude oil was classified as “Net advances from crude oil purchasers” on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. As of December 31, 2008, there are no pending obligations corresponding to the mentioned commitment.

Additionally, the Company has signed other 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 or suspension, for any reason, except for physical force majeure event.

- Natural gas regulatory requirements: In addition to the regulations that affect the natural gas market mentioned in “Natural gas market” (Note 9.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”), giving such producers a five business-day term to enter into 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.
- 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. 645/2002, and mandated that producers, sellers, refining companies and any other market agent that wishes to export diesel or crude oil to register such transaction and to demonstrate that domestic demand has been satisfied and that they have offered the product to be exported to the domestic market. In addition, Resolution No. 1,338/06 of the Secretariat of Energy added other petroleum products to the registration regime created by Executive Decree No. 645/2002, including gasoline, fuel oil and its derivatives, aviation fuel, coke coal, asphalts, certain petrochemicals and certain lubricants. Resolution No. 715/2007 of the Secretariat of Energy empowered the National

Refining and Marketing Director to determine the amounts of diesel to be imported by each company, in specific periods of the year, to compensate 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. 645/2002 (crude, fuel oil, diesel, coke coal and gasoline, among others). In addition, 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.

– Operating leases: As of December 31, 2008, the main lease contracts correspond to the rental of oil and gas production equipment, ships, natural gas compression equipment and real estate for service stations. Charges recognized under these contracts for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, amounted to 436, 364 and 289, respectively.

As of December 31, 2008, estimated future payments related to these contracts are as follows:

	Within 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 4 years	From 4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Estimated future payments	373	212	134	87	43	147

– Agreements of extension of concessions:

- (i) Agreement with the Federal Government and the Province of Neuquén of the year 2000: On December 28, 2000, through Decree No. 1,252/2000, the Argentine Federal Executive Branch (the “Federal Executive”) extended for an additional term of 10 years, until November 2027, the concession for the exploitation of Loma La Lata - Sierra Barrosa area granted to YPF. The extension was granted under the terms and conditions of the Extension Agreement executed between the Federal Government, the Province of Neuquén and YPF on December 5, 2000. Under this agreement, YPF paid US\$ 300 million to the Federal 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.
- (ii) Agreement with the Province of Neuquén of the year 2008: In September, 2008, pursuant to the notice provided to firms holding exploitation concessions by the Province of Neuquén, through Provincial Decree No. 822/2008, YPF entered into a Memorandum of Agreement provided under such Regulation and an Addendum to such agreement (hereinafter, the “Memorandum of Agreement”) to extend the term of eight exploitation concessions identified below. On October 9, 2008, Provincial Act No. 2615 approved the Memorandum of Agreement, which was enacted by provincial executive decree No. 1830/2008, and was published in Official Gazette No. 3109 of the Province of Neuquén.

The Memorandum of Agreement between YPF and the Province of Neuquén establishes the following provisions, among others:

- Concessions involved: Cerro Bandera, Señal Cerro Bayo, Chihuido de la Sierra Negra, El Portón, Filo Morado, Octógono, Señal Picada – Punta Barda and Puesto Hernández.
- Extension of concession terms within the Province of Neuquén: exploitation concession terms, which were originally set to expire on November 14, 2017, are extended for a 10-year term, which means that they will expire on November 14, 2027.
- Under Provincial Decree No. 822/2008, YPF undertook the following commitments upon the execution of the Memorandum of Agreement: i) to make, on the date specified in the Memorandum of Agreement, initial payments of US\$ 109 million, US\$ 26 million, and US\$ 40 million; ii) to pay the Province an “Extraordinary Production Royalty” of 3% of the production of the areas involved in the Memorandum of Agreement. In addition, the parties agreed to make additional adjustments of up to an additional 3% in the event of extraordinary income due to lower export duties or if YPF actually received a higher price for the sale of crude oil and/or natural gas according to a mechanism and reference values established in the Memorandum of Agreement; iii) to carry out exploration activities in the remaining exploration areas and make certain investments and expenditures in a total amount of US\$ 3,200 million and iv) to make “Corporate Social Responsibility” contributions to the Province of Neuquén in an amount of US\$ 20 million, which will be made effective in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010. The purpose of such contributions will be to assist in areas in terms of education, environment, health, culture, science and research and community development.

