

EOG RESOURCES INC
Form 10-K
February 18, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 1-9743

EOG RESOURCES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

47-0684736

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1111 Bagby, Sky Lobby 2, Houston, Texas 77002

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 713-651-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per
share

Name of each exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Common Stock aggregate market value held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2014: \$63,532 million.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. Class: Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 548,445,003 shares outstanding as of February 10, 2015.

Documents incorporated by reference. Portions of the Definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed within 120 days after December 31, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
ITEM 1. Business	<u>1</u>
General	<u>1</u>
Business Segments	<u>1</u>
Exploration and Production	<u>2</u>
Marketing	<u>5</u>
Wellhead Volumes and Prices	<u>5</u>
Competition	<u>7</u>
Regulation	<u>7</u>
Other Matters	<u>10</u>
Executive Officers of the Registrant	<u>12</u>
ITEM 1A. Risk Factors	<u>13</u>
ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	<u>20</u>
ITEM 2. Properties	<u>20</u>
Oil and Gas Exploration and Production - Properties and Reserves	<u>20</u>
ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings	<u>24</u>
ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	<u>24</u>
PART II	
ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	<u>25</u>
ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data	<u>28</u>
ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>29</u>
ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	<u>45</u>
ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	<u>45</u>
ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	<u>45</u>
ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures	<u>45</u>
ITEM 9B. Other Information	<u>45</u>
PART III	
ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	<u>46</u>
ITEM 11. Executive Compensation	<u>46</u>
ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	<u>46</u>
ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	<u>48</u>
ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	<u>48</u>
PART IV	
ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	<u>48</u>
SIGNATURES	

(i)

PART I

ITEM 1. Business

General

EOG Resources, Inc., a Delaware corporation organized in 1985, together with its subsidiaries (collectively, EOG), explores for, develops, produces and markets crude oil and natural gas primarily in major producing basins in the United States of America (United States or U.S.), Canada, The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad), the United Kingdom (U.K.), The People's Republic of China (China) and, from time to time, select other international areas. EOG's principal producing areas are further described in "Exploration and Production" below. EOG's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports are made available, free of charge, through EOG's website, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports have been filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). EOG's website address is www.eogresources.com.

At December 31, 2014, EOG's total estimated net proved reserves were 2,497 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMBoe), of which 1,140 million barrels (MMBbl) were crude oil and condensate reserves, 467 MMBbl were natural gas liquids (NGL) reserves and 5,343 billion cubic feet, or 890 MMBoe, were natural gas reserves (see Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements). At such date, approximately 97% of EOG's net proved reserves, on a crude oil equivalent basis, were located in the United States and 3% in Trinidad. Crude oil equivalent volumes are determined using the ratio of 1.0 barrel of crude oil and condensate or NGL to 6.0 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of natural gas.

As of December 31, 2014, EOG employed approximately 3,000 persons, including foreign national employees.

EOG's business strategy is to maximize the rate of return on investment of capital by controlling operating and capital costs and maximizing reserve recoveries. This strategy is intended to enhance the generation of cash flow and earnings from each unit of production on a cost-effective basis. EOG is focused on cost-effective utilization of advanced technology associated with three-dimensional seismic and microseismic data, the development of reservoir simulation models, the use of improved drill bits, mud motors and mud additives for horizontal drilling, formation evaluation and horizontal completion methods. These advanced technologies are used, as appropriate, throughout EOG to reduce the risks associated with all aspects of oil and gas exploration, development and exploitation. EOG implements its strategy by emphasizing the drilling of internally generated prospects in order to find and develop low-cost reserves. Maintaining the lowest possible operating cost structure that is consistent with prudent and safe operations is also an important goal in the implementation of EOG's strategy.

With respect to information on EOG's working interest in wells or acreage, "net" oil and gas wells or acreage are determined by multiplying "gross" oil and gas wells or acreage by EOG's working interest in the wells or acreage.

Business Segments

EOG's operations are all crude oil and natural gas exploration and production related. For financial information about our reportable segments (including financial information by segment geographic area), see Note 11 to Consolidated Financial Statements. For information regarding the risks associated with EOG's foreign operations, see ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Exploration and Production

United States and Canada Operations

EOG's operations are focused in most of the productive basins in the United States with a current focus on crude oil and, to a lesser extent, liquids-rich natural gas plays.

