

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA
Form 6-K
April 18, 2005

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 April, 2005

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:

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Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

If 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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1	<u>Translation of financial statements as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, Report of Independent Public Accountants, and Statutory Audit Committee's Report.</u>

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Financial Statements as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Report of Independent Public Accountants

Statutory Audit Committee's Report

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.

Report of Independent Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA:

1. We have audited the balance sheets of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA (an Argentine Corporation) as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and the notes 1 to 12 and exhibits A, C, E, F, G and H. We have also audited the consolidated balance sheets of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the years then ended and the Notes 1 to 4 and exhibits A and H, which are presented as supplemental information in Schedule I. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.
2. We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Argentina. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. In our opinion, the financial statements of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and the consolidated financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and the related results of operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Buenos Aires City, Argentina.

4. Certain accounting practices of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA used in preparing the accompanying financial statements conform with accounting principles generally accepted in Buenos Aires City, Argentina, but do not conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (see Note 12 to the accompanying primary financial statements).

Buenos Aires, Argentina

March 10, 2005

Deloitte & Co. S.R.L.

Ricardo C. Ruiz

Partner

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish, except for the inclusion of Note 12 to the primary financial statements in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña 777 Buenos Aires City

FISCAL YEARS NUMBER 28, 27 AND 26

BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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 and chemicals, generation of electric power from hydrocarbons, as well as rendering telecommunications services.

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 10, 2003.

Capital structure as of December 31, 2004

(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

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,
except for the inclusion of Note 12 to the primary financial statements in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Current Assets			
Cash	492	355	309
Investments (Note 2.a)	408	952	512
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	2,049	1,814	1,949
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	3,871	6,397	5,176
Inventories (Note 2.d)	1,134	806	743
Other assets (Note 1.c)	380	120	132
	<u>8,334</u>	<u>10,444</u>	<u>8,821</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
Trade receivables (Note 2.b)	72	84	81
Other receivables (Note 2.c)	1,457	1,423	1,745
Investments (Note 2.a)	490	573	399
Fixed assets (Note 2.e)	20,554	20,388	20,668
Intangible assets	15	32	42
	<u>22,588</u>	<u>22,500</u>	<u>22,935</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>22,588</u>	<u>22,500</u>	<u>22,935</u>
Total assets	<u>30,922</u>	<u>32,944</u>	<u>31,756</u>
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	2,025	1,677	1,737
Loans (Note 2.g)	246	913	1,792
Salaries and social security	121	102	103
Taxes payable	1,999	3,393	581
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	264	260	401
Dividends payable			2
Reserves	130	98	142
	<u>4,785</u>	<u>6,443</u>	<u>4,758</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>4,785</u>	<u>6,443</u>	<u>4,758</u>

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Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 2.f)	854	454	288
Loans (Note 2.g)	1,684	2,085	3,760
Salaries and social security	68	114	136
Taxes payable	23	21	64
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	634	881	1,327
Reserves	898	537	541
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,161	4,092	6,116
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	8,946	10,535	10,874
Temporary differences			
Foreign companies' translation	(107)	(115)	
Valuation of derivative instruments	(4)	(10)	(14)
Shareholders' Equity	<u>22,087</u>	<u>22,534</u>	<u>20,896</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities, temporary differences and shareholders' equity	30,922	32,944	31,756
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes 1 to 4, 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.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,
except for the inclusion of Note 12 to the primary financial statements in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

(amounts expressed in millions of Argentine pesos, except for per share amounts

in Argentine pesos - Note 1 to the primary financial statements)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net sales (Note 4)	19,931	17,514	17,050
Cost of sales	(9,212)	(7,756)	(8,626)
Gross profit	10,719	9,758	8,424
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(463)	(378)	(411)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(1,403)	(1,148)	(1,077)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(382)	(277)	(240)
Operating income	8,471	7,955	6,696
Income (Loss) on long-term investments (Note 4)	154	150	(450)
Amortization of goodwill			(13)
Other expenses, net (Note 2.h)	(1,012)	(152)	(245)
Financial income (expense), net and holding gains:			
Gains (Losses) on assets			
Interests	166	232	259
Exchange differences	77	(902)	2,049
Holding gains on inventories	203	47	69
Losses on exposure to inflation		(8)	(1,715)
(Losses) Gains on liabilities			
Interests	(221)	(252)	(679)
Exchange differences	(87)	819	(4,195)
Gains on exposure to inflation		14	1,221
Income from sale of long-term investments			690
Net income before income tax	7,751	7,903	3,687
Income tax	(3,017)	(3,290)	(58)

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Net income from continuing operations	4,734	4,613	3,629
Income (Loss) on discontinued operations (Note 1.c)	3	15	(13)
Income from sale of discontinued operations (Note 1.c)	139		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income	4,876	4,628	3,616
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Earnings per share	12.40	11.77	9.19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes 1 to 4, 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 YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	4,876	4,628	3,616
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Income) Loss on long-term investments and amortization of goodwill	(154)	(150)	463
(Income) Loss on discontinued operations	(3)	(15)	13
Income from sale of discontinued operations	(139)		
Income from sale of long-term investments			(690)
Dividends from long-term investments	61	36	48
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,470	2,307	2,161
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	417	449	282
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	124	67	73
Net increase (decrease) in reserves	393	(43)	365
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(256)	117	(1,073)
Other receivables	2,539	(1,518)	(1,374)
Inventories	(357)	(62)	(80)
Accounts payable	317	(15)	829
Salaries and social security	(38)	(30)	119
Taxes payable	(1,380)	2,773	536
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	(258)	(415)	(556)
Exchange differences, interests and others	(97)	(712)	1,386
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	8,515 ⁽¹⁾	7,417 ⁽¹⁾	6,118 ⁽¹⁾
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(2,867)	(2,418)	(2,898)
Capital distributions from long-term investments	15		
Capital contributions in long-term investments		(6)	(27)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	244		
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments			1,490
Investments (non cash and equivalents)	24	(42)	54

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Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2,584)	(2,466)	(1,381)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of loans	(1,260)	(1,552)	(4,167)
Proceeds from loans	280	36	138
Dividends paid	(5,310)	(2,990)	(37)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(6,290)	(4,506)	(4,066)
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Equivalents	(359)	445	671
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of years	1,246	806	298
Effect of changes in the purchasing power of Argentine pesos on cash and equivalents		(5)	(163)
Cash and equivalents at the end of years	887	1,246	806

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

- (1) Includes (4,786), (233) and (222) corresponding to income tax and minimum presumed income tax payments and (189), (300) and (525) corresponding to interest payments for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Notes 1 to 4, 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.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

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except for the inclusion of Note 12 to the primary financial statements in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

1. CONSOLIDATED 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.), YPF Sociedad Anónima (the Company or YPF) has consolidated its balance sheets and the related statements of income and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, 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, expenses and, if applicable, temporary differences, which are aggregated to the Company's balances after the elimination of intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidation adjustments. If applicable, minority shareholders' interest on equity and net income is disclosed separately in the balance sheets and income statements, respectively.

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, expenses and, if applicable, temporary differences, considering intercompany profits, transactions, balances and other consolidation adjustments.

Under General Resolution No. 368 from the Argentine Securities Commission (CNV), the Company discloses its consolidated financial statements, included in Schedule I, preceding its 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 company, which have produced changes on the latter 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:

Income (Loss) on discontinued operations and income from sale of discontinued operations

As mentioned in Note 11 to the primary financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2004, YPF Holdings Inc. and YPF International S.A. sold their interests in Global Companies LLC and affiliates (Global) and in YPF Indonesia Ltd., respectively. Income from these sales was included in the Income from sale of discontinued operations account of the statement of income.

Financial statements presented for comparative purposes were restated to give retroactive effect to the mentioned divestitures. As a consequence, Global and YPF Indonesia Ltd. results were disclosed in Income (Loss) on discontinued operations account of the statement of income. Assets and liabilities of these companies amounted to 493 and 373 as of December 31, 2003, and to 507 and 375 as of December 31, 2002, respectively, and were disclosed net in the Other assets account of the balance sheet.

Net sales and operating income of these operations amounted to 3,658 and 29, and to 2,695 and 29, for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Fixed assets

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

Intangible assets

Correspond to start up and organization costs, valued at acquisition cost restated as detailed in Note 1 to the primary financial statements, less corresponding accumulated amortization, which is calculated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of five years.

In Management's opinion, future activities will generate enough economic benefits to recover incurred costs.

Salaries and Social Security Pensions and other Postretirement and Postemployment Benefits

YPF Holdings Inc., a YPF subsidiary with operations in United States of America, has a number of trustee noncontributory pension plans and postretirement benefits.

The funding policy related to trustee noncontributory pension plans is to contribute amounts to the plans sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirements under governmental regulations, plus such additional amounts as Management may determine to be appropriate. The benefits related to the plans are accrued based on years of service and compensation earned during years of employment. YPF Holdings Inc. also has a noncontributory supplemental retirement plan for executive officers and other selected key employees.

YPF Holding 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 the case employment is terminated by YPF Holdings Inc. before their normal retirement. YPF Holdings Inc. accrues the estimated cost of retiree benefit payments, other than pensions, 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. Other postretirement and postemployment benefits are funded as claims are incurred.

Recognition of revenues and costs of construction activities

Revenues and costs related to construction activities are accounted by the percentage of completion method. When adjustments in contract values or estimated costs are determined, any change from prior estimates is reflected in earnings in the current year. Anticipated losses on contracts in progress are expensed when identified.

Derivative instruments

As of December 31, 2004, Profertil S.A. has entered into cash flow hedges, to establish a protection against variability in cash flows due to changes in interest rates established in financial obligation contracts. Additionally, in December 2004, Compañía Mega S.A. (Mega) has settled its derivative instruments that hedged its financial obligations. Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges were initially deferred in

Temporary differences - Valuation of derivative instruments account in the balance sheet and charged to financial expenses of the statement of income as the related transactions are recognized. Fair value of these derivative instruments generated an increase in liabilities of 4, 10 and 14 as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and were included in the Loans account of the balance sheet.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet Accounts**Assets****a) Investments:**

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	408 ⁽¹⁾	4	952 ⁽¹⁾	9	512 ⁽¹⁾	12
Long-term investments		811		857		578
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments		(325)		(293)		(191)
	408	490	952	573	512	399

(1) Includes 395, 891 and 497 as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.

b) Trade receivables:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	1,939	72	1,761	84	1,925	81

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Related parties	<u>469</u>	<u> </u>	<u>428</u>	<u> </u>	<u>477</u>	<u> </u>
	2,408	72	2,189	84	2,402	81
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	<u>(359)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>(375)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>(453)</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>2,049</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>81</u>

c) Other receivables:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax		422		203		444
Tax credits and export rebates	348	24	285	106	311	191
Trade	21		40		28	
Prepaid expenses	52	139	46	251	69	341
Concessions charges	19	105	18	125	17	144
Related parties	3,110 ⁽¹⁾	617	5,906 ⁽¹⁾	615	4,571 ⁽¹⁾	447
Loans to clients	10	87	9	87	11	92
From the renegotiation of long-term contracts		21		25		27
From joint ventures and other agreements	6		29		38	
Miscellaneous	435	112	186	91	236	156
	<u>4,001</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>6,519</u>	<u>1,503</u>	<u>5,281</u>	<u>1,842</u>
Allowance for other doubtful accounts	(130)		(122)		(105)	
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value		(70)		(80)		(97)
	<u>3,871</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>6,397</u>	<u>1,423</u>	<u>5,176</u>	<u>1,745</u>

(1) Includes 1,739, which accrues an annual interest rate from 2.16% to 3.10% as of December 31, 2004, and 4,393 and 2,716 as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, with Repsol International Finance B.V. (other related party under common control).

d) Inventories:

	2004	2003	2002
Refined products and other manufactured for sale	617	413	362
Crude oil	355	268	223
Products in process of refining and separation	13	16	14
Raw materials, packaging materials and others	149	109	144
	<u>1,134</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>743</u>

e) Fixed assets:

	2004	2003	2002
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	20,617	20,474	20,795
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling	(16)	(39)	(44)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials	(25)	(26)	(26)
Allowance for fixed assets to be disposed of	(22)	(21)	(57)
	<u>20,554</u>	<u>20,388</u>	<u>20,668</u>



Liabilities**f) Accounts payable:**

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	1,628	32	1,367	37	1,393	4
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations		648		347		199
Related parties	172		144		118	
From joint ventures and other agreements	136		104		113	
Miscellaneous	89	174	62	70	113	85
	2,025	854	1,677	454	1,737	288

g) Loans:

	Interest rates ⁽¹⁾	Principal maturity	2004		2003		2002	
			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
YPF Negotiable Obligations	7.75- 10.00%	2007-2028	29	1,078	574	1,075	983	2,406
Related parties ⁽²⁾	10.77%	2005-2014	2	71	48		378	5
Mega Negotiable Obligations	10.77%	2005-2014	3	116	29	409	34	503
Profertil syndicated loan	4.37-7.22%	2005-2010	56	261	41	366	34	451
Interest rate swaps				4	1	9	2	12
Subordinated liabilities with shareholders	5.00%	2005	13					
Other bank loans and other creditors	3.00-5.10%	2005-2007	143	154	214	226	275	379
Maxus Negotiable Obligations					6		86	4
			246	1,684	913	2,085	1,792	3,760

(1) Annual interest rates as of December 31, 2004.

(2) Includes 73 and 44 granted by Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V. as of December 31, 2004 y 2003, respectively, and 32 and 346 granted by Repsol International Finance B.V. and Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V., respectively, as of December 31, 2002.

Consolidated Statements of Income Accounts**h) Other expenses, net:**

Income (Expense)

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	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	(541)	(140)	(118)
Environmental remediation	(333)	(72)	(72)
Miscellaneous	(138)	60	(55)
	<u>(1,012)</u>	<u>(152)</u>	<u>(245)</u>

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES IN CONTROLLED COMPANIES

Laws and regulations relating to health and environmental quality in the United States 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. (TS) have certain potential liabilities associated with operations of Maxus former chemical subsidiary, Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Company (Chemicals). 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 tasks, 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.

