YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
Form 6-K
August 15, 2008

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 August, 2008

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 20-F X Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):
Yes No X

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 X

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 X

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

YPF Sociedad Anónima

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SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

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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

Limited Review Report on Interim
Period Financial Statements

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

1. Identification of financial statements subject to limited review

We have reviewed the balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA (an Argentine Corporation) as of June 30, 2008 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended. We have also reviewed the consolidated balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as June 30, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, which are presented as supplemental information in Schedule I. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Management.

2. Scope of our work

We conducted our review in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Argentina for a review of interim period financial statements. A review consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for accounting and financial matters. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit of financial statements, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

3. Limited review report

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA referred to in the first paragraph for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Argentina.

In relation to the financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, which are presented for comparative purposes, we issued our unqualified auditors' report dated March 7, 2008, and our unqualified limited review report on interim period financial statements dated August 3, 2007, respectively.

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
August 6, 2008

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

Ricardo C. Ruiz
Partner

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 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 Autómona de Buenos Aires, Argentina

FISCAL YEARS NUMBER 32 AND 31
BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2008 AND 2007
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

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 June 30, 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

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Schedule I
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2008 AND DECEMBER 31, 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Current Assets		
Cash	105	196
Investments (Note 2.a)	519	655
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	3,179	3,235
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	2,053	4,361
Inventories (Note 2.d)	2,854	2,573
Total current assets	8,710	11,020
Noncurrent Assets		
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	27	32
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	854	809
Investments (Note 2.a)	824	799
Fixed assets (Note 2.e)	26,342	25,434
Intangible assets	7	8
Total noncurrent assets	28,054	27,082
Total assets	36,764	38,102
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	4,784	4,339
Loans (Note 2.g)	2,602	471
Salaries and social security	199	213
Taxes payable	1,561	1,441
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	-	9
Reserves	508	466
Total current liabilities	9,654	6,939
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	2,845	2,542
Loans (Note 2.g)	650	523
Salaries and social security	134	164
Taxes payable	24	21
Reserves	1,946	1,853
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,599	5,103
Total liabilities	15,253	12,042

Shareholders’ Equity	21,511	26,060
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	36,764	38,102

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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Schedule I
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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Net sales	16,443	13,099
Cost of sales	(10,901)	(8,299)
Gross profit	5,542	4,800
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(429)	(361)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(1,102)	(992)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(218)	(247)
Operating income	3,793	3,200
Income on long-term investments	67	29
Other expense, net (Note 2.h)	(241)	(18)
Financial income (expense), net and holding (losses) gains:		
Gains (losses) on assets		
Interests	75	160
Exchange differences	(18)	59
Holding gains on inventories	123	119
Losses on liabilities		
Interests	(189)	(145)
Exchange differences	279	(19)
Reversal of impairment of other current assets	-	69
Net income before income tax	3,889	3,454
Income tax	(1,635)	(1,310)
Net income	2,254	2,144
Earnings per share	5.73	5.45

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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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	2,254	2,144
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Income on long-term investments	(67)	(29)
Dividends from long-term investments	37	52
Reversal of impairment of other current assets	-	(69)
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,046	2,012
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	186	168
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	2	73
Income tax	1,635	1,310
Income tax payments	(1,196)	(1,020)
Increase in reserves	557	271
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	61	2
Other receivables	2,263	59
Inventories	(281)	(460)
Accounts payable	499	211
Salaries and social security	(32)	(68)
Taxes payable	(269)	(160)
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	(10)	(46)
Decrease in reserves	(422)	(380)
Interests, exchange differences and others	(204)	(19)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7,059(1)	4,051(1)
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities		
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(2,816)	(2,529)
Investments (non cash and equivalents)	1	(10)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2,815)	(2,539)
Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		
Payment of loans	(697)	(355)
Proceeds from loans	3,018	501

Dividends paid	(6,789)	(2,360)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(4,468)	(2,214)
Decrease in Cash and Equivalents	(224)	(702)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of year	847	1,087
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	623	385
Decrease in Cash and Equivalents	(224)	(702)

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

(1) Includes (25) and (55) corresponding to interest payments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007, 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.

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Schedule I

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements, except where otherwise indicated)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under General Resolution No. 368 from the Argentine 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 balances after the elimination of 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 consolidation 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 last 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 primary financial statements, the following additional valuation criteria have been applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Fixed assets

Properties on foreign unproved reserves have been valued at cost and translated into pesos as detailed in Note 2.d 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 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.

The benefits related to the mentioned plans were valued at net present value and accrued based 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 work of the employees participating in the plans and the life expectancy of the retired employees. The Company 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.