At December 31, 2014, on a crude oil equivalent basis, 47% of EOG's net proved reserves in the United States were crude oil and condensate, 19% were NGL and 34% were natural gas. The majority of these reserves are in long-lived fields with well-established production characteristics. EOG believes that opportunities exist to increase production through continued development in and around many of these fields and through the utilization of applicable technologies. EOG also maintains an active exploration program designed to extend fields and add new trends and resource plays to its already broad portfolio. The following is a summary of significant developments during 2014 and certain 2015 plans for EOG's United States and Canada operations.

United States. The Eagle Ford continues to prove itself as a world-class oil field. By year-end 2014, the field had produced in excess of one billion barrels of crude oil and condensate, reaching this milestone more quickly than the Bakken. With approximately 561,000 of the 624,000 total net acres that EOG controls in the prolific oil window, EOG completed 534 net wells in 2014. EOG continues to be the biggest oil producer in the Eagle Ford play with cumulative gross production in excess of 200 million barrels of crude oil. Year-end net production approximated 203 thousand barrels per day (MBbld) of crude oil and condensate, an increase of 43% over year-end 2013. The combination of self-sourced sand, dedicated frac crews and other services along with continual well optimization programs have made this play the centerpiece of EOG's portfolio. In 2015, EOG expects to complete approximately 345 net wells, continue to improve well productivity and reduce drilling and completion costs.

The Rocky Mountain area continues to provide strong liquids growth. In 2014, EOG continued infill drilling on its crude oil acreage in the Williston Basin Bakken core, completing 59 net wells. EOG tested downspacing to 700-foot interwell distances with encouraging results and is in the process of evaluating further downspacing. In 2014, EOG ramped up its development program in the DJ Basin, completing 21 net wells in the Codell and Niobrara formations. EOG continued its development program in the Powder River Basin, completing 30 net wells with production from the Parkman and Turner formations. Net average production for the entire Rocky Mountain area for 2014 was approximately 72 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL, an increase of 18% over the prior year. In 2015, EOG plans to complete approximately 35 net wells, primarily in the Williston Basin Bakken and, to a lesser extent, in the Powder River Basin.

In 2014, EOG completed 62 net wells in the Permian Basin to develop its liquids-rich Leonard, Wolfcamp, and Second Bone Spring Sand plays. EOG is well positioned with approximately 80,000 net acres in the Leonard Shale, 140,000 net acres in the Wolfcamp Shale and 90,000 net acres in the Second Bone Spring Sand, all within the Delaware Basin. Additionally, EOG has approximately 113,000 net acres in the Wolfcamp Shale within the Midland Basin. Net production in the Permian Basin for 2014 averaged 33 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL, an increase of 43% over 2013. Net natural gas production increased 57% to 85 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd). EOG holds approximately 420,000 net acres throughout the Permian Basin. In 2015, EOG plans to continue the expansion and development, primarily in the Delaware Basin Second Bone Spring Sand, Wolfcamp and Leonard plays by completing approximately 95 net wells.

In the Upper Gulf Coast region, EOG completed 27 net wells during 2014 and net production averaged 82 MMcfd of natural gas and 5 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL. In 2015, EOG will continue to defer dry gas drilling in the Haynesville, work to maintain base production and continue its liquids exploration program. EOG holds approximately 874,000 net acres in the Upper Gulf Coast region.

In the Mid-Continent area, EOG continued to expand its activities in the Anadarko Basin. During 2014, EOG averaged net production of 8 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL and 30 MMcfd of natural gas. EOG continued its successful horizontal exploitation of the Pennsylvanian sandstones in the Anadarko Basin, completing 18 net wells in 2014. EOG holds approximately 250,000 net acres throughout the trend and plans to complete approximately 10 net crude oil wells in 2015.

During 2014, EOG continued development of its liquids-rich Barnett Shale Combo play in the Fort Worth Basin. EOG completed 90 net Barnett Combo wells and continued to upgrade the quality of its acreage position and add potential drilling locations in the Barnett Combo core area. In 2014, net total production in the Barnett Shale averaged approximately 35 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL and approximately 289 MMcfd of natural gas. For 2015, EOG will focus on maintaining base production. EOG currently holds approximately 380,000 net acres in the Barnett.

In the South Texas area, EOG completed 22 net wells in 2014. Net production during 2014 averaged 6 MBbld of crude oil and condensate and NGL and 83 MMcfd of natural gas. EOG's activity was focused in San Patricio, Kleberg and Brooks counties. In 2015, EOG's activity will target the Frio and Vicksburg trends in South Texas. EOG has approximately 306,000 net acres and plans to reduce its activity, completing approximately 10 net wells in 2015.