As of December 31, 2004, reserves for the environmental contingencies totaled approximately 289. Management believes it has adequately reserved for all environmental contingencies, which are probable and can be reasonably estimated; however, changes in circumstances could result in changes, including additions, to such reserves in the future.

In connection with the sale of Maxus former chemical subsidiary, 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 September 4, 1986 closing date (the Closing Date), including certain environmental liabilities relating to certain chemical plants and waste disposal sites used by Chemicals prior to the Closing Date.

In addition, under the agreement pursuant to which Maxus sold Chemicals to Occidental, Maxus is obligated to indemnify Chemicals and Occidental for 50% of certain environmental costs incurred on projects involving remedial activities relating to chemical plant sites or other property used in the conduct of the business of Chemicals as of the Closing Date and for any period of time following the Closing Date which relate to, result from or arise out of conditions, events or circumstances discovered by Chemicals and as to which Chemicals provided written notice prior to September 4, 1996, irrespective of when Chemicals incurs and gives notice of such costs, with Maxus aggregate exposure for this cost sharing being limited to US\$ 75 million. The total expended by YPF Holdings Inc. under this cost sharing arrangement was approximately US\$ 70 million as of December 31, 2004. The remaining portion of this cost sharing arrangement (16 as of December 31, 2004) has been reserved. TS has agreed to assume essentially all of Maxus aforesaid indemnity obligations to Occidental in respect of Chemicals. In the following discussions concerning plant sites and third party sites, references to YPF Holdings Inc. include, as appropriate and solely for ease of reference, references to Maxus and TS. As indicated above, TS is also a subsidiary of YPF Holdings Inc. and has assumed certain of Maxus obligations.

Newark, New Jersey. A consent decree, previously agreed upon by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (the 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. In 1998, the EPA approved the remedial design. TS believes the construction of the approved remedy has been completed and has submitted to the EPA its report in connection with the required optimization phase, which included testing and related operations. TS is awaiting the EPA's response to such report so that it may move beyond the optimization phase. This work was supervised and paid for by TS pursuant to the above described indemnification obligation to Occidental. YPF Holdings Inc. has fully reserved the estimated costs required to conduct ongoing operation and maintenance of such remedy, at an average cost of approximately US\$ 1 million annually, for 10 years from and after January 1, 2004.

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 the older and more contaminated sediments located adjacent to the former Newark plant generally are buried under more recent sediment deposits. Maxus, on behalf of Occidental, negotiated an agreement with the EPA under which TS is conducting further testing and studies to characterize contaminated sediment and biota in a six-mile portion of the Passaic River near the plant site. The stability of the sediments in the entire six-mile portion of the Passaic River study area is also being examined as a part of TS' studies. YPF Holdings Inc. currently expects the testing and studies to be completed in 2005 and the cost to be incurred are approximately 9 after December 31, 2004, which amount has been fully reserved. Maxus and TS have been conducting similar studies under their own auspices for several years. In addition, the EPA and other agencies are addressing for the lower Passaic River in a cooperative effort designated as the Lower Passaic River Restoration Initiative (the PRRI). TS has agreed, along with approximately thirty other entities, to participate in a remedial investigation and feasibility study proposed in connection with the PRRI. Additional parties are currently negotiating to join in helping fund the EPA's activities in this regard, eight additional parties having sent letters of intent to participate. The EPA has agreed to amend the order regarding this study when a total of nine additional parties (making a total of 40 entities) agree to participate. TS' estimated share of the cost of this remedial investigation and feasibility study is 1 over the next three years, which amount has been fully reserved. As of December 31, 2004, there is a total of 35 reserved in connection with continuing such other studies and related matters related to the Passaic River and the Newark Bay (see discussion of the DEP's Directive No. 1 and the Administrative Order on Consent (the AOC) below). Studies are ongoing with respect to the Passaic River and the Newark Bay watershed. Until these studies are completed and evaluated, YPF Holdings Inc. cannot estimate what additional costs, if any, will be required to be incurred. However, it is possible that additional work, including interim remedial measures, may be ordered with respect to the Passaic River and/or Newark Bay.

On September 19, 2003, the DEP issued its Directive No. 1 for Natural Resource Injury Assessment and Interim Compensatory Restoration of Natural Resources for the Lower Passaic River (Directive No. 1). Directive No. 1 was served on approximately sixty six entities, including Occidental and Maxus and certain of their respective related entities, and 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 PRRI, a congressional urban rivers restoration initiative designed to address urban rivers such as the Passaic through a joint federal, state, local and private sector cooperative effort. Directive No. 1 calls for the following actions: interim compensatory restoration, injury identification, injury quantification and value determination. Maxus and TS have filed a response to Directive No. 1 on behalf of themselves and Occidental, as successor to Chemicals, which sets forth both how these parties are complying with Directive No. 1 and certain defenses thereto. Settlement discussions between the DEP and the named entities have been held; however, no agreement has been reached or is assured.

On February 13, 2004, the EPA and Occidental entered into the AOC pursuant to which TS (on behalf of Occidental) has agreed to conduct testing and studies to characterize contaminated sediment and biota in the Newark Bay. TS presented a proposed initial work plan to the EPA. TS anticipates that the initial work plan, a study that would include sampling in Newark Bay, will be approved in early 2005. TS currently plans to conduct this study in 2005 at an estimated cost of \$13 million. Such amount has been fully reserved. After the data has been collected in the initial study, a determination will be made as to what additional work, if any, might be required. In January 2005, several environmental groups sued the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Army Corps) challenging the Army Corps' failure to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement that plaintiffs allege is required in connection with a dredging project proposed for New York-New Jersey Harbor. Although neither YPF Holdings Inc. nor any of its subsidiaries is a party to this lawsuit, it could impact the timing, cost and approval of the proposed initial work plan.

Hudson County, New Jersey. Until 1972, Chemicals operated a chromite ore processing plant at Kearny, New Jersey (the Kearny's 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. TS, on behalf of Occidental, is providing financial assurance in the amount of US\$ 20 million for performance of the work. This financial assurance may be reduced with the approval of the DEP following any annual cost review. While TS has participated in the cost of studies and is implementing interim remedial actions and conducting remedial investigations, the ultimate cost of remediation is uncertain. TS submitted its remedial investigation reports to the DEP in late 2001, and the DEP continues to review these reports. The results of the DEP's review of these reports could increase the cost of any further remediation that may be required. YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved its best estimate of the remaining cost to perform the investigations and remedial work as being approximately 75% as of December 31, 2004. Also, the DEP has indicated that it expects Occidental and Maxus to participate with the other chromium manufacturers in the funding of certain remedial activities with respect to a number of so-called orphan chrome sites located in Hudson County, New Jersey. Occidental and Maxus have declined participation as to those sites for which there is no evidence of the presence of residue generated by Chemicals. The State of New Jersey has expressed an increased interest in possibly instituting legal action seeking recovery of its expenditures in connection with these sites. The parties have settled the DEP's claims of natural resource damages related to chromite ore residue both at said orphan sites and other known and unknown sites in Hudson and Essex Counties, New Jersey. While Maxus and TS expect settlement discussions to continue on the other aspects of the DEP's claims, there can be no assurance of a negotiated resolution to these claims. In addition, in June 2004, the DEP expressed a desire that a sediments testing program be conducted on a portion of the Hackensack River, near the former Kerny Plant. TS, on behalf of Occidental, and other parties are engaged in discussions with the DEP regarding this issue. The Governor of New Jersey issued an Executive Order requiring state agencies to provide specific justification for any state requirements more stringent than federal requirements. In 1998, the DEP proposed new soil action levels for chromium. While the proposal remains incomplete in certain regards, the DEP is currently reviewing the proposed action levels.

Painesville, Ohio. From about 1912 through 1976, Chemicals operated manufacturing facilities in Painesville, Ohio (the Painesville Works). The operations over the years involved several discrete but contiguous plant sites over an area of about 1,300 acres. The primary area of concern historically has been Chemicals' former chromite ore processing plant (the Chrome Plant). For many years, the site of the Chrome Plant has been under the administrative control of the EPA pursuant to an administrative consent order under which Chemicals is required to maintain a clay cap over the Chrome Plant site and to conduct certain ground water and surface water monitoring. Certain other areas have previously been clay-capped, and one specific site, which was a waste disposal site from the mid-1960s until the 1970s, has been encapsulated and is being controlled and monitored. In 1995, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (the OEPA) issued its Director's Final Findings and Order (the Director's Order) by consent ordering that a remedial investigation and feasibility study (the RIFS) be conducted at the former Painesville Works area. TS has agreed to

participate in the RIFS as required by the Director's Order. TS submitted the remedial investigation report to the OEPA, which was finalized in 2003. TS will submit required feasibility reports separately. As of December 31, 2004, it is estimated that the remaining cost of performing the RIFS will be approximately 2. In addition, in the third quarter of 2004 and first quarter of 2005, the OEPA approved certain work, including the remediation of the site of a former cement plant, remediation of a former aluminum smelting plant and work associated with the development plans discussed below. TS expects these works to begin in 2005 and estimates its share of the costs associated with these projects to be approximately 26. As the OEPA approves additional projects for the site of the former Painesville Works, additional amounts may need to be reserved. In spite of the many remedial, maintenance and monitoring activities performed, the former Painesville Works site has been 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. YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved a total of 28 as of December 31, 2004 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 Works site and make any changes, including additions, to its reserve as may be required. TS has entered into an agreement with a developer for the possible development and use of all or portions of this site. However, there can be no assurance that this site will be successfully developed or that any productive use can be made of all or a portion of this site.

Third Party Sites. Chemicals has also been designated as a potentially responsible party (PRP) by the EPA under CERCLA with respect to a number of third party sites where hazardous substances from Chemicals' plant operations allegedly were disposed or have come to be located. Numerous PRPs have been named at substantially all of these sites. At several of these, Chemicals has no known exposure. 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. At December 31, 2004, YPF Holdings Inc. has reserved approximately 11 in connection with its estimated share of costs related to these sites.

The Port of Houston Authority (the Port) sued a number of parties, including Occidental (as successor to Chemicals) and Maxus, alleging in excess of US\$ 25 million in damages to its property, plus the need for remediation at certain of its property, as a result of contamination allegedly emanating from a facility adjoining Greens Bayou formerly owned by Chemicals and at which DDT and certain other chemicals were manufactured. Chemicals conveyed the Greens Bayou facility to a company in which it owned a 50% interest in 1983 and later conveyed its interest in that company to Maxus. Subsequently in 1985, Maxus acquired a full ownership interest in the company and then conveyed all of its interest in such company to a third party. TS is handling this matter on behalf of Occidental. While some of the substances of concern may have been manufactured at the Greens Bayou facility prior to these conveyances, TS and Maxus believe that most of any contamination of the Port's property that may have emanated from the Greens Bayou facility occurred after the conveyance of the company in 1985 or has been remediated. The Port's claims have been settled for an initial payment of US\$ 30 million and certain other undertakings, including an agreement to remediate various properties in the vicinity of the Greens Bayou facility, an agreement by another defendant to purchase a tract of land for up to US\$ 5 million, and an agreement to indemnify the Port up to an aggregate of US\$ 20 million in respect of certain matters. Based on current estimates, the cost of such remediation is not expected to exceed a total of US\$ 44 million. Pursuant to a cost sharing agreement among the defendants, TS (on behalf of Occidental) contributed US\$ 6 million toward the settlement, subject to the defendants' agreement to arbitrate their respective obligations in connection with the settlement. The hearing in this arbitration was completed on October 14, 2004, and the arbitral tribunal issued its final award on January 7, 2005, after having issued an initial award in November 2004. The award, if it stands, would require TS (on behalf of Occidental) to pay the other defendants a total of approximately 76, and possibly interest (the Current Payment Amount), and bear approximately 70% of the costs of the aforesaid

remediation. Maxus and TS paid approximately 82 into a trust account in December 2004, which amount is to be made available to pay the Current Payment Amount if required. While the parties to the arbitration have engaged in preliminary discussions concerning possible settlement, on February 7, 2005, Maxus and TS have filed a notice of appeal to a second arbitration panel pursuant to the parties' arbitration agreement. There is no assurance of success on appeal or that the settlement discussions will result in an agreement. As of December 31, 2004, YPF Holdings Inc. accrued a total of 92 related to this matter.

Legal Proceedings. In 1998, a subsidiary of Occidental filed a lawsuit in state court in Ohio seeking a declaration of the parties' rights with respect to obligations for certain costs allegedly related to Chemicals' Ashtabula, Ohio facility, as well as certain other costs. Both Maxus and Occidental filed motions for partial summary judgment. In 2002, the court granted Occidental's and denied Maxus' respective motions for partial summary judgment. In late 2004, the appellate court reversed the ruling of the trial court in certain respects and remanded the case for trial.

In 2001, the Texas State Comptroller assessed Midgard Energy Company, a subsidiary of YPF Holdings Inc., approximately 76 in Texas state franchise taxes, plus penalty and interest (currently estimated to be in excess of 150), for periods from 1997 back to 1984. The basis for the assessments essentially is the Comptroller's attempt to characterize certain debt as capital contributions. This matter was settled in December 2004 for a total payment of approximately 15.

In 2001, the Texas State Comptroller also assessed Maxus Corporate Company, a former subsidiary of YPF Holdings Inc. that was merged into Maxus in December 1998, approximately 4 in Texas state sales taxes for the period of September 1, 1995 through December 31, 1998, plus penalty and interest. On August 19, 2004, the administrative law judge issued a decision affirming approximately 3 of such assessment, plus penalty and interest. Although YPF Holdings Inc. believes the proposed decision is erroneous, it has paid the revised tax assessment, penalty and interest (a total of approximately 5) under protest. Maxus filed 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 TS in state court in Dallas, Texas seeking a declaration that Maxus and TS have the obligation under the agreement pursuant to which Maxus sold Chemicals to Occidental to defend and indemnify Occidental from and against certain historical obligations of Chemicals, including claims related to Agent Orange and vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), notwithstanding the fact that (a) said agreement contains a 12-year cut-off for defense and indemnity obligations with respect to most litigation, and (b) TS is not a party to said agreement. This matter currently is set for trial in late 2005. In a related development, in June 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed, by a four to four vote, a decision of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that the 1984 settlement of the claims of Vietnam veterans does not preclude certain Vietnam veterans from asserting claims alleging injury due to Agent Orange exposure. While Maxus believes there are a number of valid defenses to any claims that may be asserted by Vietnam veterans who are not bound by the terms of the 1984 settlement, it also believes that Occidental is responsible for any Agent Orange lawsuits filed after the September 4, 1986 cut-off date.