As of June 30, 2008, the unrecognized actuarial losses amount to 20 and are associated with one pension plan and other post employment benefits effective as of that date.

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 period. 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 Sheets Accounts as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007

a) Investments:	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	519(1)	170(3)	655(1)	168(3)
Long-term investments	-	853(2)	-	837(2)
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments	-	(199)(2)	-	(206) (2)
	519	824	655	799

(1) Includes 518 and 651 as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, 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 June 30, 2008, GASA must initiate a new debt restructuring process with its creditors, due to the intention expressed by the Fund Marathon of concluding the agreement celebrated on December 7, 2005. This option was contemplated in the mentioned agreement.

(3) Corresponds to restricted cash as of June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, which represents bank deposits used to pay labor claims and deposits used as guarantees given to government agencies.

b) Trade receivables:	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	3,223	27	3,142	32
Related parties	373	-	533	-
	3,596	27	3,675	32
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(417)	-	(440)	-
	3,179	27	3,235	32

c) Other receivables:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax	-	470	-	517
Tax credits and export rebates	800	19	931	15
Trade	151	-	97	-
Prepaid expenses	134	48	111	60
Concessions charges	17	56	17	79
Related parties	387(1)	112(1)	2,681(1)	-
Loans to clients	17	105	14	90
Advances to suppliers	121	-	132	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	78	-	62	-
Miscellaneous	478	96	438	98
	2,183	906	4,483	859
Allowance for other doubtful accounts	(130)	-	(122)	-
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value	-	(52)	-	(50)
	2,053	854	4,361	809

(1) In addition to the amounts detailed in Note 3.c to the primary financial statements, mainly includes 170 with Central Dock Sud S.A., which accrues interest between 5.42% and 7.28% and 224 with Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V., which accrues interest at 2.70% as of June 30, 2008 and 51 with Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V. as of December 31, 2007.

d) Inventories:

	2008	2007
Refined products	1,711	1,612
Crude oil and natural gas	791	646
Products in process	36	46
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	316	269
	2,854	2,573

e) Fixed assets:

	2008	2007
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	26,389	25,481
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling	(3)	(3)
Allowance for obsolescence of material and equipment	(44)	(44)
	26,342	25,434

f) Accounts payable:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	3,490	20	3,131	21
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations	429	2,635	395	2,316
Related parties	325	-	140	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	352	-	373	-
Environmental liabilities	114	152	137	166
Miscellaneous	74	38	163	39
	4,784	2,845	4,339	2,542

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g) Loans:

	Interest rates (1)	Principal maturity	2008 Current	2008 Noncurrent	2007 Current	2007 Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations – YPF	9.13 – 10.00%	2009 – 2028	319	196	14	523
Related parties	4.90 – 15.50%	2008 – 2010	64	454	-	-
Other bank loans and other creditors	3.37 – 22.00%	2008 – 2009	2,219	-	457	-
			2,602	650	471	523

(1) Annual fixed interest rate as of June 30, 2008.

Consolidated Statements of Income as of June 30, 2008 and 2007

h) Other expense, net:

	Income (Expense) 2008	2007
Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	-	(10)
Environmental remediation	(256)	(57)
Miscellaneous	15	49
	(241)	(18)

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 of 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 laws or 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 and in certain other respects. 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.

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As of June 30, 2008, reserves for the environmental contingencies and other claims totaled approximately 589. YPF Holdings Inc.'s Management believes it has adequately reserved for all environmental contingencies, which are probable and can be reasonably estimated as of such time; 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:

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 Chemicals' 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 46 as of June 30, 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 sediment 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 of the lower 17 miles 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 held; 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. Nowadays, Tierra is holding meetings with these companies to organize the coalition of a group similar to the Passaic´s, in order to share the costs associated with works in 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.

– In December 2005, the DEP issued a directive to Tierra, Maxus and Occidental directing said parties to pay the State of New Jersey's costs of developing a Source Control Dredge Plan focused on allegedly dioxin-contaminated sediment in the lower six-mile portion of the Passaic River. The development of this plan is estimated by the DEP to cost approximately US$ 2 million. This directive was issued even though this portion of the lower Passaic River is a subject of the PRRP. The DEP has advised the recipients that (a) it is engaged in discussions with the EPA regarding the subject matter of the directive, and (b) they are not required to respond to the directive until otherwise notified. Additionally, in December 2005, the DEP sued YPF Holdings Inc., Tierra, Maxus and other several companies, besides to Occidental, 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 has recently denied motions to dismiss by Occidental Chemical Corporation, Tierra and Maxus. However, the motion to dismiss by the Company on local jurisdiction grants remains still pending.