During 2014, EOG focused on maintaining base production in the Marcellus Shale. Net production for 2014 averaged 30 MMcfd of natural gas. In 2015, the focus in the Marcellus Shale will be on infrastructure projects that will support additional development in the coming years. EOG currently holds approximately 208,000 net acres with Marcellus Shale potential, most of which are held as fee or by production.

EOG has agreements with certain crude oil refining companies to deliver an average of 56.5 MBbld, 59.4 MBbld and 10.0 MBbld of crude oil in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, to certain refineries. EOG intends to fulfill these crude oil delivery obligations with its Eagle Ford production.

At December 31, 2014, EOG held approximately 2.4 million net undeveloped acres in the United States.

During 2014, EOG continued the expansion of its gathering and processing activities in the Eagle Ford in South Texas, the Bakken and Three Forks plays in North Dakota, the Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico and the Barnett Shale in North Texas. At December 31, 2014, EOG-owned natural gas processing capacity in the Eagle Ford and Barnett Shale was 225 MMcfd and 180 MMcfd, respectively.

In support of its operations in the Williston Basin, EOG continued to utilize its crude oil loading facility near Stanley, North Dakota, to transport its crude oil production and, from time to time, crude oil purchased from third-party producers. EOG loaded 350 unit trains (each unit train typically consists of 100 cars and has a total aggregate capacity of approximately 70,000 barrels of crude oil) with crude oil for transport to St. James, Louisiana, and Stroud, Oklahoma.

A total of 260 crude oil unit trains carrying EOG production were received at a crude oil unloading facility in St. James, Louisiana, during 2014. Owned by EOG and NuStar Energy L.P., this facility provides access to one of the key markets in the U.S., where sales are based upon the Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) crude oil index. The St. James facility accommodates multiple trains at a single time and has a capacity of approximately 120 MBbld. EOG's share of that capacity is 100 MBbld.

During 2014, EOG utilized its Stroud, Oklahoma, crude oil unloading facility and pipeline to transport 72 unit trainloads of crude oil to the Cushing, Oklahoma, trading hub. These facilities have the capacity to unload approximately 90 MBbld of crude oil.

EOG believes that its crude-by-rail facilities and logistics provide a competitive advantage, giving EOG the flexibility to direct its crude oil shipments via rail car to the most favorable markets.

Since 2008, EOG has been operating its own sand mine and sand processing plant located in Hood County, Texas, to reduce costs and to help fulfill EOG's sand needs for its well completion operations in the Barnett Shale Combo play. EOG purchased a second Hood County sand processing plant in 2011, and utilizes that facility to process raw EOG-owned sand from Wisconsin, as needed, to support EOG's well completion activities in several key EOG plays.

In 2014, EOG increased the use of processed sand from its Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, sand plant, which processes sand from multiple EOG-owned mines nearby.

During 2014, EOG shipped 162 sand unit trains of approximately 100 cars each, from various sources, to EOG's sand storage and distribution facility in Refugio, Texas, primarily for use in its Eagle Ford well completions. Also during 2014, EOG shipped the equivalent of 110 unit trains of processed sand for well completions in other plays.

Canada. During 2014, EOG sold all of its assets in Manitoba and the majority of its assets in Alberta in two separate transactions that closed on or about December 1, 2014. EOG divested 1.3 million gross acres (1.1 million net), 97 percent of which were in Alberta. Of the approximate 5,800 producing wells sold, 5,155 were natural gas.

At December 31, 2014, EOG held approximately 183,500 net undeveloped acres in Canada.

Operations Outside the United States and Canada

EOG has operations offshore Trinidad, in the U.K. North Sea and East Irish Sea, and in the China Sichuan Basin and is evaluating additional exploration, development and exploitation opportunities in these and other select international areas.

Trinidad. EOG, through several of its subsidiaries, including EOG Resources Trinidad Limited, holds an 80% working interest in the exploration and production license covering the South East Coast Consortium (SECC) Block offshore Trinidad, except in the Deep Ibis area in which EOG's working interest decreased as a result of a third-party farm-out agreement;

- holds an 80% working interest in the exploration and production license covering the Pelican Field and its related facilities;
- holds a 50% working interest in the exploration and production license covering the EMZ Area offshore Trinidad;
- holds a 100% working interest in a production sharing contract with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for each of the Modified U(a) Block, Modified U(b) Block and Block 4(a);
- owns a 12% equity interest in an anhydrous ammonia plant in Point Lisas, Trinidad, that is owned and operated by Caribbean Nitrogen Company Limited; and
- owns a 10% equity interest in an anhydrous ammonia plant in Point Lisas, Trinidad, that is owned and operated by Nitrogen (2000) Unlimited.