In May 2003, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) assessed Maxus (for 1994, 1995 and 1996) and YPF Holdings Inc. (for 1997) an aggregate of approximately 71 in additional income taxes. Maxus and YPF Holdings Inc. believe that most of these assessments are without substantial merit, and they have protested this assessment. On January 30, 2004, the IRS assessed YPF Holdings Inc. an additional 23 in withholding taxes, which the IRS contends should have been withheld from an interest payment to YPF International Ltd. in 1997. YPF Holdings Inc. believes this assessment is without substantial merit and has challenged same.

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 and a lawsuit for damages brought by certain private parties. With respect to the EPA enforcement activities, Occidental is one of many PRPs that have been identified, and TS (which is handling this matter on behalf of Maxus) presently does not know the degree of Occidental's alleged involvement as successor to Chemicals. Further, Occidental currently is not a defendant in the private lawsuit. Maxus is named as a defendant in this lawsuit; however, it believes it is improperly named.

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 Holdings Inc.'s financial condition. YPF Holdings Inc. has established reserves for legal contingencies in situations where a loss is 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. Such contractual, financial and/or performance commitments are not material.

4. CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company organizes its business into five 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 natural gas sales and crude oil intersegment sales (Exploration and Production); the refining and marketing of crude oil to unrelated parties and petroleum derivatives (Refining and Marketing); the petrochemical operations (Chemical); the marketing of certain natural gas liquids and electric power generation (Natural Gas and Electricity); 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 mentioned in Note 3.

Operating income (loss) and assets for each segment have been determined after intersegment adjustments. Sales between business segments are made at internal transfer prices established by YPF, which approximate market prices.

	<u>Exploration and Production</u>	<u>Refining and Marketing</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Natural Gas and Electricity</u>	<u>Corporate and Other</u>	<u>Consolidation Adjustments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2004							
Net sales to unrelated parties	1,829	13,144	1,958	335	140		17,406
Net sales to related parties	510	1,773		242			2,525
Net intersegment sales	11,457	891	188		126	(12,662)	
Net sales	13,796	15,808	2,146	577₍₁₎	266	(12,662)	19,931
Operating income (loss)	6,878	1,324	564	262	(430)	(127)	8,471
Income on long-term investments	7	11	102	34			154
Depreciation	1,957	371	82	29	31		2,470
Acquisitions of fixed assets	2,599	434	86	3	52		3,174
Assets	15,778	8,244	2,143	984	4,616	(843)	30,922

	<u>Exploration and Production</u>	<u>Refining and Marketing</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Natural Gas and Electricity</u>	<u>Corporate and Other</u>	<u>Consolidation Adjustments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2003							
Net sales to unrelated parties	1,208	11,856	1,369	267	119		14,819
Net sales to related parties	383	2,161		151			2,695
Net intersegment sales	10,547	650	184		117	(11,498)	
Net sales	12,138	14,667	1,553	418⁽¹⁾	236	(11,498)	17,514
Operating income (loss)	6,182	1,527	387	180	(311)	(10)	7,955
Income on long-term investments	17	15	69	49			150
Depreciation	1,812	367	72	27	29		2,307
Acquisitions of fixed assets	2,281	180	47	4	39		2,551
Assets	15,508	7,240	1,985	1,018	7,788	(595)	32,944
Year ended December 31, 2002							
Net sales to unrelated parties	1,427	11,663	1,216	240	205		14,751
Net sales to related parties	253	1,955		91			2,299
Net intersegment sales	11,322	778	367	16	258	(12,741)	
Net sales	13,002	14,396	1,583	347⁽¹⁾	463	(12,741)	17,050
Operating income (loss)	6,666	(126)	340	137	(300)	(21)	6,696
Income on long-term investments	(7)	64		(507)			(450)
Depreciation	1,643	333	128	78	32		2,214
Acquisitions of fixed assets	2,255	298	148	150	47		2,898
Assets	17,393	8,563	1,877	772	3,828	(677)	31,756

(1) Natural gas sales are recorded in the Exploration and Production segment.

Export revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were 7,875, 7,422 and 8,605, respectively. The export sales were mainly to the United States of America, Brazil and Chile.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

except for the inclusion of Note 12 to the primary financial statements in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

FIXED ASSETS EVOLUTION

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

Main Account	2004				Amounts at End of Year
	Cost				
	Amounts at Beginning of Year	Traslation Net Effect ⁽⁵⁾	Increases	Net Decreases and Transfers	
Land and buildings	2,283		1	(26)	2,258
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	39,162	1	316	1,920	41,399
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	8,433		5	(90)	8,348
Transportation equipment	1,758		2	32	1,792
Materials and equipment in warehouse	274		572	(516)	330
Drilling and work in progress	1,337	2	2,270	(2,043)	1,566
Furniture, fixtures and installations	453			20	473
Selling equipment	1,240			18	1,258
Other property	324		8	(4)	328
Total 2004	55,264	3	3,174₍₂₎	(689)⁽¹⁾	57,752
Total 2003	53,422	(8)	2,551₍₂₎	(701)⁽¹⁾	55,264
Total 2002	53,117	1,268	2,898	(3,861)⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	53,422
	2004			2003	2002
	Depreciation				

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<u>Main Account</u>	<u>Accumulated at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Net Decreases and Transfers</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Accumulated at End of Year</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>
Land and buildings	921	(4)	2%	43	960	1,298	1,362	1,441
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	26,306	2	(4)	1,936	28,244	13,155 ⁽³⁾	12,856 ⁽³⁾	12,661 ⁽³⁾
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	4,966	(111)	4-10%	314	5,169	3,179	3,467	3,848
Transportation equipment	1,149	(11)	4-5%	53	1,191	601	609	544
Materials and equipment in warehouse						330	274	314
Drilling and work in progress						1,566	1,337	1,326
Furniture, fixtures and installations	388	(5)	10%	35	418	55	65	91
Selling equipment	810	3	10%	74	887	371	430	502
Other property	250	1	10%	15	266	62	74	68
Total 2004	34,790	(125)⁽¹⁾		2,470	37,135	20,617		
Total 2003	32,627	(144)⁽¹⁾		2,307	34,790		20,474	
Total 2002	31,086	(620)⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾		2,161	32,627			20,795

- (1) Includes 147, 108 and 32 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.
- (2) Includes 307 and 133 corresponding to the future cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations for the year ended December 31, 2004 y 2003, respectively.
- (3) Includes 1,387, 1,514 and 1,652 of mineral property as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and 415 and 129 related to the future cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.
- (4) Depreciation has been calculated according to the unit of production method.
- (5) Includes the net effect of the exchange differences, originated in the translation of net book values at beginning of year, related to investments in foreign companies.
- (6) Includes 2,927 corresponding to net decreases for the year ended as of December 31, 2002, related to the transactions mentioned in Note 11 to the primary financial statements.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA AND CONTROLLED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

EXPENSES INCURRED

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

	2004				Total	2003 Total	2002 Total
	Production Costs	Administrative Expenses	Selling Expenses	Exploration Expenses			
Salaries and social security taxes	361	84	102	24	571	502	534
Fees and compensation for services	35	106	26	7	174	156	166
Other personnel expenses	130	42	26	15	213	177	135
Taxes, charges and contributions	143	17	192		352	300	278
Royalties and easements	1,629			3	1,632	1,470	1,603
Insurance	71	1	14		86	92	61
Rental of real estate and equipment	217	2	54	1	274	202	153
Survey expenses				102	102	94	55
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,323	27	120		2,470	2,307	2,161
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	466	13	21	6	506	481	556
Construction and other service contracts	390	57	44	11	502	421	559
Preservation, repair and maintenance	746	17	26	5	794	659	659
Contracts for the exploitation of productive areas	299				299	211	152
Unproductive exploratory drillings				197	197	87	99
Transportation, products and charges	432		688		1,120	933	888
(Recovery) allowance for doubtful trade receivables			(6)		(6)	18	39
Publicity and advertising expenses		42	58		100	86	60
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	387	55	38	11	491	434	533
Total 2004	7,629	463	1,403	382	9,877		
Total 2003	6,827	378	1,148	277		8,630	
Total 2002	6,963	411	1,077	240			8,691

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Current Assets			
Cash	267	233	216
Investments (Note 3.a)	180	673	374
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	1,942	1,687	1,908
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	3,076	5,627	3,532
Inventories (Note 3.d)	1,005	675	594
Other assets (Note 2.d)	380		
	<u>6,850</u>	<u>8,895</u>	<u>6,624</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
Trade receivables (Note 3.b)	71	80	81
Other receivables (Note 3.c)	1,413	1,184	1,424
Investments (Note 3.a)	2,344	2,533	2,262
Fixed assets (Note 3.e)	19,078	18,702	18,910
	<u>22,906</u>	<u>22,499</u>	<u>22,677</u>
Total noncurrent assets	22,906	22,499	22,677
Total assets	<u>29,756</u>	<u>31,394</u>	<u>29,301</u>
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	2,035	1,618	1,603
Loans (Note 3.g)	127	650	1,074
Salaries and social security	90	76	74
Taxes payable	1,923	3,344	507
Net advances from crude oil purchasers (Note 3.h)	264	260	401
Reserves (Exhibit E)	67	37	73
	<u>4,506</u>	<u>5,985</u>	<u>3,732</u>
Total current liabilities	4,506	5,985	3,732
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accounts payable (Note 3.f)	768	436	273
Loans (Note 3.g)	1,232	1,295	2,746
Taxes payable	15	13	38
Net advances from crude oil purchasers (Note 3.h)	634	881	1,327
Reserves (Exhibit E)	621	365	289
	<u>3,270</u>	<u>2,990</u>	<u>4,673</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,270	2,990	4,673

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Total liabilities	7,776	8,975	8,405
Temporary differences			
Foreign companies' translation (Note 3.i)	(107)	(115)	
Shareholders' Equity (per corresponding statements)	22,087	22,534	20,896
Total liabilities, temporary differences and shareholders' equity	29,756	31,394	29,301

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.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

except for the inclusion of Note 12 in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net sales (Note 3.j)	18,448	16,456	15,428
Cost of sales (Exhibit F)	(8,493)	(7,251)	(7,632)
Gross profit	9,955	9,205	7,796
Administrative expenses (Exhibit H)	(398)	(327)	(327)
Selling expenses (Exhibit H)	(1,311)	(1,083)	(981)
Exploration expenses (Exhibit H)	(246)	(154)	(145)
Operating income	8,000	7,641	6,343
Income (loss) on long-term investments	203	389	(715)
Amortization of goodwill			(13)
Other expenses, net (Note 3.k)	(665)	(161)	(188)
Financial income (expense), net and holding gains:			
Gains (Losses) on assets			
Interests	147	207	227
Exchange differences	68	(854)	1,966
Holding gains on inventories	185	57	18
Losses on exposure to inflation		(5)	(1,498)
(Losses) Gains on liabilities			
Interests	(130)	(154)	(552)
Exchange differences	(80)	735	(3,781)
Gains on exposure to inflation		14	1,276
Income from sale of long-term investments			576
Net income before income tax	7,728	7,869	3,659
Income tax (Note 3.l)	(2,852)	(3,241)	(43)
Net income	4,876	4,628	3,616
Earnings per share (Note 1)	12.40	11.77	9.19

Notes 1 to 13 and the accompanying exhibits A, C, E, F, G and H and Schedule I

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are an integral part of these statements.

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	Shareholders' Contributions					Legal Reserve	Reserve for Future Dividends	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Subscribed Capital	Irrevocable Contributions	Adjustment to Capital and Contributions	Issuance Premiums	Total				
Balance as of December 31, 2001	3,933	13	7,281	640	11,867	808	7	6,179	18,861
As decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 10, 2002:									
- Appropriation to Legal Reserve						56		(56)	
- Appropriation to Reserve for Future Dividends							1,707	(1,707)	
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of November 7, 2002:									
- Cash dividends (Ps. 4 per share)							(1,581)		(1,581)
Net income								3,616	3,616
Balance as of December 31, 2002	3,933	13	7,281	640	11,867	864	133	8,032	20,896
As decided by the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 9, 2003:									
- Cash dividends (Ps. 5 per share)								(1,967)	(1,967)
- Appropriation to Legal Reserve						167		(167)	

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- Appropriation to Reserve for Future Dividends							1,023	(1,023)	
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of July 2, 2003:									
- Cash dividends (Ps. 2.60 per share)							(1,023)		(1,023)
Net income								4,628	4,628
Balance as of December 31, 2003	3,933	13	7,281	640	11,867	1,031	133	9,503	22,534
As decided by the Ordinary Shareholders' meeting of April 21, 2004:									
- Reversal of Reserve for Future Dividends							(133)	133	
- Cash dividends (Ps. 9 per share)								(3,540)	(3,540)
- Appropriation to Legal Reserve						255		(255)	
- Appropriation to Reserve for Future Dividends							1,770	(1,770)	
As decided by the Board of Directors' meeting of October 27, 2004:									
- Cash dividends (Ps. 4.50 per share)							(1,770)		(1,770)
Conversion of Irrevocable Contributions into subordinated debt (Note 4)		(13)			(13)				(13)
Net income								4,876	4,876
Balance as of December 31, 2004	3,933		7,281	640	11,854	1,286		8,947	22,087

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.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	4,876	4,628	3,616
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Income) Loss on long-term investments and amortization of goodwill	(203)	(389)	728
Dividends from long-term investments	108	40	15
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,365	2,216	2,000
Income from sale of long-term investments			(576)
Consumption of materials and fixed assets retired, net of allowances	194	280	249
Increase in allowances for fixed assets	124	67	73
Net increase in reserves	286	43	144
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(246)	206	(1,064)
Other receivables	2,314	(2,329)	(1,842)
Inventories	(330)	(81)	(42)
Accounts payable	330	43	693
Salaries and social security	14	3	12
Taxes payable	(1,419)	2,816	434
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	(258)	(415)	(556)
Exchange differences, interests and others	74	(200)	2,240
	<u>8,229⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>6,928⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>6,124⁽¹⁾</u>
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities			
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(2,752)	(2,222)	(2,682)
Capital distributions from long-term investments	15		13
Capital contribution in long-term investments		(6)	(26)
Proceeds from sales of long-term investments			917
Investments (non cash and equivalents)		(18)	29
	<u>(2,737)</u>	<u>(2,246)</u>	<u>(1,749)</u>
Cash Flows used in Financing Activities			
Payment of loans	(892)	(1,397)	(3,848)
Proceeds from loans	280		58
Dividends paid	(5,310)	(2,990)	(37)
	<u>(5,922)</u>	<u>(4,387)</u>	<u>(3,827)</u>

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(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Equivalents	(430)	295	548
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of years	864	574	57
Effect of changes in the purchasing power of Argentine pesos on cash and equivalents		(5)	(31)
Cash and equivalents at the end of years	434	864	574

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

- (1) Includes (4,736), (223) and (203) corresponding to income tax payments, and (124), (223) and (452) corresponding to interest payments, for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, 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.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of YPF Sociedad Anónima have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Buenos Aires City, Argentina, considering the regulations of the CNV. They also include certain reclassifications and additional disclosures that allow the financial statements to conform more closely to the form and content required by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America (SEC).