– 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 draft FFS to EPA, as did other interested parties. In September 2007, EPA announced its intention to spend further time considering these comments, to issue a proposed plan for public comment by the middle of 2008 and to select a clean-up plan in the last quarter of 2008. Tierra will respond to any further EPA proposal as may be appropriate at the time.

– In August 2007, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") sent a letter to the parties of the PRRP group, including Tierra and Occidental, requesting that the group enters into an agreement to conduct a cooperative assessment of natural resources damages in the Passaic River and Newark Bay. The PRRP group has responded through its common counsel requesting that discussions relating to such agreement be postponed until 2008, due in part to the pending FFS proposal by EPA. Tierra will continue to participate in the PRRP group with regard to this matter. 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 party ("PRP").

– 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 will encompass the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, is scheduled for completion within 30 months, from the effective date of the AOC (June 2008). The second phase involves the removal of approximately 160,000 cubic yards of sediment. This second phase will start once the first one is completed. As of June 30, 2008, the due date of this phase is not estimated. During the removal action, contaminants not produced by the former Diamond 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 June 30, 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 June 30, 2008, there are approximately 274 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 a conceptual agreement on a possible settlement that remains subject to further agreement on terms and conditions. As a result YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 21 (which are included in the amount of 98 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 23 (which are included in the amount of 98 disclosed in the following paragraphs).

As of June 30, 2008, there are approximately 98 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 action levels. The cost of addressing these chrome-related matters could increase depending upon the final soil action levels, 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 may 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 24 as of June 30, 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 changes, including additions, to its reserve as may be required.

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 adjoining Chemicals' former Greens Bayou facility where DDT and certain other chemicals were manufactured. As of June 30, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 51 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. Preliminarily works in connection with the RIFS of this site commenced in the second half of 2006. YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 1 as of June 30, 2008 for its estimated share of the costs of the RIFS. YPF Holdings Inc. lacks sufficient information to determine additional exposure or 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 exposure. 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 June 30, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 7 in connection with its estimated share of costs related to certain sites and the ultimate cost of other sites cannot be estimated at this time.

Black Lung Benefits Act Liabilities. The Black Lung Benefits Act provides monetary and medical benefits to miners disabled with black 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 June 30, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 26 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, 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 material costs in addition to YPF Holdings Inc.'s current reserves for this matter. This decision will also require Maxus to reimburse Occidental for past costs on these matters. Maxus believes that its current reserves are adequate for these past costs. Maxus is currently evaluating the decision of the Court of Appeals. As of June 30, 2008 YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 45 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 for reconsideration of a portion of this decision has been filed with the court, and the parties are awaiting the court's decision on this and other post-judgment motions. As of June 30, 2008, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved 11 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 Prospect. On March 16, 2008, the Company was notified that a structural anomaly was identified in at least one of the pontoons of the Neptune Platform. As of the date of the issuance of those financial statements, remediation activities are substantially completed, and production has started gradually since July 2008. Total commitments related to the development of the Neptune Prospect located in the vicinity of the Atwater Valley Area, Blocks 573, 574, 575, 617 and 618 are US$ 22 million for 2008, US$ 5 million for 2009, US$ 4 million for 2010, US$ 3 million for 2011, US$ 2 million for 2012 and thereafter.

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4. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business into four segments which comprise: the exploration and production, including contractual purchases of natural gas and crude oil purchases arising from service contracts and concession obligations, as well as crude oil intersegment sales, natural gas and its derivatives sales and electric power generation ("Exploration and Production"); the refining, transport, purchase and marketing of crude oil 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, construction activities and environmental remediation activities related to YPF Holdings Inc. preceding operations (Note 3).

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
Six-month period ended June 30, 2008						
Net sales to unrelated parties	2,198	11,279	1,349	121	-	14,947
Net sales to related parties	523	973	-	-	-	1,496
Net intersegment sales	5,715	571	542	203	(7,031)	-
Net sales	8,436	12,823	1,891	324	(7,031)	16,443
Operating income (loss)	2,010	1,525	658	(328)	(72)	3,793
Income on long-term investments	57	10	-	-	-	67
Depreciation	1,758	209	54	25	-	2,046
Acquisitions of fixed assets	2,629	327	64	147	-	3,167
Assets	21,463	9,904	2,179	4,065	(847)	36,764
Six-month period ended June 30, 2007						
Net sales to unrelated parties	1,607	8,885	1,213	56	-	11,761
Net sales to related parties	331	1,007	-	-	-	1,338
Net intersegment sales	6,057	880	418	169	(7,524)	-
Net sales	7,995	10,772	1,631	225	(7,524)	13,099
Operating income (loss)	2,155	1,087	321	(301)	(62)	3,200
Income on long-term investments	19	10	-	-	-	29
Depreciation	1,761	184	44	23	-	2,012
Acquisitions of fixed assets	2,050	321	58	100	-	2,529
Year ended December 31, 2007						
Assets	19,893	11,199	2,220	5,421	(631)	38,102