10. MAIN CHANGES IN COMPANIES COMPRISING THE YPF GROUP

During the year ended December 31, 2007:

- YPF acquired an additional 18% interest in Oleoducto Trasadino (Argentina) S.A., a 18% interest in Oleoducto Trasadino (Chile) S.A. and a 18% interest in A&C Pipeline Holding Company, for an amount of US\$ 5.3 million.
- YPF sold its interest in Petróleos Trasadinos S.A., for an amount of US\$ 2 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2006:

- YPF International S.A., controlled by YPF, sold for an amount of US\$ 10.6 million, its interest in Greenstone Assurance Ltd., recording a gain of 11.

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). Consequently, unappropriated retained earnings are restricted by 19 as of December 31, 2008.

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 conventions for the avoidance of double taxation, which will be subject to a minor tax rate.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As of the date of the issuance of these financial statements, there are no significant subsequent events that require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2008, if applicable, which were not already considered in these financial statements according to the generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina.

13. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOLLOWED BY THE COMPANY AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These financial statements are presented on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, but do not conform to certain generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The effects of the differences between generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina and generally accepted accounting principles in other places in which these financial statements may be used have not been quantified. Accordingly, these financial statements are not intended to present the information on the Company's financial position, and the related results of its operations and cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in places other than in Argentina.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”), except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation. In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
FIXED ASSETS EVOLUTION
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - Note 1)

Main account	Amounts		2008	Amounts at end of year
	at beginning of year	Increases	Cost Net decreases, transfers and reclassifications	
Land and buildings	2,029	1	107	2,137
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	50,920	1,038	4,811	56,769
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	7,828	24	963	8,815
Transportation equipment	1,802	-	62	1,864
Materials and equipment in warehouse	791	823	(788)	826
Drilling and work in progress	4,611	5,325	(5,666)	4,270
Exploratory drilling in progress (5)	147	322	(353)	116
Furniture, fixtures and installations	536	2	123	661
Selling equipment	1,406	1	49	1,456
Other property	306	201	10	517
Total 2008	70,376	7,737(3)(7)	(682)(1)	77,431
Total 2007	59,567	5,852(3)	4,957(1)(6)	70,376
Total 2006	59,695	5,664(3)	(5,792)(1)(6)	59,567

Main account	2008		2007		2006			
	Amounts at beginning of year	Net decreases, transfers and reclassifications	Depreciation rate	Increases	Amounts at end of year	Net book value	Net book value	
Land and buildings	918	(1)	2%	44	961	1,176	1,111	1,101
Mineral property, wells and related	37,094	(42)	(2)	3,960	41,012	15,757(4)	13,826(4)	12,701(4)

equipment								
Refinery								
equipment and								
petrochemical								
plants	5,686	(4)	4 - 5%	375	6,057	2,758	2,142	1,917
Transportation								
equipment	1,282	(2)	4 - 5%	55	1,335	529	520	531
Materials and								
equipment in								
warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	826	791	609
Drilling and work								
in progress	-	-	-	-	-	4,270	4,611	3,517
Exploratory								
drilling in								
progress (5)	-	-	-	-	-	116	147	108
Furniture, fixtures								
and installations	442	-	10%	62	504	157	94	73
Selling equipment	1,057	-	10%	59	1,116	340	349	339
Other property	265	-	10%	13	278	239	41	46
Total 2008	46,744	(49)(1)		4,568	51,263	26,168		
Total 2007	38,625	4,084(1)(6)		4,035	46,744		23,632	
Total 2006	39,149	(4,138)(1) (6)		3,614	38,625			20,942

(1) Includes 4, 118 and 194 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Depreciation has been calculated according to the unit of production method (Note 2.f).