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 purchased with an original maturity of less than three months to be cash and equivalents.

Derivative instruments

Although YPF does not use derivative instruments to hedge the effects of fluctuations in market prices, the Company has entered into certain hedging contracts related to forward crude oil sale agreements, which are described in Note 2.j.

Recognition of revenue criteria

Revenue is recognized on sales of crude oil, refined products and natural gas, in each case, when title and risks of loss pass 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 and electric power generation, 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 producing fields and undeveloped properties were converted into production concessions and exploration permits under Law No. 17,319. 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 borrowed and granted loans, which has been estimated based on market prices or current interest rates offered to the Company at the end of each year, for investments or debt with the same remaining maturity, approximates its carrying value.

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.

Since counterparties to the Company's derivative transactions are major financial institutions with strong credit rating, exposure to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by such counterparties is minimal.

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 and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingencies. Future results could differ from the estimations made by Management.

Earnings per share

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Earnings per share have been calculated based on the 393,312,793 shares outstanding and the net income for the years ended as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

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 valued at face value.

Amounts in foreign currencies have been valued at the relevant exchange rates as of the end of each year. Exchange differences have been credited (charged) to current income. Additional information on assets denominated in foreign currency is presented in Exhibit G.

b) Current investments, trade and other receivables and payables:

Amounts in Argentine pesos have been valued at face value, which includes accrued interest through the end of each year, if applicable. Mutual funds have been valued at market value at the end of each year. When required by generally accepted accounting principles, discounted value does not differ significantly from their face value as of the end of each year.

Amounts in foreign currency have been valued at face value at the relevant exchange rates in effect as of the end of each year, including accrued interest, if applicable. Exchange differences have been credited (charged) to current income. Investments in government securities have been valued at its market value as of the end of each 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 for sale, products in process of refining and crude oil have been valued at replacement cost as of the end of each year.

Raw materials and packaging materials have been valued at cost restated as mentioned in Note 1, which does not differ significantly from its replacement cost as of the end of each year.

Inventories valuation does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

d) Other assets:

These include the Company's interest in PBBPolisur S.A. and Petroken Petroquímica Ensenada S.A. (Petroken), which have been valued using the equity method, that do not exceed their estimated recoverable value (Note 11).

e) Noncurrent investments:

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

Investments in Gasoducto del Pacífico (Argentina) S.A., Gasoducto del Pacífico (Cayman) Ltd., Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A., A&C Pipeline Holding Company and Petróleos Trasandinos YPF 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 of natural gas sale prices and utility rates (Exhibit E).

Foreign subsidiaries in which YPF participates have been defined as non-integrated companies as they collect cash and other monetary items, incur expenses, generate income and arrange borrowing abroad. Corresponding assets and liabilities have been translated into Argentine pesos at the exchange rate prevailing as of the end of each 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 in the Temporary differences Foreign companies translation account of the balance sheet, which will be maintained until the sale or complete or partial reimbursement of capital of the related investment occur.

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 Buenos Aires City, Argentina, to foreign related companies' financial statements and the elimination of the appraisal revaluation of fixed assets from investees.

The investments in companies under control, joint control or significant influence, have been valued based upon the last available financial statements of these companies as of the end of each year, taking into consideration, if applicable, significant subsequent events and transactions, available management information and transactions between YPF and the related company which have produced changes on the latter's shareholders' equity (Exhibit C).

The Company includes supplemental consolidated financial statements as part of the primary financial statements (Schedule I).

As from the effective date of Law No. 25,063, dividends, either in cash or in kind, that the Company receives from investments in other companies and which are in excess of the accumulated taxable income that these companies carry upon distribution shall be subject to a 35% income tax withholding as a sole and final payment. YPF has not recorded any charge for this tax since it has estimated that dividends from earnings recorded by the equity method would not be subject to such tax.

f) Fixed assets:

Fixed assets have been valued at acquisition cost restated 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.

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, however, an exploratory well may be determined to have found oil and gas reserves, but classification of those reserves as proved cannot be made when drilling is completed. In those cases, the cost of drilling the exploratory well 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 and the reserves determination process exceeds one year following drilling completion, cost of drilling exploratory wells are charged to expense. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has not capitalized any exploratory well capitalized whose drilling has been completed for more than a 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, including tangible and intangible costs, have been depreciated by field on the unit-of-production basis by applying the ratio of produced oil and gas to estimated recoverable proved and developed oil and gas reserves.

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

Discounted future costs related to hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations are capitalized along with the related assets, and are depreciated using the unit-of-production method. As compensation, a liability is recognized for this concept at the estimated value of the discounted amounts payable.

Other fixed assets

The Company's other fixed assets have been depreciated using the straight-line method, with depreciation rates based on the estimated useful life of each class of property.

Maintenance and major repairs to the fixed assets have been charged to expense as incurred.

Renewals and betterments that materially extend the useful life of properties are capitalized. As fixed assets are retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the balance sheet.

The Company capitalizes the costs incurred in limiting, neutralizing or preventing environmental pollution only in those cases in which at least one of the following conditions is met: (a) the expenditure improves the safety or efficiency of an operating plant (or other productive asset); (b) the expenditure prevents or limits environmental pollution at operating facilities; or (c) the expenditures are incurred to prepare assets for sale and do not raise the assets' carrying value above their estimated recoverable value.

The carrying value of the fixed asset of each business segment as defined in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, does not exceed their estimated recoverable value.

g) Taxes, withholdings and royalties:

Income tax and tax on minimum presumed income

The Company recognizes the income tax applying the liability method, which considers the effect of the temporary differences between the financial and tax basis of assets and liabilities and the tax loss carryforwards and other tax credits, which may be used to offset future taxable income, at the actual statutory rate of 35%. The Company has recorded the previously mentioned deferred tax assets and liabilities at face value. The effect of measuring such deferred tax assets and liabilities on a discounted basis is not material.

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. 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.

Income tax for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, was charged to Income tax account in the statement of income, since the annual income tax liability is higher than the tax on minimum presumed income.

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 natural gas volumes commercialized. 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. 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 five years. Outstanding rates as of December 31, 2004 are 20% for natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, 5% for gasoline, diesel and other refined products and between 25% and 45% for crude oil according to the West Texas Intermediate price.

h) Allowances and reserves:

Allowances: amounts have been provided in order to reduce the valuation of trade receivables, other receivables, noncurrent investments and fixed assets based on analysis of doubtful accounts and on the estimated recoverable value of these assets.

Reserves for losses: amounts have been provided for various contingencies involving the Company. The estimated probable amounts are recorded taking into consideration the probability and period of occurrence, based on Management's expectations and in consultation with legal counsel. If required by generally accepted accounting principles, their discounted value does not differ significantly from the recorded face value.

The activity in the allowances and reserves accounts is set forth in Exhibit E.

i) Environmental liabilities:

Environmental liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation are probable, material and can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are based on either detailed feasibility studies of remediation approach and cost for individual sites or on 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.

j) Derivative instruments:

As of December 31, 2004, the Company hedged the crude oil price of future committed deliveries through price swap agreements originally covering approximately 23.9 and 24.1 million crude oil barrels to be delivered during the term of ten and seven years, respectively, under the forward crude oil sale agreements mentioned in Note 9.b (hedged item). Under these price swap agreements the Company will receive variable selling prices, which will depend upon market prices and will pay fixed prices. As of December 31, 2004, approximately 22 million of barrels of crude oil are hedged under these agreements.

These fair value hedges are carried at fair value and are disclosed in the Net advances from crude oil purchasers account in the balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings together with the offsetting loss or gain from changes in the fair value of the risk being hedged of the hedged item. As hedge is effective, changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments and of the hedged item do not have effect on net income.

k) Shareholders equity accounts:

These accounts have been stated in Argentine pesos as detailed in Note 1, except for Subscribed Capital and Irrevocable Contributions accounts, which are stated at their historical value. The adjustment required to state this account in constant Argentine pesos is disclosed in the Adjustment to Capital and Contributions account.

l) Statements of income accounts:

The amounts included in the income statement accounts have been recorded by applying the following criteria, restated as detailed in Note 1:

Accounts which accumulate monetary transactions at its face value.

Cost of sales has been calculated by computing units sold in each month at the replacement cost of that month.

Depreciation and amortization of nonmonetary assets, valued at acquisition cost, have been recorded based on the restated cost of such assets.

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

Income (loss) on long-term investments in which control, joint control or significant influence is held, has been calculated on the basis of the income (loss) of those companies and was included in the Income on long-term investments account.

Financial income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, are disclosed net of the effect of the general inflation on the related assets and liabilities. The effect of inflation on the remaining monetary assets and liabilities has been disclosed in the account Gains (Losses) on exposure to inflation .

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

Assets

a) Investments:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Short-term investments and government securities	180 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		673 ⁽¹⁾		374 ⁽¹⁾	8
Long-term investments (Exhibit C)		2,669		2,826		2,445
Allowance for reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments (Exhibit E)		(325)		(293)		(191)
	180	2,344	673	2,533	374	2,262

- (1) Includes 167, 631 and 358 as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, with an original maturity of less than three months.
(2) Accrue interests at annual rates from 4.10% to 4.50%.

b) Trade receivables:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Accounts receivable	1,779	71	1,554	80	1,766	81
Related parties (Note 7)	510		491		575	
	2,289 ⁽¹⁾	71	2,045	80	2,341	81
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (Exhibit E)	(347)		(358)		(433)	
	1,942	71	1,687	80	1,908	81

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- (1) Includes 288 in litigation, 94 one to three months past due, 155 in excess of three months past due, 1,727 due within three months and 25 due after three months.

c) Other receivables:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Deferred income tax (Note 3.1)		405		166		417
Tax credits and export rebates	299	17	254	18	257	70
Trade	20		39		26	
Prepaid expenses	42	128	35	156	56	201
Concessions charges	19	105	18	125	17	144
Related parties (Note 7)	2,516 ⁽³⁾	617 ⁽³⁾	5,235	603	3,083	458
Loans to clients	10	87	9	87	11	92
From the renegotiation of long-term contracts		21		25		27
From joint ventures and other agreements	6		29		38	
Miscellaneous	286	103	130	84	149	112
	<u>3,198 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>1,483 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>5,749</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>3,637</u>	<u>1,521</u>
Allowance for other doubtful accounts (Exhibit E)	(122)		(122)		(105)	
Allowance for valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value (Exhibit E)		(70)		(80)		(97)
	<u>3,076</u>	<u>1,413</u>	<u>5,627</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>3,532</u>	<u>1,424</u>

- (1) Includes 21 one to three months past due, 111 in excess of three months past due and 3,066 due as follows: 1,642 from one to three months, 32 from three to six months, 9 from six to nine months and 1,383 from nine to twelve months.
- (2) Includes 960 due from one to two years, 348 due from two to three years and 175 due after three years.
- (3) Accrues interest at annual rates from 2.51% to 6.67%.

d) Inventories:

	2004	2003	2002
Refined products for sale	558	352	307
Crude oil	346	262	218
Products in process of refining	9	14	10
Raw materials and packaging materials	92	47	59
	<u>1,005</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>594</u>

e) Fixed assets:

	2004	2003	2002
Net book value of fixed assets (Exhibit A)	19,141	18,788	19,037
Allowance for unproductive exploratory drilling (Exhibit E)	(16)	(39)	(44)
Allowance for obsolescence of materials (Exhibit E)	(25)	(26)	(26)
Allowance for fixed assets to be disposed of (Exhibit E)	(22)	(21)	(57)

19,078	18,702	18,910
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<u>19,078</u>	<u>18,702</u>	<u>18,910</u>
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Liabilities**f) Accounts payable:**

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Trade	1,417	22	1,237	27	1,238	4
Hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations		648		347		199
Related parties (Note 7)	330		240		208	
Investment in controlled company YPF Holdings Inc.	102					
From joint ventures and other agreements	136		104		113	
Miscellaneous	50	98	37	62	44	70
	2,035 ⁽¹⁾	768 ⁽²⁾	1,618	436	1,603	273

(1) Includes 2,001 due within three months, 11 due from three to six months and 23 due after six months.