Export sales, net of withholdings taxes, for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were 4,155 and 4,172, 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 JUNE 30, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
FIXED ASSETS EVOLUTION
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008				
	Cost				
Main account	Amounts at beginning of year	Translation net effect (5)	Increases	Net decreases, transfers and reclassifications	Amounts at end of period
Land and buildings	2,391	-	-	45	2,436
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	51,595	(25)	351	1,733	53,654
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	9,227	-	3	84	9,314
Transportation equipment	1,887	-	-	13	1,900
Materials and equipment in warehouse	791	-	362	(298)	855
Drilling and work in progress	4,617	1	2,273	(1,662)	5,229
Exploratory drilling in progress	147	-	147	(116)	178
Furniture, fixtures and installations	622	-	4	(1)	625
Selling equipment	1,406	-	1	19	1,426
Other property	377	(1)	26	(20)	382
Total 2008	73,060	(25)	3,167(2)	(203)(1)	75,999
Total 2007	61,939	3	2,529	5,045(1)(6)	69,516

	2008						2007	
	Depreciation							
Main account	Accumulated at beginning of year	Net decreases, transfers and	Depreciation rate	Increases	Accumulated at end of period	Net book value as of	Net book value as of	Net book value as of

		reclassifications				06-30-08	06-30-07	12-31-07
Land and buildings	1,108	(1)	2%	27	1,134	1,302	1,277	1,283
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	37,131	(2)	(4)	1,732	38,861	14,793(3)	13,425(3)	14,464(3)
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	6,139	(2)	4 – 10%	202	6,339	2,975	3,000	3,088
Transportation equipment	1,324	(1)	4 – 5%	30	1,353	547	561	563
Materials and equipment in warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	855	645	791
Drilling and work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	5,229	4,467	4,617
Exploratory drilling in progress	-	-	-	-	-	178	129	147
Furniture, fixtures and installations	523	(1)	10%	18	540	85	120	99
Selling equipment	1,056	-	10%	29	1,085	341	334	350
Other property	298	(8)	10%	8	298	84	80	79
Total 2008	47,579	(15)(1)		2,046	49,610	26.389		
Total 2007	39,377	4,089(1)(6)		2,012	45,478		24,038	25,481

(1) Includes 2 and 73 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(2) Includes 351 corresponding to the future cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008.

(3) Includes 764, 920 and 851 of mineral property as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 and December 31, 2007, 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 fixed assets net book values at beginning of the year in foreign companies.

(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.

Schedule I
Exhibit H

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
EXPENSES INCURRED
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1 to the primary financial statements)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008					2007
	Production costs	Administrative expenses	Selling expenses	Exploration expenses	Total	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	485	97	98	25	705	604
Fees and compensation for services	98	166	21	1	286	213
Other personnel expenses	158	47	12	9	226	179
Taxes, charges and contributions	139	13	188	-	340	250
Royalties and easements	1,138	-	3	7	1,148	984
Insurance	55	3	5	-	63	60
Rental of real estate and equipment	189	3	34	-	226	185
Survey expenses	-	-	-	50	50	100
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,970	23	52	1	2,046	2,012
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	279	3	25	2	309	328
Operation services and other service contracts	526	10	40	5	581	345
Preservation, repair and maintenance	917	10	22	1	950	801
Contractual commitments	156	-	-	-	156	232
Unproductive exploratory drillings	-	-	-	109	109	73
Transportation, products and charges	448	-	549	-	997	838
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	(22)	-	(22)	34
Publicity and advertising expenses	-	30	42	-	72	62
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	577	24	33	8	642	372
Total 2008	7,135	429	1,102	218	8,844	
Total 2007	6,072	361	992	247		7,672

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2008 AND DECEMBER 31, 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Current Assets		
Cash	58	120
Investments (Note 3.a)	255	242
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	3,014	3,148
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,819	4,937
Inventories (Note 3.d)	2,468	2,284
Total current assets	7,614	10,731
Noncurrent Assets		
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	27	31
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,195	788
Investments (Note 3.a)	2,419	2,718
Fixed assets (Note 3.e)	24,438	23,585
Total noncurrent assets	28,079	27,122
Total assets	35,693	37,853
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	4,865	5,115
Loans (Note 3.g)	2,423	288
Salaries and social security	148	167
Taxes payable	1,432	1,293
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	-	9
Reserves (Exhibit E)	319	323
Total current liabilities	9,187	7,195
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	2,822	2,519
Loans (Note 3.g)	650	523
Taxes payable	6	8
Reserves (Exhibit E)	1,517	1,548
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,995	4,598
Total liabilities	14,182	11,793
Shareholders’ Equity (per corresponding statements)	21,511	26,060
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	35,693	37,853