(3) Includes 444, 53 and 918 corresponding to the cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(4) Includes 1,208, 803 and 961 of mineral property as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(5) At the end of the year ended December 31, 2008, there are 10 exploratory wells in progress. During the year 28 wells were drilled, 26 wells were charged to exploratory expenses and 3 well were transferred to proved properties which are included in the account mineral property, wells and related equipment.

(6) Includes 5,291 of acquisition cost and 4,094 of accumulated depreciation corresponding to oil and gas exploration and producing areas, which were disclosed as held for sale as of December 31, 2006 (Note 2.d).

(7) Includes 594 corresponding to the extension of certain production concessions in the Province of Neuquén (Note 9.c.ii), of which 483 are payable as of December 31, 2008.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ

Director

Exhibit C

English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”), except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation. In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

INVESTMENTS IN SHARES AND HOLDINGS IN OTHER COMPANIES

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except where otherwise indicated - Note 1)

Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book Value	Cost(2)	Main Business	2008				
							Registered Address	Date	Capital Stock	Income (Loss)	
Information of the Issuer Last Financial Statements											
Description of the Securities											
Controlled companies:											
YPF International S.A. (8)	Common Bs.	100	8,298,212	185(3)	1,163	Investment	Av. José Estenssoro 100, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, República de Bolivia	12-31-08	408	(65)	
YPF Holdings Inc. (9)	Common	US\$0.01	100	-(7)	1,489	Investment and finance	717 North Harwood Street, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.	09-30-08	2,733	(521)	
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	Common	\$	1	163,701,747	268	42	Commercial management of YPF's gas stations	Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-08	164	95
A-Evangelista S.A.	Common	\$	1	8,683,498	158	31	Engineering and construction services	Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 777, P. 7°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-08	9	39
Argentina Private Development Company Limited (Dissolved)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Investment and finance	P.O. Box 1109, Gran Caimán,	-	-	-

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										British West Indies	
				611	2,725						
Jointly controlled companies:											
Compañía Mega S.A.(6)	Common \$	1	77,292,000	404	- Separation, fractionation and transportation of natural gas liquids	San Martín 344, P. 10°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	203	392	1,098	38.00%
Profertil S.A.	Common \$	1	391,291,320	551	- Production and marketing of fertilizers	Alicia Moreau de Justo 740, P. 3°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12-31-08	783	234	1,098	50.00%
Refinería del Norte S.A.	Common \$	1	45,803,655	265	- Refining	Maipú 1, P. 2°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	06-30-08	92	(16)	534	50.00%
				1,220	-						
Companies under significant influence:											
Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	Common \$	10	4,072,749	96(1)	- Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	110	3	307	37.00%
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	Common \$	10	476,034	46	- Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P.11°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	14	21	139	33.15%
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	Common \$	10	351,167	41(3)	- Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Terminal Marítima Puerto Rosales – Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	12	13	93	30.00%
Gasoducto del Pacífico	Preferred \$	1	15,579,578	21	- Gas transportation	Av. Leandro N.	12-31-08	156	48	211	10.00%

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(Argentina) S.A.					by pipeline	Alem 928, P. 7°, Buenos Aires, Argentina						
Central Dock Sud S.A.	Common	\$0.01	3,719,290,957	14(3)	46	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Reconquista 360, P. 6°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	468	11	252	9.98%
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.	Common	\$ 1	103,497,738	136(3)	193	Investment and finance	Reconquista 360, P. 6°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	241	8	232	42.86%
Pluspetrol Energy S.A.	Common	\$ 1	30,006,540	295	14	Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and electric power generation, production and marketing	Lima 339, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	67	49	655	45.00%
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	\$ 1	27,018,720	14	-	Oil transportation by pipeline	Esmeralda 255, P. 5°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09-30-08	75	(3)	40	36.00%
Other companies:												
Others (4)	-	-	-	29	27							
				692	280							
				2,523	3,005							