(2) Includes 159 due from one to two years and 609 due after two years.

g) Loans:

	Interest Rates ⁽¹⁾	Principal Maturity	2004		2003		2002	
			Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Negotiable Obligations ⁽²⁾	7.75-10.00%	2007-2028	29	1,078	574	1,075	983	2,406
Subordinated liability with shareholders (Note 4)	5.00%	2005	13					
Other bank loans and other creditors	3.53%	2005-2007	85	154	76	220	91	340
			127	1,232	650	1,295	1,074	2,746

(1) Annual interest rates as of December 31, 2004.

(2) Disclosed net of 784, 1,253 and 1,200 corresponding to YPF outstanding negotiable obligations repurchased through open market transactions as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The maturities of the Company's current and noncurrent loans, as of December 31, 2004, are as follows:

	From	From	From	From	Total
	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	
Current loans	68	18	39	2	127

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	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Noncurrent loans	79	593	366	194	1,232

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

M.T.N. Program	Issuance	Fixed Interest Rates	Principal Maturity	Book Value						
				2004		2003		2002		
(in millions)				Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	
	Year	Principal Value								
US\$ 1,000	1997	US\$ 300	7.75%	2007	14	518	15	517	20	717
US\$ 1,000	1998	US\$ 100	10.00%	2028	3	194	3	190	4	221
US\$ 1,000	1999	US\$ 225	9.13%	2009	12	366	12	368	14	442
US\$ 1,000	1998	US\$ 350							914	
	1994	US\$ 350					544		31	1,026
					29	1,078	574	1,075	983	2,406

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.

h) Net advances from crude oil purchasers:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
Advances from crude oil purchasers	644	1,466	432	1,276	625	1,560
Derivative instruments - Crude oil price swaps	(380)	(832)	(172)	(395)	(224)	(233)
	264	634 ⁽¹⁾	260	881	401	1,327

(1) Includes 264 due from one to two years, 264 due from two to three years and 106 due after three years.

Temporary differences

i) Foreign companies translation:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Balance at the beginning of years	(115)		
Increases (decreases)	8	(115)	
Balance at the end of years	<u>(107)</u>	<u>(115)</u>	

Statements of Income Accounts
j) Net sales:

	Income (Expense)		
	2004	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sales	19,350	17,242	16,044
Turnover tax	(286)	(245)	(173)
Hydrocarbon export withholdings	(616)	(541)	(443)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	18,448	16,456	15,428
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

k) Other expenses, net:

	2004	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Reserve for pending lawsuits and other claims	(534)	(140)	(115)
Environmental remediation	(69)	(34)	
Miscellaneous	(62)	13	(73)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(665)	(161)	(188)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

l) Income tax:

	2004	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current income tax	(3,091)	(2,993)	(375)
Deferred income tax	239	(248)	332
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(2,852)	(3,241)	(43)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The reconciliation of pre-tax income at the statutory tax rate, to the income tax as disclosed in the income statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, is as follows:

	2004	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income before income tax	7,728	7,869	3,659
Statutory tax rate	35%	35%	35%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Statutory tax rate applied to net income before income tax	(2,705)	(2,754)	(1,281)
Permanent differences:			
Effect of the restatement into constant Argentine pesos	(353)	(485)	132
Income (Loss) on long-term investments and amortization of goodwill	71	136	(255)
Exchange difference from translation of long-term investments			1,051
Not taxable (not deductible) exchange differences	5	(18)	219
Miscellaneous	130	(120)	91
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(2,852)	(3,241)	(43)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The breakdown of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, is as follows:

	2004	2003	2002
	—	—	—
Deferred tax assets			
Exchange differences from devaluation of Argentine peso Law No. 25,561	99	151	202
Not deductible allowances and reserves	425	250	275
Specific tax loss carryforwards	174		
Miscellaneous	84	51	101
	—	—	—
Total deferred tax assets	782	452	578
	—	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fixed assets	(258)	(235)	(115)
Miscellaneous	(119)	(51)	(46)
	—	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	(377)	(286)	(161)
	—	—	—
Net deferred tax asset	405	166	417⁽¹⁾
	—	—	—

(1) Includes 3 corresponding to the restatement into Argentine pesos as of December 31, 2002 (Note 1).

4. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's subscribed capital, as of December 31, 2004, is 3,933 and is represented by 393,312,793 shares of common stock and divided into four classes of shares (A, B, C and D), with a par value of Argentine pesos 10 and one vote per share. These shares are fully subscribed, paid-in and authorized for stock exchange listing.

As of December 31, 2004, Repsol YPF, S.A. (Repsol YPF) controls the Company, directly and indirectly, through a 99.04% shareholding. Repsol YPF's legal address is Paseo de la Castellana 278, 28046 Madrid, Spain.

Repsol YPF's principal business is the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, transportation of petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas, petroleum refining, production of a wide range of petrochemicals and marketing of petroleum products, petroleum derivatives, petrochemicals, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas.

As of December 31, 2004, the Argentine Government holds 1,000 Class A shares. So long as any Class A share remains outstanding, the affirmative vote of such shares 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.

Pursuant to General Resolution N° 466/04 from the CNV, the Company has converted the irrevocable contributions of 13 into a subordinated liability, which is disclosed in the Loans account of the balance sheet as of December 31, 2004. This liability will be paid to all of the

shareholders in proportion to their stockholdings.

5. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

As of December 31, 2004, YPF has signed guarantees in relation to the financing activities of Pluspetrol Energy S.A. and Central Dock Sud S.A. in an amount of approximately US\$ 54 million and US\$ 65 million, respectively. The corresponding loans have final maturity in 2011.

YPF has pledged all of its shares of capital stock in Profertil S.A. due to requirements of the financial agreement and has committed, among other things, to maintain its interests in this company upon December 31, 2010.

6. PARTICIPATION IN JOINT VENTURES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2004, the exploration and production joint ventures and the main other agreements in which the Company participates are the following:

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Ownership Interest</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Acambuco <i>Salta</i>	22.50%	Pan American Energy LLC	Exploration and production
Aguada Pichana <i>Neuquén</i>	27.28%	Total Austral S.A.	Production
Aguaragüe <i>Salta</i>	30.00%	Tecpetrol S.A.	Exploration and production
Bandurria <i>Neuquén</i>	27.30%	YPF S.A.	Exploration
CAM-1 <i>Tierra del Fuego and Santa Cruz</i>	50.00%	Sipetrol S.A.	Exploration and production
CAM-2 / A SUR <i>Tierra del Fuego and Santa Cruz</i>	50.00%	Sipetrol S.A.	Exploration and production
CAM-3 <i>Santa Cruz</i>	50.00%	Sipetrol S.A.	Exploration and production
Campamento Central /	50.00%	YPF S.A.	Production
Cañadón Perdido <i>Chubut</i>			
CCA-1 GAN GAN <i>Chubut</i>	50.00%	Wintershall Energía S.A.	Exploration
CGSJ -V/A <i>Chubut</i>	50.00%	Wintershall Energía S.A.	Exploration
Corralera <i>Neuquén</i>	40.00%	Chevron San Jorge S.R.L.	Exploration
El Tordillo <i>Chubut</i>	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.	Production

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Filo Morado
Neuquén

50.00% YPF S.A.

Generation of power electricity

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Name and Location	Ownership		Activity
	Interest	Operator	
La Tapera y Puesto Quiroga <i>Chubut</i>	12.20%	Tecpetrol S.A.	Exploration
Llancanelo <i>Mendoza</i>	51.00%	YPF S.A.	Exploration and production
Magallanes A <i>Santa Cruz</i>	50.00%	Sipetrol S.A.	Production
Palmar Largo <i>Formosa</i>	30.00%	Pluspetrol S.A.	Production
Puesto Hernández <i>Neuquén and Mendoza</i>	61.55%	Pecom Energía S.A.	Production
Ramos <i>Salta</i>	15.00% ⁽¹⁾	Pluspetrol Energy S.A.	Production
San Roque <i>Neuquén</i>	34.11%	Total Austral S.A.	Exploration and production
Tierra del Fuego <i>Tierra del Fuego</i>	30.00%	Pan American Fueguina S.R.L.	Production

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

As of December 31, 2004, the Company has been awarded the bids on its own or with other partners and received exploration permits for acreage in several areas, having an interest between 30% and 100%.

The assets and liabilities and production costs of the joint ventures and other agreements as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2004	2003	2002
Current assets	84	79	110
Noncurrent assets	1,912	1,792	1,658
Total assets	1,996	1,871	1,768
Current liabilities	197	152	192
Noncurrent liabilities	137	133	44
Total liabilities	334	285	236
Production costs	775	665	663

Participation in joint ventures and other agreements have been calculated based upon the last available financial statements as of the end of each year, taking into account significant subsequent events and transactions as well as available management information.

7. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The principal outstanding balances as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, from transactions with controlled companies, jointly controlled companies, companies under significant influence, the parent company and other related parties under common control are as follows:

	2004			2003			2002			
	Trade receivables	Other receivables		Trade receivables	Other receivables		Trade receivables	Other receivables		Accounts payable
	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Current	Noncurrent	Current
Controlled Companies:										
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	16			10	9		5	6	2	6
A - Evangelista S.A.		7		41		1	18		1	28
Others				44			44			44
	16	7		95	9	1	67	6	3	78
Jointly Controlled Companies:										
Petroken	38			1	35			26		
Profertil S.A.	6	1		34	11	37	14	8	109	7
Mega Refinería del Norte S.A. (Refinor)	157	2			112	30	21	228	1	30
	72			26	57		43	89	2	22
	273	3		61	215	67	78	351	112	30
Companies under Significant Influence:										
	114	1		46	73	22	28	31	45	64
Parent Company and Other Related Parties under Common Control:										
Repsol YPF		1,305		26		1,385	33		1,394	26
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	30			28	132			146		
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	16	21	32		10	22	48	2	10	30
		4	323			8	299			63
										365

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Repsol YPF Gas Chile Ltda.												
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	11	18	262	18	21	25	256	14	18	313		
Repsol International Finance B.V.		1,137				3,699				1,172		
Others	50	20		56	31	6		18	13	14		11
	107	2,505	617	128	194	5,145	603	67	187	2,923	428	37
	510	2,516	617	330	491	5,235	603	240	575	3,083	458	208

The Company maintains purchase, sale and financing transactions with related parties. The prices and rates of these transactions approximate the amounts charged to unrelated third parties. The principal purchase, sale and financing transactions with these companies for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, include the following:

	2004				2003				2002			
	Sales	Purchases and services	Loan operations (debit) credit	Interest gains (losses)	Sales	Purchases and services	Loan operations (debit) credit	Interest gains (losses)	Sales	Purchases and services	Loan operations (debit) credit	Interest gains (losses)
Controlled Companies:												
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	15	96			9	80			8	85		
A - Evangelista S.A.		131			1	117				258	2	1
	15	227			10	197			8	343	2	1
Jointly Controlled Companies:												
Petroken	181	5			143	1			123	1		
Profertil S.A.	67	130	35		48	72	50	5	64	29	20	8
Mega	611		25	(1)	413			1	294		(34)	1
Refinor	266	140			263	126			212	86		
	1,125	275	60	(1)	867	199	50	6	693	116	(14)	9
Companies under Significant Influence:												
	564	244			310	230			191	245		
Parent Company and Other Related Parties under Common Control:												
Repsol YPF		20	185	51		19	(134)	49	1	19	(83)	34
Repsol YPF Transporte y Trading S.A.	636	155			1,225	34			1,412	377		
Repsol YPF Brasil S.A.	70	5		14	64	2		16	55		25	20
Repsol YPF Gas S.A.	193	2	17	7	170	1	27	5	116		28	6
Repsol International Finance B.V.			2,602	31			(2,644)	28			(1,212)	5
											(1,899)	(76)

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Repsol Netherlands Finance B.V.												
Others	185	170		18	291	10	25	11	48	11	207	25
	1,084	352	2,804	121	1,750	66	(2,726)	109	1,632	407	(2,934)	14
	2,788	1,098	2,864	120	2,937	692	(2,676)	115	2,524	1,111	(2,946)	24

8. SOCIAL AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Performance Bonus Programs:

Cover certain YPF and its controlled companies personnel. These bonuses are based on compliance with corporate, business unit and personal objectives and performance. They are calculated considering the annual compensation of each employee, certain key factors and will be paid in cash.

The amount charged to expense related to the Performance Bonus Programs was 29, 23 and 25 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

b) Retirement Plan:

Effective March 1, 1995, the Company established a defined contribution retirement plan that provides benefits for each employee who elects to join the plan. Each plan member will pay an amount between 2% and 9% of his monthly compensation and the Company will pay an amount equal to that contributed by each member.

The plan members will receive the Company's contributed funds before retirement only in the case of voluntary termination under certain circumstances or dismissal without cause and additionally in the case of death or incapacity. YPF has the right to discontinue this plan at any time, without incurring termination costs.

The total charges recognized under the Retirement Plan amounted to approximately 5, 5 and 4 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

c) Directors Incentive Programs:

These include directors and high-responsibility personnel in YPF and its controlled companies. The aim of these programs is to strengthen the identification of the mentioned executives with shareholders' interests while, at the same time, favoring retention of key personnel. The plans are the following:

2000 Stock Appreciation Rights Program: was based on the appreciation of the listed price of Repsol YPF's shares between the time the stock appreciation rights were granted and the time they were exercised. As of December 31, 2004, the stock appreciation rights of this program were totally exercised and paid in cash.

2002 Stock Appreciation Rights Program: is based on the appreciation of the listed price of Repsol YPF's shares between the time the stock appreciation rights were granted and the time they are exercised, and is settled in cash. As of December 31, 2004, 583,282 stock appreciation rights with a reference value of 13 euros per share and 641,072 stock appreciation rights with a reference value of 18 euros per share, remain outstanding.

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In relation to the rights of each tranche, the beneficiaries will be able to exercise 1/3 from March 1, 2004, up to 2/3 from March 1, 2005 and from March 1, 2006 through December 2006, the beneficiaries will be able to exercise all of the rights not yet exercised. During 2004, Repsol YPF has acquired options in order to hedge the cash flows related to this program.

Incentive Plan: the recognition of this incentive plan is linked to the beneficiary's permanence in the Company through December 31, 2006. It is calculated considering the compensation of the beneficiary and a multiplier that varies depending on the accomplishment of established objectives.