Several fields in the SECC Block, Modified U(a) Block, Modified U(b) Block, Block 4(a) and the EMZ Area have been developed and are producing natural gas and crude oil and condensate. Natural gas from EOG's Trinidad operations currently is sold under various contracts with the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago and its subsidiary (NGC). Crude oil and condensate from EOG's Trinidad operations currently is sold to the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited. In 2014, EOG's average net production from Trinidad was 363 MMcfd of natural gas and 1.0 MBbld of crude oil and condensate.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG initiated a three-net well drilling program in the SECC and Modified U(b) Blocks, completing one well in 2014. In 2015, EOG expects to drill and complete the remaining two net wells in this program.

In 2015, it is anticipated that EOG's Trinidad operations will supply approximately 480 MMcfd (350 MMcfd, net) of natural gas from its existing proved reserves. All of the natural gas produced from EOG's Trinidad operations in 2015 is expected to be supplied to NGC pursuant to the requirements of the NGC contracts.

At December 31, 2014, EOG held approximately 39,000 net undeveloped acres in Trinidad.

United Kingdom. EOG's subsidiary, EOG Resources United Kingdom Limited (EOGUK), owns a 25% non-operating working interest in a portion of Block 49/16a, located in the Southern Gas Basin of the North Sea. During 2014, a limited amount of production continued from the Valkyrie field in this block.

In 2007, EOGUK was awarded a license for two blocks in the East Irish Sea – Blocks 110/7b and 110/12a. In 2009, EOGUK drilled a successful exploratory well in the East Irish Sea Block 110/12a. Well 110/12-6, in which EOGUK has a 100% working interest, was an oil discovery and was designated the Conwy field. During 2012 and 2013, the Conwy production platform and pipelines were installed. Modifications to the nearby third-party owned Douglas platform, which will be used to process Conwy production, began in 2013 and continued throughout 2014. First production from the Conwy field is anticipated in the third quarter of 2015. During the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG recognized a \$351 million impairment of the Conwy project as a result of crude oil price declines.

In 2014, production averaged less than 0.1 MMcfd of natural gas, net, in the United Kingdom.

At December 31, 2014, EOG held approximately 35,000 net undeveloped acres in the United Kingdom.

China. In July 2008, EOG acquired rights from ConocoPhillips in a Petroleum Contract covering the Chuan Zhong Block exploration area in the Sichuan Basin, Sichuan Province, China. In October 2008, EOG obtained the rights to shallower zones on the acquired acreage. In 2014, EOG drilled two wells and completed two wells, one of which was originally drilled in 2013. In 2015, EOG expects to complete the second well that was drilled in 2014 and drill and complete four additional wells.

In 2014, production averaged 8.5 MMcfd of natural gas, net, in China.

At December 31, 2014, EOG held no net undeveloped acres in China.

Argentina. In 2011, EOG signed two exploration contracts and one farm-in agreement covering approximately 95,000 net acres in the Neuquén Basin in Neuquén Province, Argentina. In 2014, EOG completed a vertical well in the Cerro Avispa Block that was drilled in late 2013 and determined the well to be a dry hole. Also during 2014, EOG participated in the drilling of two wells in the Bajo del Toro Block, both of which were determined to be dry holes. In the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG recognized an impairment charge of \$44 million for the balance of its investment in Argentina. Management is currently evaluating options for its investment.

Other International. EOG continues to evaluate other select crude oil and natural gas opportunities outside the United States and Canada, primarily by pursuing exploitation opportunities in countries where indigenous crude oil and natural gas reserves have been identified.

Marketing

In 2014, EOG's wellhead crude oil and condensate production was sold into local markets or transported either by pipeline, truck or EOG's crude-by-rail assets to downstream markets. In each case, the price received was based on market prices at that specific sales point or based on the price index applicable for that location. Major sales points included Cushing, Oklahoma, St. James, Louisiana, and other points along the U.S. Gulf Coast. In 2015, the pricing mechanism for such production is expected to remain the same.

In 2014, EOG processed certain of its natural gas production, either at EOG-owned facilities or at third-party facilities, extracting NGL. NGL were sold at prevailing market prices. In 2015, the pricing mechanism for such production is expected to remain the same.