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.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Net sales (Note 3.h)	15,161	12,191
Cost of sales (Exhibit F)	(10,284)	(7,853)
Gross profit	4,877	4,338
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(363)	(310)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(1,045)	(939)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(200)	(230)
Operating income	3,269	2,859
Income on long-term investments	128	189
Other income, net (Note 3.i)	29	34
Financial income, net and holding (losses) gains:		
Gains (losses) on assets		
Interests	70	157
Exchange differences	(22)	53
Holding gains on inventories	99	111
Losses on liabilities		
Interests	(180)	(139)
Exchange differences	278	(20)
Reversal of impairment of other current assets (Note 2.j)	-	69
Net income before income tax	3,671	3,313
Income tax (Note 3.j)	(1,417)	(1,169)
Net income	2,254	2,144
Earnings per share (Note 1)	5.73	5.45

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.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos except for per share amounts in Argentine pesos – Note 1)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008			
	Shareholders’ Contributions			
	Subscribed Capital	Adjustment to Contributions	Issuance Premiums	Total
Balances at the beginning of year	3,933	7,281	640	11,854
As decided by the Board of Directors’ meeting of March 6, 2007:				
- Cash dividends (6 per share)	-	-	-	-
As decided by the Board of Directors’ meeting of February 6, 2008:				
- Cash dividend (10.76 per share)	-	-	-	-
As decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders’ meeting of April 24, 2008:				
- Cash dividends (6.5 per share)	-	-	-	-
- Appropriation to Legal Reserve	-	-	-	-
- Reversal of Reserve for Future Dividends	-	-	-	-
- Appropriation to Reserve for Future Dividends	-	-	-	-
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.i)	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	-
Balances at the end of period	3,933	7,281	640	11,854

	2008					2007
	Legal Reserve	Deferred Earnings	Reserve for Future Dividends	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders’ Equity	Total Shareholders’ Equity
Balances at the beginning of year	2,020	(135)	4,584	7,737	26,060	24,345
As decided by the Board of Directors’ meeting of March 6, 2007:						
- Cash dividends (6 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,360)

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)	-	-
Net decrease in deferred earnings (Note 2.i)	-	(14)	-	-	(14)	(3)
Net income	-	-	-	2,254	2,254	2,144
Balances at the end of period	2,224	(149)	4,003	3,579	21,511	24,126

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.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos – Note 1)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

	2008	2007
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	2,254	2,144
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Income on long-term investments	(128)	(189)
Dividends from long-term investments	504	401
Reversal of impairment of other current assets	-	(69)
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,994	1,961
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	187	164
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	2	73
Income tax	1,417	1,169
Income tax payments	(1,045)	(878)
Increase in reserves	299	254
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	138	(30)
Other receivables	1,926	(239)
Inventories	(184)	(446)
Accounts payable	499	278
Salaries and social security	(19)	(35)
Taxes payable	(185)	(158)
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	(10)	(46)
Decrease in reserves	(334)	(323)
Interests, exchange differences and others	(238)	55
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7,077(1)	4,086(1)
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities		
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(2.685)	(2,325)
Capital contributions on long-term investments	-	(45)
Investments (non cash and equivalents)	3	(3)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2,682)	(2,373)
Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		
Payment of loans	(538)	(318)
Proceeds from loans	2,886	452
Dividends paid	(6,789)	(2,360)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(4,441)	(2,226)
Net decrease in Cash and Equivalents	(46)	(513)

Cash and equivalents at the beginning of year	358	638
Cash and equivalents at the end of period	312	125
Net decrease in Cash and Equivalents	(46)	(513)

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

(1) Includes (17) and (53) corresponding to interest payments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, 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.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except where otherwise indicated – Note 1)
(The financial statements as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 are unaudited)

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.

The financial statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 are unaudited, but reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of the Management, are necessary to present the financial statements for such periods on a consistent basis with the audited annual financial statements.

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 concessions and exploration permits

According to Argentine Law No. 24,145 issued in November 1992, YPF's areas were converted into production concessions 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.

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 period or year, for investments with the same remaining maturity, approximates its carrying value. As of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 the fair value of loans payable estimated based on market prices or current interest rates at the end of the period or year amounted to 3,110 and 866, 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 June 30, 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 six-month periods ended as of June 30, 2008 and 2007.