The amount charged to expense related to these programs for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 was not material.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Reserve for pending lawsuits:

It has been established to afford lawsuits which are probable and can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of Management and its external counsel, the amount reserved reflects the best estimation, based on the information available as of the date of the issuance of these financial statements, of the possible outcome of the mentioned lawsuits (Exhibit E).

Additionally, YPF has received claims for approximately 592, which have not been reserved since Management, based on the evidence available to date and upon the opinion of its external counsel, cannot reasonably estimate the outcome of such claims. YPF has also received 148 claims with adverse outcome which have not been reserved since Management, based on the evidence available to date and upon the opinion of its external counsel, cannot reasonably estimate the outflows related to such claims.

b) Other matters:

Contractual commitments:

In June 1998 and December 2001, YPF has received from crude oil purchasers advanced payments for future crude oil commitments deliveries for approximately US\$ 315 million and US\$ 400 million, respectively. Under the terms of these agreements, YPF has agreed to sell and deliver approximately 23.9 million and 24.1 million crude oil barrels during the term of ten and seven years, respectively. To satisfy the contract deliveries, the Company may deliver crude oil from different sources, including its own producing crude oil and crude oil acquired from third parties. These payments have been classified as Net advances from crude oil purchasers on the balance sheet and are being reduced as crude oil is delivered to the purchasers under the terms of the contracts. As of December 31, 2004, approximately 22 million crude oil barrels are pending of delivery.

Operating leases:

As of December 31, 2004, the main lease contracts, which began its execution after January 1, 2003, mainly correspond to the rental of oil and gas production facilities. Charges recognized under these contracts corresponding to the year ended December 31, 2004, amounted to 46.

As of December 31, 2004, future estimated payments related to these contracts are as follows: 59 within one year, 141 from one to five years and 1 after five years.

Tax claims:

The tax authorities (AFIP) have filed a claim in connection with the calculation of the Hydro Infrastructure and Gas oil rates related to gasoline and gas oil export sales from January to December 2002 and from June 2001 to March 2002, respectively, for a total amount of 176 plus

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interests. Management believes, based upon the opinion of its external counsel, that strong legal and constitutional reasons exist to consider that those claims are without merit and the Company has challenged those claims through a legal presentation.

Additionally, the Company has received several claims from the AFIP and from the provincial and municipal fiscal authorities. Management and its external counsel believe, based on the available information, that these claims will not have significant adverse effects on the results of future operations.

Liabilities and contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government:

The YPF Privatization Law provided for the assumption by the Argentine Government of certain liabilities of the predecessor as of December 31, 1990. In certain lawsuits related to events or acts that took place before December 31, 1990, YPF has been required to advance the payment established in certain judicial decisions. YPF has the right to be reimbursed for these payments by the Republic of Argentina pursuant to the above-mentioned indemnity.

As of December 31, 2004, all claims related to the predecessor presented to the Company have been or are in the process of being formally notified to the Argentine Government.

Environmental liabilities of YPF:

YPF is subject to various provincial and national laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things, impose liability on companies for the cost of pollution clean-up and environmental damages resulting from operations. Management of YPF believes that the Company's operations are in substantial compliance with Argentine laws and regulations currently in force relating to the protection of the environment as such laws have historically been interpreted and enforced.

However, the Company has set off new studies to increase its knowledge concerning the environmental situation in certain geographic areas where the Company operates in order to establish their status, causes and solutions and, based on the aging of the environmental issue, to analyze the possible responsibility of Argentine Government, in accordance with the contingencies assumed by the Argentine Government for liabilities existing prior December 31, 1990.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company has reserved all environmental contingencies which evaluations and/or remediation works are probable, significant and can also be reasonably estimated, based on the Company's existing remediation program. Future legislative and technological changes may cause a re-evaluation of the estimates. The Company cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulation will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be administered or enforced. In the long term, these potential changes and ongoing studies, could affect future results of operations.

Environmental liabilities of Maxus:

Certain environmental liabilities related to Chemicals operations were assumed by TS and Maxus, indirect subsidiaries through YPF Holdings Inc. YPF committed to contribute capital up to an amount that will enable to satisfy the assumed environmental obligations and to meet its operating expenses (Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Liquefied petroleum gas market:

On March 22, 1999, YPF was notified of Resolution No. 189/99 from the former Department of Industry, Commerce and Mining of Argentina, which imposed a fine on the Company of 109, stated Argentine pesos as of that date, based on the interpretation that YPF had purportedly abused of its dominant position in the bulk liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) market due to the existence of different prices between the exports of LPG and the sales to the domestic market from 1993 through 1997. In July 2002, the Argentine Supreme Court confirmed the fine and YPF carried out the claimed payment.

Additionally, Resolution No. 189/99 provided the beginning of an investigation in order to prove whether the penalized behavior continued from October 1997 to March 1999. On December 19, 2003, the National Antitrust Protection Board (the Antitrust Board) imputed the behavior of abuse of dominant position during the previously mentioned period to the Company. On January 20, 2004, the Company answered the notification: (i) opposing the preliminary defense claiming the application of the statutes of limitation and alleging the existence of defects in the imputation procedure (absence of majority in the resolution that decided the imputation and pre-judgment by its signers); (ii) arguing the absence of abuse of dominant position; and (iii) offering the corresponding evidence.

On February 4, 2004, YPF filed a complaint appeal with the Criminal Economic Appellate Court (the Court of Appeals) as a consequence of Antitrust Board 's denial of YPF 's annulment request of the resolution that disposed the imputation, based on absence of majority and prejudgment. On November 9, 2004, the Court of Appeals denied the annulment request based on absence of majority. Considering this resolution, YPF brought in an extraordinary petition and another appeal.

Additionally, on August 31, 2004, YPF filed an appeal with the Antitrust Board in relation to the resolution that denied the claim of statutes of limitation. The Antitrust Board conceded the appeal and remitted the proceedings to the Civil and Commercial Appellate Court Room II for its resolution. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the mentioned Court has not taken a resolution.

Despite the solid arguments expressed by YPF, the mentioned circumstances make evident that, preliminarily, the Antitrust Board denies the defenses filed by the Company and that it is reluctant to modify the doctrine provided by the Resolution No. 189/99 and, furthermore, that the Court of Appeals ' decisions tend to confirm the decisions made by the Antitrust Board.

Agreement with the Federal Government and the Province of Neuquén:

On December 28, 2000, through Decree No. 1,252, the Argentine Federal Executive Branch (the Federal Executive) extended for an additional term of 10 years, until November 2027, the concession for the exploitation of the Loma La Lata - Sierra Barrosa area granted to YPF. The extension was granted under the terms and conditions of the Extension Agreement executed between the Federal Government, the Province of Neuquén and YPF on December 5, 2000. Under this agreement, YPF committed, among other things, to pay to the Federal Government US\$ 300 million for the extension of the concession mentioned above, which was recorded in fixed assets, to define an investment program of US\$ 8,000 million in the Province of Neuquén from 2000 to 2017 and to pay to the Province of Neuquén 5% of the net cash flows arising out of the concession during each year of the extension term. The previously mentioned commitments have been affected by the changes in economic rules established by Public Emergency and Exchange System Reform Law No. 25,561.

EDF International S.A. claim:

EDF International S.A. (EDF) has initiated an international arbitral proceeding under the Arbitration Regulations of the International Chamber of Commerce against Endesa Internacional S.A., Repsol YPF and YPF. Under this process, EDF claims from Repsol YPF and YPF the payment of US\$ 69 million in connection with the sale of Electricidad Argentina S.A., parent company of Edenor S.A., corresponding to an adjustment in the sale price under the stock purchase agreement, alleging changes in the parity between Argentine peso and US dollar prior to December 31, 2001. YPF s Management, based upon the opinion of external counsel, believes that EDF s position is without merit, as the Convertibility Law No. 23,928 was repealed by Law No. 25,561, approved on January 6, 2002.

Availability of foreign currency deriving from exports:

Decree No. 1,589/89 of the Federal Executive provides that, producers enjoying free availability of crude oil, natural gas and/or liquefied gas under Law N° 17,319 and its supplemented Decrees and producers that may agree so in the future will have free availability of the percentage of foreign currency coming from the exports of crude oil, petroleum derivatives, natural gas and/or liquefied gas of free availability established in biddings and/or renegotiations, or agreed-upon in the respective contracts. In no cases will the maximum freely available percentage be allowed to exceed 70% of each transaction.

During year 2002, several government organizations considered that free availability of foreign currency provided by Decree No. 1589/89 was implicitly abolished by Decree No. 1606/01.

On December 31, 2002, Decree No. 2,703/02 was enforced, ratifying from such date the 70% limit as the maximum freely available percentage of foreign currency deriving from the exports of crude oil and petroleum derivatives, without providing a conclusion in regards to the exports performed during the year 2002, after the issuance of Decree No. 1,606/01.

In the assumption of an eventual Central Bank s liquidation request of foreign currency deriving from the exports of hydrocarbons in the period between the issuance of Decree No. 1,606/01 and the enforcement of Decree No. 2,703/02, YPF S.A. has the right to administratively discuss such decision, as well as to request an injunction within the judicial procedure.

Natural gas exports:

As a consequence of the resolutions taken by the Federal Government, which tend to rationalize natural gas exports in order to guarantee the natural gas local market supply, YPF has failed to fulfill certain supply obligations with foreign customers, alleging force majeure circumstances. Some customers have refused this allegation, alleging that YPF is responsible for breaching the contractual supply obligation.

In January 2005, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) notified YPF of the beginning of an arbitral process to solve the dispute related to the alleged breach of a contractual clause to increase natural gas deliveries established in the export contract signed in June 2000 and asking the payment of a contractual penalty. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, as Management and its external counsel are still analyzing the facts and merits of the case, the outcome of this matter cannot be determined.

Changes in Argentine economic rules:

During the year 2002, a deep change was implemented in the economic model of the country to overcome the economic crisis in the medium term. Therefore, the Argentine Federal Government abandoned the parity between the Argentine peso and the US dollar, in place since March 1991, and adopted a set of economic, monetary, financial, fiscal and exchange measures. These financial statements include the effects derived from the new economic policies known to the release date thereof. The effects of any additional measures to be implemented by the Argentine Federal Government will be recognized in the financial statements once Management becomes aware of their existence.

10. RESTRICTIONS ON UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 19,550, 5% of net income for each fiscal year is to be appropriated to the legal reserve until such reserve reaches 20% of the Company's capital (subscribed capital plus adjustment to contributions). Consequently, the retained earnings are restricted by 244.

Under Law No. 25,063, enacted in December 1998, dividends distributed, either in cash or in kind, in excess of accumulated taxable income as of the end of the year immediately preceding the dividend payment or distribution date, shall be subject to a 35% income tax withholding as a sole and final payment, except for those distributed to shareholders resident in countries benefiting from conventions for the avoidance of double taxation, which will be subject to a minor tax rate. For income tax purposes, accumulated taxable income shall be the unappropriated retained earnings as of the end of the year immediately preceding the effective date of the above mentioned law, less dividends paid plus the taxable income determined as from such year and dividends or income from related companies in Argentina.

11. MAIN CHANGES IN COMPANIES COMPRISING THE YPF GROUP

During the year ended December 31, 2004:

In July 2004, YPF through YPF Holdings Inc. sold, for an amount of US\$ 43 millions, its interest in Global, a jointly controlled company with operations in the Refining and Marketing segment in the United States of America, recording a gain of 47.

In October 2004, YPF through YPF International Ltd. sold, for an amount of US\$ 41 millions, its interest in YPF Indonesia Ltd., a controlled company with operations in the Exploration and Production segment in Indonesia, recording a gain of 92.

Additionally, subsequently to December 31, 2004, YPF sold its interests in PBBPolisur S.A. and Petroken, for an amount of US\$ 97.5 millions and US\$ 58 millions, respectively (Note 2.d). As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the sale of Petroken is subject to approval by the Antitrust Board.

During the year ended December 31, 2002:

In January 2002, YPF through YPF International Ltd. sold, at fair market value, its interest in YPF Blora Ltd., YPF Maxus Southeast Sumatra, YPF Java Baratlaut B.V., YPF Madura Barat B.V., YPF Poleng B.V. and PT IIAPCO Services, which hold assets in Indonesia for a total amount of approximately US\$ 174 million, recording a gain of 114.

In March 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved the transfer of YPF's interest in Repsol YPF Chile Ltda. and Repsol YPF Gas Chile Ltda., companies that resulted from the spin-off of YPF Chile S.A., to Repsol YPF and Repsol Butano S.A., respectively. On March 28, 2002, Repsol YPF Gas Chile Ltda. was transferred to Repsol Butano S.A. for US\$ 45 million, recording a net loss of 25. On December 16, 2002, Repsol YPF Chile Ltda. was transferred to Repsol YPF for US\$ 104 million, recording a net loss of 4.

In July 2002, YPF sold, at fair market value, its shares in Repsol YPF Santa Cruz S.A. (company spun off from YPF International Ltd.) to Repsol YPF for US\$ 883 million, recording a gain of 605. Repsol YPF Santa Cruz S.A. held the investment in Andina and Maxus Bolivia Inc.

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

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

13. OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES (Unaudited)

The following information is presented in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 69, Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities for YPF and its controlled companies.

Capitalized costs

The following tables set forth capitalized costs, along with the related accumulated depreciation and allowances as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

2004		
Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide

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Proved oil and gas properties			
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	41,239	23	41,262
Support equipment and facilities	863		863
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities	901	60	961
Unproved oil and gas properties	65	45	110
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total capitalized costs	43,068	128	43,196
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances	(28,696)	(16)	(28,712)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net capitalized costs	14,372	112	14,484
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Affiliated company s net capitalized costs	104		104

	2003		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved oil and gas properties			
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	39,013	46	39,059
Support equipment and facilities	782		782
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities	987	93	1,080
Unproved oil and gas properties		50	50
Total capitalized costs	40,782	189	40,971
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances	(26,767)	(14)	(26,781)
Net capitalized costs	14,015	175 ⁽¹⁾	14,190
Affiliated company's net capitalized costs	102		102

	2002		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved oil and gas properties			
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	37,084	55	37,139
Support equipment and facilities	740	3	743
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities	988	14	1,002
Unproved oil and gas properties		39	39
Total capitalized costs	38,812	111	38,923
Accumulated depreciation and valuation allowances	(25,004)	(20)	(25,024)
Net capitalized costs	13,808	91 ⁽¹⁾	13,899
Affiliated company's net capitalized costs	135		135

(1) Includes capitalized costs related to properties sold during the year 2004, as mentioned in Note 11.