- (1) Holding in shareholders' equity, net of intercompany profits.
- (2) Cost net of cash dividends and capital distributions from long-term investments restated in accordance with Note 1.
- (3) Holding in shareholders' equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF accounting methods.
- (4) Includes YPF Inversora Energética S.A., A-Evangelista Construções e Serviços Ltda., Gasoducto del Pacífico (Cayman) Ltd., A&C Pipeline Holding Company, Poligás Luján S.A.C.I., Oleoducto Trasandino (Chile) S.A. and Mercobank S.A.
- (5) Additionally, the Company has a 29.93% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
- (6) As stipulated by shareholders' agreement, joint control is held in this company by shareholders.
- (7) As of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, holding in negative shareholder's equity is disclosed in "Accounts payable" after adjustments in shareholder's equity to conform to YPF accounting methods.
- (8) Company defined as integrated as indicated in Note 2.e).
- (9) Company defined as non-integrated as indicated in Note 2.e).

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

Exhibit E

English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”), except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation. In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
ALLOWANCES AND RESERVES
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - Note 1)

Account	2008			2007		2006
	Amounts at beginning of year	Increases	Decreases	Amounts at end of year	Amounts at end of year	Amounts at end of year
Deducted from current assets:						
For doubtful trade receivables	433	94	116	411	433	419
For other doubtful accounts	109	3	5	107	109	116
	542	97	121	518	542	535
Deducted from noncurrent assets:						
For valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value	49	4	6	47	49	51
For reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments	25	-	-	25	25	25
For unproductive exploratory drilling	3	-	-	3	3	3
For obsolescence of materials and equipment	44	2	4	42	44	46
	121	6	10	117	121	125
Total deducted from assets, 2008	663	103	131	635		
Total deducted from assets, 2007	660	209	206		663	
Total deducted from assets, 2006	779	313	432			660
Reserves for losses - current:						
For various specific contingencies (Note 9.a)	323	71	55	339	323	206
	323	71	55	339	323	206
Reserves for losses - noncurrent:						
For pending lawsuits and various specific contingencies (Note 9.a)	1,548	487	579	1,456	1,548	1,226

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Total included in liabilities, 2008	1,548	487	579	1,456	1,548	1,226
Total included in liabilities, 2007	1,871	558	634	1,795		
Total included in liabilities, 2006	1,432	923	484		1,871	
	930	760	258			1,432

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

COST OF SALES

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - Note 1)

	2008	2007	2006
Inventories at beginning of year	2,284	1,522	1,164
Purchases for the year	7,689	6,156	3,899
Production costs (Exhibit H)	15,068	12,298	11,000
Holding gains on inventories	530	424	394
Inventories at end of year	(3,095)	(2,284)	(1,522)
Cost of sales	22,476	18,116	14,935

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ

Director

English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”), except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation. In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(amounts expressed in millions)

Account	Foreign currency and amount						Exchange rate in pesos as of 12-31-08	Book value as of 12-31-08
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008		
Current Assets								
Cash	-	-	-	-	US\$	34	3.41 (1)	116
Investments	US\$	51	US\$	46	US\$	101	3.41 (1)	343
Trade receivables	US\$	535	US\$	560	US\$	535	3.41 (1)	1,826
	€	15	€	10	€	1	4.73 (1)	5
Other receivables	US\$	1,329	US\$	1,327	US\$	245	3.41 (1)	836
	€	5	€	4	€	5	4.73 (1)	24
	\$CH	34,743	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets								3,150
Noncurrent Assets								
Other receivables	US\$	6	US\$	6	US\$	158	3.41 (1)	539
Total noncurrent assets								539
Total assets								3,689
Current Liabilities								
Accounts payable	US\$	492	US\$	646	US\$	1,271	3.45 (2)	4,385
	€	12	€	15	€	23	4.79 (2)	110
Loans	US\$	264	US\$	87	US\$	612	3.45 (2)	2,112
Net advance from crude oil purchasers	US\$	31	US\$	3	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	US\$	35	US\$	37	3.45 (2)	128
Total current liabilities								6,735
Noncurrent Liabilities								
Accounts payable	US\$	728	US\$	735	US\$	912	3.45 (2)	3,146
Loans	US\$	166	US\$	166	US\$	365	3.45 (2)	1,260
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	US\$	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	US\$	194	US\$	282	US\$	219	3.45 (2)	756
Total noncurrent liabilities								5,162
Total liabilities								11,897

- (1) Buying exchange rate.
- (2) Selling exchange rate.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ
Director

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English translation of the financial statements originally filed in Spanish with the Argentine Securities Commission (“CNV”) except for the inclusion of Note 13 to the primary financial statements in the English translation. In case of discrepancy, the financial statements filed with the CNV prevail over this translation.