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 period or 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 period or year, if applicable. Mutual funds have been valued at fair value as of the end of each period or 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 period or year, including accrued interest, if applicable. Exchange differences have been credited (charged) to current income. Mutual funds have been valued at fair value at the relevant exchange rate in effect as of the end of each period or year. Investments in government securities have been valued at their fair value as of the end of each period or year. 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 replacement cost as of the end of each period or 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 period or year.

Valuation of inventories does not exceed their estimated realizable value.

d) 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 recognized impairment were the devaluation of the Argentine peso, certain events of debt default and the de-dollarization and freezing of utility rates.

Foreign subsidiaries in which YPF participates have been defined as non-integrated companies as they collect cash and other monetary items, incur expenses and generate income. Corresponding assets and liabilities have been translated into Argentine pesos at the exchange rate prevailing as of the end of each period or year. Income statements have been translated using the relevant exchange rate at the date of each transaction. Exchange differences arising from the translation process have been included as a component of shareholder’s equity in the account “Deferred Earnings”, which will be maintained until the sale or complete or partial reimbursement of capital of the related investment occurs.

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 period or year, taking into consideration, if applicable, significant subsequent events and transactions, available management information and transactions between YPF and the related company which have produced changes on the latter’s 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.

e) 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 is 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. As of March 31, 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 properties with proved reserves have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to proved oil and gas reserves.

- Revisions of crude oil and natural gas proved reserves are considered prospectively in 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 abandonment obligations were not performed. Due to the number of wells in operation and/or not abandoned and likewise the complexity with respect to different geographic areas where the wells are located, the current costs incurred in plugging are used for estimating the plugging cost 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.

f) Taxes, withholdings and royalties:

Income tax and tax on minimum presumed income

The Company recognizes the income tax applying the liability method, which considers the effect of the temporary differences between the financial and tax basis of assets and liabilities and the tax loss carryforwards and other tax credits, which may be used to offset future taxable income, at the current statutory rate of 35%.

In deferred income tax computations, the difference between the book value of fixed assets remeasured into constant Argentine pesos and their corresponding historical cost used for tax purposes is a temporary difference to be considered in deferred income tax computations. 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.

The Company expects that the amount to be determined as income tax for the current year will be higher than tax on minimum presumed income; consequently, the Company has not recorded any charge for this latter tax.

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. 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 date of the issuance 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 was applied in a manner different from the Company's interpretation, the effects of its application would not have a significant effect in the financial statements as of June 30, 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 new 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 from such regime. 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. 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 (the Company is negotiating with its export clients the effect of the above mentioned increase and the transfer of a significant part of these incremental costs to them). 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 June 30, 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.

Hydrocarbon export expense is charged to the "Net sales" account of the statement of income.

g) 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 or period, however, as their face 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.

h) Environmental liabilities:

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

i) 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 investments in foreign companies.

j) Statements 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 (losses) 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.

- The "Reversal of impairment of other current assets" account for the six-month period ended June 30, 2007, includes the reversal of the impairment charge of 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 sale. In April 2007, the Company decided to suspend the selling process of those assets and transferred the book value of those assets as fixed assets held for use.

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3. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Balance Sheet Accounts as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007

a) Investments:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	255(1)	-	242(1)	-
Long-term investments (Exhibit C)	-	2,444	-	2,743
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments (Exhibit E)	-	(25)	-	(25)
	255	2,419	242	2,718

(1) Includes 254 and 238 as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.

b) Trade receivables:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	2,931(2)	27	2,882	31
Related parties (Note 7)	494	-	699	-
	3,425(1)	27	3,581	31
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (Exhibit E)	(411)	-	(433)	-
	3,014	27	3,148	31

(1) Includes 273 in litigation, 184 of less than three months past due, 274 in excess of three months past due, 2,673 due within three months and 21 due after three months.

(2) Includes approximately 77 owed by the Argentine Government in relation to the Energy Substitution Program (ESP).

c) Other receivables:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax (Note 3.j)	-	458	-	508
Tax credits and export rebates	689	14	819	15
Trade	148	-	94	-
Prepaid expenses	122	42	102	53
Concessions charges	17	56	17	79
Related parties (Note 7)	298(3)	482(3)	3,426(3)	-
Loans to clients	17	105	14	90
Advances to suppliers	117	-	122	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	78	-	62	-
Miscellaneous	440	89	390	92

	1,926(1)	1,246(2)	5,046	837
Allowance for other doubtful accounts (Exhibit E)	(107)	-	(109)	-
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value (Exhibit E)	-	(51)	-	(49)
	1,819	1,195	4,937	788

(1) Includes 31 of less than three months past due, 235 in excess of three months past due and 1,660 due as follows: 1,367 from one to three months, 64 from three to six months, 43 from six to nine months and 186 from nine to twelve months.