Costs incurred

The following tables set forth the costs incurred for oil and gas producing activities during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

	2004		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Acquisition of properties			

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Unproved		6	6
Exploration costs	297	108	405
Development costs	2,235	12	2,247
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total costs incurred	2,532	126 ⁽¹⁾	2,658
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Affiliated company s total costs incurred	11		11

	2003		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Acquisition of properties			
Unproved		20	20
Exploration costs	215	208	423
Development costs	1,900	2	1,902
Total costs incurred	2,115	230⁽¹⁾	2,345
Affiliated company s total costs incurred	6		6

	2002			
	Argentina	Rest of South America	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Acquisition of properties				
Unproved			4	4
Exploration costs	147	5	73	225
Development costs	2,040	24	3	2,067
Total costs incurred	2,187	29	80⁽¹⁾	2,296
Affiliated company s total costs incurred	27	79 ⁽¹⁾		106

(1) Includes costs incurred related to properties sold during the years 2004 and 2002, as mentioned in Note 11.

Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities

The following tables include only the revenues and expenses directly associated with oil and gas producing activities. It does not include any allocation of the interest costs or corporate overhead and, therefore, is not necessarily indicative of the contribution to net earnings of the oil and gas operations.

Differences between these tables and the amounts shown in Note 4 to consolidated financial statements, Consolidated Business Segment Information, for the exploration and production business unit, relate to additional oil and gas operations that do not arise from those properties held by the Company.

	2004		
	Argentina	Other Foreign ⁽¹⁾	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	2,234	10	2,244

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Net intersegment sales	10,790	10,790	10,790
Total net revenues	13,024	10	13,034
Production costs	(3,618)	(10)	(3,628)
Exploration expenses	(246)	(136)	(382)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(1,952)	(5)	(1,957)
Other	(9)		(9)
Pre-tax income (loss) from producing activities	7,199	(141)	7,058
Income tax expense	(2,786)	(1)	(2,787)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	4,413	(142)	4,271
Related company s results of operations	35		35

	2003		
	Argentina	Other Foreign ⁽¹⁾	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	1,411	21	1,432
Net intersegment sales	10,092		10,092
Total net revenues	11,503	21	11,524
Production costs	(3,190)	(10)	(3,200)
Exploration expenses	(154)	(123)	(277)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(1,806)	(6)	(1,812)
Other		(3)	(3)
Pre-tax income (loss) from producing activities	6,353	(121)	6,232
Income tax expense	(2,520)	(4)	(2,524)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	3,833	(125)⁽¹⁾	3,708
Related company's results of operations	20		20

	2002			
	Argentina	Rest of South America	Other Foreign ⁽¹⁾	Worldwide
Net sales to unaffiliated parties	905	84	17	1,006
Net intersegment sales	10,935	10		10,945
Total net revenues	11,840	94	17	11,951
Production costs	(3,139)	(50)	(6)	(3,195)
Exploration expenses	(145)	(4)	(93)	(242)
Depreciation and expense for valuation allowances	(1,569)	(23)	(9)	(1,601)
Other		1	(3)	(2)
Pre-tax income (loss) from producing activities	6,987	18	(94)	6,911
Income tax expense	(2,446)	(4)	28	(2,422)
Results of oil and gas producing activities	4,541	14	(66)	4,489
Related company's results of operations	50	22 ₍₁₎		72

(1) Includes results from oil and gas producing activities related to properties sold during the years 2004 and 2002, as mentioned in Note 11.

Oil and gas reserves

Proved reserves represent estimated quantities of crude oil (including condensate and natural gas liquids) and natural gas which geological and engineering available data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are proved reserves that can reasonably be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

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Estimates of reserves were prepared using standard geological and engineering methods generally accepted by the petroleum industry and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. The choice of method or combination of methods employed in the analysis of each reservoir was determined by experience in the area, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in projecting future rates of

production and timing of development expenditures, including many factors beyond the control of the producer. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, estimates of different engineers often vary. In addition, results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may justify revision of such estimate. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of crude oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. The meaningfulness of such estimates is highly dependent upon the accuracy of the assumption upon which they were based. The reserve estimates were subjected to economic tests to determine economic limits. The reserves in Argentina are stated prior to the payment of any royalties to the provinces in which the reserves are located. Consequently, royalties are given effect in such economic tests as operating costs in Argentina. The estimates may change as a result of numerous factors including, but not limited to, additional development activity, evolving production history, and continued reassessment of the viability of production under varying economic conditions.

The following tables reflect the estimated reserves of crude oil, condensate, natural gas liquids and natural gas as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and the changes therein:

Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids			
(Millions of barrels)			
2004			
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves			
Beginning of year	1,264	5	1,269
Revisions of previous estimates	(38)		(38)
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	28		28
Sale of reserves in place (Note 11)		(5)	(5)
Production for the year	(146)		(146)
End of year	1,108⁽¹⁾		1,108
Proved developed reserves			
Beginning of year	1,047		1,047
End of year	908 ⁽²⁾		908
Related company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves	7		7

Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids			
(Millions of barrels)			
2003			
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves			
Beginning of year	1,381	6	1,387
Revisions of previous estimates	(18)	(1)	(19)
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	58		58
Production for the year	(157)		(157)

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End of year	1,264 ⁽¹⁾	5	1,269
Proved developed reserves			
Beginning of year	1,135	1	1,136
End of year	1,047 ⁽²⁾		1,047
Related company s proved developed and undeveloped reserves	10		10

Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids				
(Millions of barrels)				
2002				
	Argentina	Rest of South America	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves				
Beginning of year	1,467	20	178	1,665
Revisions of previous estimates	11			11
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	63			63
Sales of reserves in place (Note 11)		(20)	(172)	(192)
Production for the year	(160)			(160)
End of year	1,381⁽¹⁾		6	1,387
Proved developed reserves				
Beginning of year	1,183	10	150	1,343
End of year	1,135 ⁽²⁾		1	1,136
Related company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves	19			19

(1) Includes natural gas liquids of 236, 275 and 368, as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

(2) Includes natural gas liquids of 186, 222 and 274, as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Natural gas				
(Billions of cubic feet)				
2004				
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide	
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves				
Beginning of year	7,930	50	7,980	
Revisions of previous estimates	(524)		(524)	
Extensions and discoveries	111		111	
Sales of reserves in place (Note 11)		(46)	(46)	
Production for the year ⁽¹⁾	(705)		(705)	
End of year	6,812	4	6,816	
Proved developed reserves				
Beginning of year	5,602	7	5,609	
End of year	5,037	4	5,041	
Related company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves	200		200	

Natural gas

(Billions of cubic feet)

2003

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	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Other Foreign</u>	<u>Worldwide</u>
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves			
Beginning of year	8,919	55	8,974
Revisions of previous estimates	(362)	(4)	(366)
Extensions and discoveries	16		16
Production for the year ⁽¹⁾	(643)	(1)	(644)
	<u>7,930</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7,980</u>
Proved developed reserves			
Beginning of year	6,793	8	6,801
End of year	5,602	7	5,609
Related company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves	297		297

Natural gas				
(Billions of cubic feet)				
2002				
	Argentina	Rest of South America	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves				
Beginning of year	9,569	188	422	10,179
Revisions of previous estimates	(125)		5	(120)
Extensions and discoveries	15			15
Sales of reserves in place (Note 11)		(188)	(370)	(558)
Production for the year ⁽¹⁾	(540)		(2)	(542)
End of year	8,919		55	8,974
Proved developed reserves				
Beginning of year	7,340	45	127	7,512
End of year	6,793		8	6,801
Related company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves	513			513

(1) Excludes quantities which have been flared or vented.

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The standardized measure is calculated as the excess of future cash inflows from proved reserves less future costs of producing and developing the reserves, future income taxes and a discount factor. Future cash inflows represent the revenues that would be received from production of year-end proved reserve quantities assuming the future production would be sold at year-end prices. Additionally, year-end prices were adjusted in those instances where future sales are covered by contracts at specified prices.

Future production costs include the estimated expenditures related to production of the proved reserves plus any production taxes without consideration of future inflation. Future development costs include the estimated costs of drilling development wells and installation of production facilities, plus the net costs associated with dismantling and abandonment of wells, assuming year-end costs continue without consideration of future inflation. Future income taxes were determined by applying statutory rates to future cash inflows less future production costs and less tax depreciation of the properties involved. The present value was determined by applying a discount rate of 10% per year to the annual future net cash flows.

The future cash inflows and outflows in foreign currency have been valued at the selling exchange rate of Argentine pesos 2.98, 2.93 and 3.37 to US\$ 1, as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The standardized measure does not purport to be an estimate of the fair market value of the Company's proved reserves. An estimate of fair value would also take into account, among other things, the expected recovery of reserves in excess of proved reserves, anticipated changes in future prices and costs and a discount factor representative of the time value of money and the risks inherent in producing oil and gas.

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The following information has been determined on a basis which presumes the year-end economic and operating conditions will continue over the years during which proved reserves would be produced. Neither the effects of future pricing, nor expected future changes in technology and operating practices have been considered.

	2004		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Future cash inflows	126,217	67	126,284
Future production costs	(30,070)	(8)	(30,078)
Future development costs	(7,101)		(7,101)
Future net cash flows, before income taxes	89,046	59	89,105
Discount for estimated timing of future cash flows	(36,388)	(26)	(36,414)
Future income taxes, discounted at 10% ⁽¹⁾	(17,065)	(12)	(17,077)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	35,593	21	35,614
Related company s standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	323		323

	2003		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Future cash inflows	109,099	998	110,097
Future production costs	(27,141)	(289)	(27,430)
Future development costs	(2,944)	(168)	(3,112)
Future net cash flows, before income taxes	79,014	541	79,555
Discount for estimated timing of future cash flows	(31,915)	(273)	(32,188)
Future income taxes, discounted at 10% ⁽¹⁾	(15,354)	(98)	(15,452)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	31,745	170 ₍₂₎	31,915
Related company s standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	374		374

	2002		
	Argentina	Other Foreign	Worldwide
Future cash inflows	134,406	1,574	135,980
Future production costs	(29,486)	(712)	(30,198)
Future development costs	(4,671)	(223)	(4,894)
Future net cash flows, before income taxes	100,249	639	100,888
Discount for estimated timing of future cash flows	(42,123)	(309)	(42,432)
Future income taxes, discounted at 10% ⁽¹⁾	(19,418)	(119)	(19,537)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	38,708	211 ₍₂₎	38,919
Related company s standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	732		732

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- (1) Undiscounted future income taxes are 28,143 (28,121 for Argentina and 22 for Other Foreign), 25,599 (25,408 for Argentina and 191 for Other Foreign) and 30,988 (30,763 for Argentina and 225 for Other Foreign) as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.
- (2) Includes cash flows related to properties sold during the years 2004 and 2002, as mentioned in Note 11.

Changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The financial statements corresponding to the years ended 2003 and 2002 included for comparative purposes, were modified to give retroactive effect to the modifications introduced in the year ended December 31, 2004. The main criteria changes refers to the inclusion of the discount effect of current year in each line and a new criteria for the aggregation of the causes of changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.

The following table reflects the changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Beginning of year	31,915	38,919	30,855
Sales and transfers, net of production costs	(8,921)	(9,405)	(7,267)
Net change in sales and transfer prices, net of future production costs	12,445	839	20,632
Changes in reserves and production rates (timing)	(2,641)	(5,725)	9,247
Net changes for extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	1,796	4,728	(3,230)
Changes in estimated future development and abandonment costs	(3,244)	56	(118)
Development costs incurred during the year that reduced future development costs	634	1,059	1,154
Accretion of discount	2,689	2,901	3,272
Net change in income taxes	(181)	3,099	(6,707)
Sales of reserves in place	(146)		(1,735)
Others	1,268	(4,556)	(7,184)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
End of year	35,614	31,915	38,919
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,
except for the inclusion of Note 12 in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

FIXED ASSETS EVOLUTION

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

Main Account	2004			
	Cost			
	Amounts at Beginning of Year	Increases	Net Decreases and Transfers	Amounts at End of Year
Land and buildings	1,889	1	14	1,904
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	39,063	307	1,919	41,289
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	6,941		88	7,029
Transportation equipment	1,684		32	1,716
Materials and equipment in warehouse	271	572	(513)	330
Drilling and work in progress	1,241	2,179	(1,923)	1,497
Furniture, fixtures and installations	370		24	394
Selling equipment	1,240		18	1,258
Other property	285			285
Total 2004	52,984	3,059⁽³⁾	(341)⁽¹⁾	55,702
Total 2003	51,153	2,355⁽³⁾	(524)⁽¹⁾	52,984
Total 2002	49,060	2,682	(589)⁽¹⁾	51,153

Main Account	2004			2003			2002		
	Depreciation								
	Accumulated at Beginning of Year	Net Decreases and Transfers	Depreciation Rate	Increases	Accumulated at End	Net Book Value	Net Book Value	Net Book Value	

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	of Year							
Land and buildings	773	4	2%	30	807	1,097	1,116	1,182
Mineral property, wells and related equipment	26,282	2	(2)	1,929	28,213	13,076 ⁽⁴⁾	12,781 ⁽⁴⁾	12,615 ⁽⁴⁾
Refinery equipment and petrochemical plants	4,664	(2)	4-5%	242	4,904	2,125	2,277	2,506
Transportation equipment	1,115	(6)	4-5%	49	1,158	558	569	502
Materials and equipment in warehouse						330	271	309
Drilling and work in progress						1,497	1,241	1,301
Furniture, fixtures and installations	323	(2)	10%	28	349	45	47	66
Selling equipment	810	3	10%	75	888	370	430	502
Other property	229	1	10%	12	242	43	56	54
Total 2004	34,196			2,365	36,561	19,141		
Total 2003	32,116	(136)⁽¹⁾		2,216	34,196		18,788	
Total 2002	30,424	(308)⁽¹⁾		2,000	32,116			19,037