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

EXPENSES INCURRED

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos - Note 1)

					2008	2007	2006
	Production costs	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total	Total	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	684	205	199	58	1,146	882	701
Fees and compensation for services	199	332(1)	56	2	589	482	364
Other personnel expenses	291	98	25	19	433	328	260
Taxes, charges and contributions	259	7	364	-	630	487	404
Royalties and easements	2,396	-	7	15	2,418	2,006	2,101
Insurance	110	7	12	-	129	105	104
Rental of real estate and equipment	370	3	63	-	436	364	289
Survey expenses	-	-	-	140	140	214	122
Depreciation of fixed assets	4,377	72	119	-	4,568	4,035	3,614
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	602	8	49	4	663	582	520
Operation services and other service contracts	1,530	10	95	14	1,649	1,080	890
Preservation, repair and maintenance	2,215	21	38	3	2,277	1,575	1,296
Contractual commitments	61	-	-	-	61	596	519
Unproductive exploratory drillings	-	-	-	351	351	116	192
Transportation, products and charges	930	-	1,158	-	2,088	1,781	1,463
(Recovery) allowance for doubtful trade	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	45	77

receivables

Publicity and advertising expenses	-	83	77	-	160	126	124
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	1,044	54	66	8	1,172	656	644
Total 2008	15,068	900	2,316	614	18,898		
Total 2007	12,298	688	2,009	465		15,460	
Total 2006	11,000	588	1,704	392			13,684

(1) Includes 9 of Directors and Statutory Auditors' fees.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ

Director

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

RATIFICATION OF LITHOGRAPHED SIGNATURES

I hereby ratify the signatures appearing in lithographed form on the preceding sheets from page 1 through page 57.

ANTONIO GOMIS SÁEZ

Director

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English translation of the report originally issued in Spanish, except for the omission of certain disclosures related to formal legal requirements for reporting in Argentina and the addition of the last paragraph – See Note 13 to the primary financial statements

Statutory Audit Committee's Report

To the Shareholders of
YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
Av. Pte. Roque Sáenz Peña 777
Buenos Aires City

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with clause 5, article 294 of Law No. 19,550, the requirements of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and current professional requirements, we have performed the work mentioned in the following paragraph on the balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA as of December 31, 2008 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended and the consolidated balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2008 and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended, disclosed as supplemental information in Schedule I. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors within the scope of its exclusive functions. Our responsibility is to report on these documents based on the work mentioned in the following paragraph.

Our work on the accompanying financial statements consisted in assessing the consistency of significant information contained in those statements with the corporate decisions set forth in minutes, and the conformity of those decisions with the law and the Company's bylaws, insofar as formal and documentary aspects are concerned. In conducting our work, we have principally considered the report of the Independent Public Accountants issued by the firm Deloitte & Co. S.R.L. dated March 4, 2009, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Argentina. We have not performed any management control and, accordingly, we have not assessed the criteria and business decisions in matters of administration, financing, sales and production, because these issues are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors. We consider that our work and the above mentioned Independent Public Accountants' report provide a reasonable basis for our report.

In our opinion, based on our work, the financial statements of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA as of December 31, 2008 referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and the consolidated financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2008, and related results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina.

Certain accounting practices of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA used in preparing the accompanying financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina, but do not conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (see Note 13 to the accompanying financial statements).

Buenos Aires City, Argentina
March 4, 2009

For Statutory Audit Committee

Juan A. Gelly y Obes
Statutory Auditor

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

YPF Sociedad Anónima

Date: March 17, 2009

By: /s/ Ignacio C. Moran

Name: Ignacio C. Moran

Title: Chief Financial Officer