(2) Includes 762 due from one to two years, 76 due from two to three years and 408 due after three years.

(3) As of June 30, 2008, includes 27 with Repsol International Finance B.V. that accrues interest at annual rate of 4.90%, 482 with Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company which accrues variable interest at annual rate of LIBO plus 3% and 229 corresponding to the capital reduction of YPF International S.A., which does not accrue interest and has been completely collected as of the date of the issuance of these financial statements. As of December 31, 2007, includes 1,427 with Repsol International Finance B.V., 1,102 with Repsol YPF Brasil S.A. and 867 with YPF Holdings Inc.

d) Inventories:

	2008	2007
Refined products	1,492	1,444
Crude oil and natural gas	776	631
Products in process	36	46
Raw materials and packaging materials	164	163
	2,468	2,284

e) Fixed assets:

	2008	2007
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	24,485	23,632
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling (Exhibit E)	(3)	(3)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials and equipment (Exhibit E)	(44)	(44)
	24,438	23,585

f) Accounts payable:

	2008		2007	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	3,044	11	2,804	12
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations	429	2,622	395	2,303
Related parties (Note 7)	491	-	277	-
Investment in controlled company – YPF Holdings Inc.	429	-	1,124	-
From joint ventures and other agreements	352	-	373	-
Environmental liabilities (Note 9.b)	114	152	137	166
Miscellaneous	6	37	5	38
	4,865(1)	2,822(2)	5,115	2,519

(1) Includes 4,467 due within three months, 142 due from three to six months and 256 due after six months.

(2) Includes 453 due from one to two years and 2,369 due after two years.

g) Loans:

	Interest Rates(1)	Principal Maturity	2008		2007	
			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations(2)	9.13 – 10.00%	2009 - 2028	319	196	14	523
Related parties (Note 7)	4.90 – 15.50%	2008 - 2010	64	454	-	-
Other bank loans and other creditors	3.37 – 19.00%	2008 - 2009	2,040	-	274	-
			2,423	650	288	523

(1) Annual fixed interest rate as of June 30, 2008.

(2) Disclosed net of 480 and 500, corresponding to YPF outstanding negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

The maturities of the Company's current and noncurrent loans, as of June 30, 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	1,021	573	580	249	2,423

	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	Over 5 years	Total
Noncurrent loans	151	303	196	650

Details regarding the Negotiable Obligations of the Company are as follows:

M.T.N. Program	Issuance (in millions)		Fixed Interest Rates	Principal Maturity	Book Value			
					2008		2007	
	Year	Principal Value			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
US$ 1,000	1998	US$ 100	10.00%	2028	3	196	4	205
US$ 1,000	1999	US$ 225	9.13%	2009	316	-	10	318
					319	196	14	523

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. Almost all of YPF's total 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 Shareholder's 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.

Statements of Income Accounts as of June 30, 2008 and 2007

	Income (Expense)	
h) Net sales:	2008	2007
Sales	17,072	12,808
Turnover tax	(318)	(222)
Hydrocarbon export withholdings	(1,593)	(395)
	15,161	12,191

i) Other income, net:

Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	-	(10)
Miscellaneous	29	44
	29	34

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j) Income tax:	Income (Expense) 2008	2007
Current income tax	(1,367)	(1,091)
Deferred income tax	(50)	(78)
	(1,417)	(1,169)

The reconciliation of pre-tax income at the statutory tax rate, to the income tax as disclosed in the income statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	2008	2007
Net income before income tax	3,671	3,313
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%
Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	(1,285)	(1,160)
Effect of the restatement into constant Argentine pesos	(118)	(129)
Income on long-term investments	45	66
Tax free income – Law No. 19,640 (Tierra del Fuego)	-	43
Miscellaneous	(59)	11
Income Tax	(1,417)	(1,169)

The breakdown of the net deferred tax asset as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, is as follows:

	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets		
Non deductible allowances and reserves	759	732
Tax loss and other tax credits	42	79
Miscellaneous	19	19
Total deferred tax assets	820	830
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets	(347)	(309)
Miscellaneous	(15)	(13)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(362)	(322)
Net deferred tax asset	458	508

As explained in Note 2.f, 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 1,223 and 1,341 as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Had this deferred tax liability been recorded, the amount charged to income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 would have been 118 and 129, respectively. The Company estimates that the difference will be reversed as follows:

	2008	2009 - 2010	2011 Thereafter	Total
Deferred income tax	139	387	697	1,223

4. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's subscribed capital, as of June 30, 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 June 30, 2008, Repsol YPF S.A. (“Repsol YPF”) controls the Company, directly and indirectly, through a 84.14% shareholding while Petersen Energía S.A. (“PESA”) exercises significant influence through 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 such 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. 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. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, Petersen Energía Inversora S.A., PESA’s affiliate, has exercised the option to purchase an additional 0.10%, being this operation subject to the approval of the regulatory agency according to the corresponding regulations.