- (1) Includes 147, 108 and 32 of net book value charged to fixed assets allowances for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.
- (2) Depreciation has been calculated according to the unit of production method (Note 2.f).
- (3) Includes 307 and 133 corresponding to the future costs of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.
- (4) Includes 1,346, 1,479 and 1,636 of mineral property as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and 415 and 129 corresponding to the future cost of hydrocarbon wells abandonment obligations as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

except for the inclusion of Note 12 in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

INVESTMENTS IN SHARES AND HOLDINGS IN OTHER COMPANIES

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

													2004	2003	2002		
													Information of the Issuer				
													Last Financial Statements Issued				
Description of the Securities													Holding in Capital Stock			Book Value	Book Value
Name and Issuer	Class	Face Value	Amount	Book Value	Cost	Main Business	Registered Address	Date	Capital Stock	Income (loss)	Equity	Capital Stock	Book Value	Book Value			
Controlled companies:																	
YPF International S.A.	Common	Bs. 100	147,695	429	1,392	Investment	Av. José Estenssoro 100, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, República de Bolivia	12/31/04	(2)	(37)	(305)	99.99%	335	425			
YPF Holdings Inc.	Common	US\$ 0.01	100	(8)	421	Investment and finance	717 North Harwood Street, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.	09/30/04	1,602	(298)	(173)	100.00%	321	485			
Operadora de Estaciones de Servicios S.A.	Common	\$1	11,880	258	258	Commercial management of YPF's gas stations	Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/31/04	244	14	258	99.99%	244	240			
A-Evangelista S.A.	Common	\$1	8,683,498	53	31	Engineering and construction services	Tucumán 744, P. 12°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/31/04	9	(39)	53	99.91%	93	72			
Argentina Private Development	Common	US\$ 0.01	769,414	44	84	Investment and finance	P.O. Box 1109, Gran	12/31/01	(2)	3	44	100.00%	44	44			

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Company Limited
(in liquidation)

Caimán,
British
West Indies

784	2,186	1,037	1,266
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**Jointly
controlled
companies:**

Compañía Mega S.A. ⁽⁶⁾	Common	\$1	77,292,000	427	169	Separation, fractionation and transportation of natural gas liquids	Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 777, P. 7°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	203	261	1,035	38.00%	279	148
Petroken Petroquímica Ensenada S.A.	Common	\$1	40,602,826	(7)	88	Petrochemicals	Sarmiento 1230, P. 6°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	81	61	354	50.00%	151	124
Profertil S.A.	Common	\$1	1,000,000	479	391	Production and marketing of fertilizers	Alicia Moreau de Justo 750, P. 1°, Of. 11, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	2	241	958	50.00%	319	174
Refinería del Norte S.A.	Common	\$1	45,803,655	169	39	Refining	Maipú 1, P. 2°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	92	99	389	50.00%	184	155

1,075	687	933	601
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**Companies
under significant
influence:**

Oleoductos del Valle S.A.	Common	\$10	4,072,749	105 ⁽¹⁾	23	Oil transportation by pipeline	Florida 1, P. 10°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	110	26	353	37.00%	103	112
PBBPolisur S.A.	Common	\$1	12,838,664	(7)	236	Petrochemicals	Av. Eduardo Madero 900, P. 7°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	46	273	668	28.00%	100	30
Terminales Marítimas Patagónicas S.A.	Common	\$10	476,034	47		Oil storage and shipment	Av. Leandro N. Alem 1180, P.11°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	14	15	140	33.15%	47	45
Oiltanking Ebytem S.A.	Common	\$10	351,167	36	7	Hydrocarbon transportation and storage	Alicia Moreau de Justo 872, P. 4°, Of. 7, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	12	5	120	30.00%	29	9

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Gasoducto del Pacifico (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	\$1	12,298,800	26	21	Gas transportation by pipeline	Aires, Argentina San Martín 323, P. 19°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	87	17	257	10.00%	29	28
Central Dock Sud S.A.	Common	\$0.01	3,847,189,961	21 ⁽³⁾	46	Electric power generation and bulk marketing	Aires, Argentina Reconquista 360, P. 6°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	65	(15)	270	9.98% ⁽⁵⁾	29	16
Gas Argentino S.A.	Common	\$1	104,438,182	129	338	Investment in MetroGas S.A.	Aires, Argentina Gregorio Araoz de Lamadrid 1360, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	309	(31)	285	45.33%	93	22
Inversora Dock Sud S.A.	Common	\$1	40,291,975	150 ⁽³⁾	193	Investment and finance	Aires, Argentina Reconquista 360, P. 6°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	94	(9)	255	42.86%	158	139
Pluspetrol Energy S.A.	Common	\$1	30,006,540	263	121	Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons and electric power generation, production and marketing	Aires, Argentina Lima 339, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	67	51	585	45.00%	229	141
Oleoducto Trasandino (Argentina) S.A.	Preferred	\$1	8,099,280	19		Oil transportation by pipeline	Aires, Argentina Esmeralda 255, P. 5°, Buenos Aires, Argentina	09/30/04	45	(19)	106	18.00%	24	22
Other companies:														
Others ⁽⁴⁾		-		14	13								15	14
				<u>810</u>	<u>998</u>								<u>856</u>	<u>578</u>
				<u>2,669</u>	<u>3,871</u>								<u>2,826</u>	<u>2,445</u>

- (1) Holding in shareholders' equity, net of intercompany profits.
- (2) No value is disclosed, due to book value is less than \$ 1 million.
- (3) Holding in shareholders' equity plus adjustments to conform to YPF S.A. accounting methods.
- (4) Includes Enerfin S.A. (in liquidation), A-Evangelista Construções e Serviços Ltda., Gasoducto del Pacifico (Cayman) Ltd., A&C Pipeline Holding Company, Poligás Luján S.A.C.I., Petróleos Transandinos YPF S.A. and Mercobank S.A.
- (5) Additionally, the Company has a 29.93% indirect holding in capital stock through Inversora Dock Sud S.A.
- (6) As stipulated by shareholders' agreement, joint control is held in this company by shareholders.
- (7) As of December 31, 2004, holdings in shareholders' equity of PBBPolisur and Petroken Petroquímica Ensenada S.A. are disclosed in Other assets' account.
- (8) As of December 31, 2004, holding in negative shareholders' equity is disclosed in Accounts payable, after adjustments in shareholders' equity to conform YPF S.A. accounting methods.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

except for the inclusion of Note 12 in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

ALLOWANCES AND RESERVES

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

Account	2004				2003	2002
	Amount at Beginning of Year	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Amount at End of Year	Amount at End of Year
Deducted from current assets:						
For doubtful trade receivables	358	37	48		347	433
For other doubtful accounts	122	13	13		122	105
	480	50	61		469	538
Deducted from noncurrent assets:						
For valuation of other receivables to their estimated realizable value	80	1	11		70	97
For reduction in value of holdings in long-term investments	293	75	43		325	191
For unproductive exploratory drilling	39	123	146		16	44
For obsolescence of materials	26		1		25	26
For fixed assets to be disposed of	21	1			22	57
	459	200	201		458	415
Total deducted from assets, 2004	939	250	262		927	
Total deducted from assets, 2003	953	262	276 ⁽¹⁾		939	
Total deducted from assets, 2002	1,731	172	950 ⁽¹⁾			953
Reserves for losses - current:						
For pending lawsuits (Note 9.a)		7	78	71		
For miscellaneous contingencies	37	46	16		67	73

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	37	53	94	71	67	37	73
Reserves for losses - noncurrent:							
For pending lawsuits (Note 9.a)	309	327	24	(71)	541	309	232
For miscellaneous contingencies	56	25	1		80	56	57
	365	352	25	(71)	621	365	289
Total included in liabilities, 2004	402	405	119		688		
Total included in liabilities, 2003	362	165	125 ⁽¹⁾			402	
Total included in liabilities, 2002	475	276	389 ⁽¹⁾				362

(1) Includes the reversal of the restatement in constant Argentine pesos of the amounts at beginning of year and of the operations of the period for monetary allowances and reserves.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

COST OF SALES

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

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Inventories at beginning of year	675	594	552
Purchases for the year	1,422	772	1,189
Production costs (Exhibit H)	7,216	6,503	6,467
Holding gains on inventories	185	57	18
Inventories at end of year	<u>(1,005)</u>	<u>(675)</u>	<u>(594)</u>
Cost of sales	<u>8,493</u>	<u>7,251</u>	<u>7,632</u>

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

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YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(amounts expressed in millions)

Account	Foreign Currency and Amount			Exchange Rate in Pesos as of 12-31-04	Book Value as of 12-31-04
	2002	2003	2004		
Current Assets					
Cash	US\$ 20	US\$ 15	US\$ 55	2.94 ⁽¹⁾	162
Investments	US\$ 22	US\$ 40	US\$ 13	2.94 ⁽¹⁾	38
Trade receivables	US\$ 385	US\$ 406	US\$ 477	2.94 ⁽¹⁾	1,402
	5	1	7	4.00 ⁽¹⁾	28
Other receivables	US\$ 939	US\$ 1,826	US\$ 741	2.94 ⁽¹⁾	2,178
	\$CH 103,279	\$CH 107,464	\$CH 110,557	0.005234 ⁽¹⁾	579
			1	4.00 ⁽¹⁾	4
Total current assets					4,391
Noncurrent Assets					
Other receivables	US\$ 118	US\$ 193	US\$ 208	2.94 ⁽¹⁾	611
Total noncurrent assets					611
Total assets					5,002
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	US\$ 139	US\$ 225	US\$ 302	2.98 ⁽²⁾	900
		10	7	4.06 ⁽²⁾	28
Loans	US\$ 316	US\$ 222	US\$ 36	2.98 ⁽²⁾	107
Net advances from crude oil purchasers	US\$ 118	US\$ 89	US\$ 89	2.98 ⁽²⁾	264
Total current liabilities					1,299
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Accounts payable	US\$ 20	US\$ 20	US\$ 233	2.98 ⁽²⁾	694
Loans	US\$ 808	US\$ 442	US\$ 412	2.98 ⁽²⁾	1,228

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Net advances from crude oil purchasers	US\$	391	US\$	301	US\$	213	2.98 ⁽²⁾	<u>634</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities								<u>2,556</u>
Total liabilities								<u>3,855</u>

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

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

English translation of the financial statements originally issued in Spanish,

except for the inclusion of Note 12 in the English translation

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2003 AND 2002

EXPENSES INCURRED

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

	2004				2003	2002
	Production Costs	Administrative Expenses	Selling Expenses	Exploration Expenses	Total	Total
Salaries and social security taxes	254	68	94	17	433	428
Fees and compensation for services	28	98 ⁽¹⁾	25	1	152	131
Other personnel expenses	107	36	23	6	172	100
Taxes, charges and contributions	131	4	170		305	223
Royalties and easements	1,629			3	1,632	1,587
Insurance	55		13		68	43
Rental of real estate and equipment	192	1	52		245	138
Survey expenses				71	71	31
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,228	25	112		2,365	2,000
Industrial inputs, consumable materials and supplies	462	12	20	4	498	546
Construction and other service contracts	403	51	40	11	505	533
Preservation, repair and maintenance	722	16	23	4	765	606
Contracts for the exploitation of productive areas	299				299	152
Unproductive exploratory drillings				123	123	73
Transportation, products and charges	424		669		1,093	838
(Recovery) allowance for doubtful trade receivables			(13)		(13)	23
Publicity and advertising expenses		41	49		90	53
Fuel, gas, energy and miscellaneous	282	46	34	6	368	415
Total 2004	7,216	398	1,311	246	9,171	
Total 2003	6,503	327	1,083	154	8,067	
Total 2002	6,467	327	981	145		7,920

(1) Includes 2 for fees to the Directors and Statutory Auditors.

ENRIQUE LOCUTURA RUPEREZ

Vicepresident

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.

Statutory Audit Committee's Report

To the Shareholders of

YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with clause 5, article 294 of Law No. 19,550, the requirements of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and current professional requirements, we have performed the work mentioned in the following paragraph on the balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA as of December 31, 2004 and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes 1 to 12 and exhibits A, C, E, F, G and H. Also, we have performed the work mentioned in the following paragraph on the consolidated balance sheet of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended, notes 1 to 4 and exhibits A and H, disclosed as supplemental information in Schedule I. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors within the scope of its exclusive functions. Our responsibility is to report on these documents based on the work mentioned in the following paragraph.

Our work on the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph, consisted in assessing the consistency of significant information contained in those statements with the corporate decisions set forth in minutes, and the conformity of those decisions with the law and the Company's bylaws, insofar as formal and documentary aspects are concerned. In conducting our work, we principally considered the report issued by the firm Deloitte & Co. S.R.L. dated March 10, 2005 and in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Argentina. We have not performed any management control and, accordingly, we have not assessed the criteria and business decisions in matters of administration, financing, sales and production, because these issues are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors. We consider that our work and the above mentioned external auditor's report provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Based on our work, in our opinion the financial statements of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA as of December 31, 2004 referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and the consolidated financial position of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and its controlled and jointly controlled companies as of December 31, 2004 and the related results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Buenos Aires City, Argentina.

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Certain accounting practices of YPF SOCIEDAD ANONIMA used in preparing the accompanying financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles in Buenos Aires City, Argentina, but do not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (see Note 12 to the accompanying financial statements).

Buenos Aires, Argentina

March 10, 2005

For Statutory Audit Committee

MARIO E. VAZQUEZ

Statutory Auditor

SIGNATURE

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

YPF Sociedad Anónima

Date: April 15, 2005

By: /s/ Carlos Olivieri

Name: Carlos Olivieri
Title: Chief Financial Officer