Additionally, on February 29, 2008, Repsol YPF has 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, based on the information filed by the Company and considering current requirements and regulations.

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 June 30, 2008, there are 3,764 Class A shares outstanding. 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 June 30, 2008, YPF has signed guarantees in relation to the financing activities of Pluspetrol Energy S.A., Central Dock Sud S.A. and Inversora Dock Sud S.A. in an amount of approximately US$ 21 million, US$ 23 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 June 30, 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	Activity

Acambuco Salta	22.50%	Pan American Energy LLC	Exploration and production
Aguada Pichana Neuquén	27.27%	Total Austral S.A.	Exploration and production

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

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

The assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and production costs of the joint ventures and other agreements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2008	2007
Current assets	213	186
Noncurrent assets	3,407	3,097
Total assets	3,620	3,283

	2008	2007
Current liabilities	413	472
Noncurrent liabilities	372	360
Total liabilities	785	832
Production costs	770	663

Participation in joint ventures and other agreements have been calculated based upon the latest available financial statements as of the end of each period or 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 June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 from transactions with related companies are as follows:

	2008						2007		
	Trade receivables	Other receivables		Accounts payable	Loans		Trade receivables	Other receivables	Accounts payable
	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Current	Current
Controlled companies:									
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	11	9	-	15	-	-	29	12	13
A - Evangelista S.A.	-	6	-	126	-	-	-	-	103
YPF Holdings Inc.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	867	2
YPF International S.A.	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company (1)	-	3	482	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	247	482	143	-	-	29	879	118
Jointly controlled companies:									
Profertil S.A.	7	-	-	62	-	-	7	-	15
Compañía Mega S.A. ("Mega")	264	-	-	3	-	-	269	-	-
Refinería del Norte S.A. (“Refinor”)	95	-	-	28	-	-	88	-	28
	366	-	-	93	-	-	364	-	43
Companies under significant influence:	9	8	-	25	-	-	25	2	30
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:									
Repsol YPF	-	6	-	57	-	-	-	6	43
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	-	-	-	132	-	-	178	-	3
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	36	4	-	1	-	-	30	5	1
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	16	1	-	-	-	-	10	1,102	-
Repsol International Finance B.V.	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	1,427	-
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	-	-	-	-	4	454	-	-	-

Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Others	56	5	-	40	-	-	63	5	39
	108	43	-	230	64	454	281	2,545	86
	494	298	482	491	64	454	699	3,426	277

The Company maintains purchase, sale and financing transactions with related parties. The principal purchase, sale and financing transactions with these companies for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 include the following:

	2008					2007			
	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans (granted) collected	Loans obtained (paid)	Interest gains (losses)	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans (granted) collected	Interest gains (losses)
Controlled companies:									
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	15	133	-	-	-	14	86	-	-
A – Evangelista S.A.	3	203	-	-	-	3	172	-	-
YPF Holdings Inc.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	17
Maxus (U.S.) Exploration Company (1)	-	-	(497)	(21)	21	-	-	-	-
	18	338	(497)	-	21	17	258	(27)	17

	2008					2007			
	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans (granted) collected	Loans obtained (paid)	Interest gains (losses)	Sales	Purchases and services	Loans (granted) collected	Interest gains (losses)
Jointly controlled companies:									
Profertil S.A.	24	99	-	-	-	34	41	-	-
Mega	747	4	-	-	-	483	-	-	-
Refinor	175	69	-	-	-	180	65	-	-
	946	172	-	-	-	697	106	-	-
Companies under significant influence:	55	76	-	-	-	64	62	-	-
Main shareholders and other related parties under their control:									
Repsol YPF	-	13	-	-	-	-	4	926	15
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	672	554	-	-	-	608	249	-	-
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	73	-	1,091	-	3	53	-	(51)	46
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	86	2	-	-	-	132	2	-	-
Repsol International Finance B.V.	-	-	1,426	-	22	-	-	(889)	46
Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.	-	-	-	468	(4)	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Entre Ríos S.A.	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fe S.A.	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
Others	68	1	-	-	-	74	2		