In 2014, EOG's United States and Canada wellhead natural gas production was sold into local markets or transported by pipeline to downstream markets. Pricing, based on the spot market and long-term natural gas contracts, was at prevailing market prices. In 2015, the pricing mechanism for such production is expected to remain the same.

In 2014, a large majority of the wellhead natural gas volumes from Trinidad were sold under contracts with prices which were either wholly or partially dependent on Caribbean ammonia index prices and/or methanol prices. The remaining volumes were sold under a contract at prices partially dependent on United States Henry Hub market prices. The pricing mechanisms for these contracts in Trinidad are expected to remain the same in 2015.

In 2014, all wellhead natural gas volumes from the U.K. were sold on the spot market. The 2015 marketing strategy for wellhead natural gas volumes from the U.K. is expected to remain the same. In December 2014, EOG put in place arrangements to market and sell its U.K. wellhead crude oil production, which is anticipated to begin in the second quarter of 2015.

In 2014, all wellhead natural gas volumes from China were sold at regulated prices based on the purchaser's pipeline sales volumes to various local market segments. The pricing mechanism for production in China is expected to remain the same in 2015.

In certain instances, EOG purchases and sells third-party crude oil and natural gas in order to balance firm transportation capacity with production in certain areas and to utilize excess capacity at EOG-owned facilities.

During 2014, two purchasers each accounted for more than 10% of EOG's total wellhead crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas revenues and gathering, processing and marketing revenues. Both purchasers are in the crude oil refining industry. EOG does not believe that the loss of any single purchaser would have a material adverse effect on

its financial condition or results of operations.

Wellhead Volumes and Prices

The following table sets forth certain information regarding EOG's wellhead volumes of, and average prices for, crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas. The table also presents crude oil equivalent volumes which are determined using the ratio of 1.0 barrel of crude oil and condensate or NGL to 6.0 Mcf of natural gas for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

5

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012
Crude Oil and Condensate Volumes (MBbld) ⁽¹⁾			
United States:			
Eagle Ford	178.0	122.3	72.3
Barnett	9.5	11.7	13.0
Other	94.5	78.1	64.0
United States	282.0	212.1	149.3
Canada	5.8	7.0	7.0
Trinidad	1.0	1.2	1.5
Other International ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	288.9	220.4	157.9
Natural Gas Liquids Volumes (MBbld) ⁽¹⁾			
United States:			
Eagle Ford	24.7	18.6	11.2
Barnett	25.1	24.2	25.8
Other	29.9	21.5	18.1
United States	79.7	64.3	55.1
Canada	0.6	0.9	0.8
Total	80.3	65.2	55.9
Natural Gas Volumes (MMcfd) ⁽¹⁾			
United States:			
Eagle Ford	164	115	65
Barnett	289	305	368
Other	467	488	601
United States	920	908	1,034
Canada	61	76	95
Trinidad	363	355	378
Other International ⁽²⁾	9	8	9
Total	1,353	1,347	1,516
Crude Oil Equivalent Volumes (MBoed) ⁽³⁾			
United States:			
Eagle Ford	230.0	160.2	94.4
Barnett	82.7	86.8	100.1
Other	202.3	180.9	182.1
United States	515.0	427.9	376.6
Canada	16.7	20.5	23.6
Trinidad	61.5	60.4	64.5
Other International ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.3	1.7
Total	594.7	510.1	466.4
Total MMBoe ⁽³⁾	217.1	186.2	170.7

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012
Average Crude Oil and Condensate Prices (\$/Bbl) ⁽⁴⁾			
United States	\$92.73	\$103.81	\$98.38
Canada	86.71	87.05	86.08
Trinidad	84.63	90.30	92.26
Other International ⁽²⁾	90.03	89.11	89.57
Composite	92.58	103.20	97.77
Average Natural Gas Liquids Prices (\$/Bbl) ⁽⁴⁾			
United States	\$31.84	\$32.46	\$35.41
Canada	40.73	39.45	44.13
Composite	31.91	32.55	35.54
Average Natural Gas Prices (\$/Mcf) ⁽⁴⁾			
United States	\$3.93	\$3.32	\$2.51
Canada	4.32	3.08	2.49
Trinidad	3.65	3.68	3.72
Other International ⁽²⁾	5.03	6.45	5.71
Composite	3.88	3.42	2.83

(1) Thousand barrels per day or million cubic feet per day, as applicable.

(2) Other International includes EOG's United Kingdom, China and Argentina operations.

Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day or million barrels of oil equivalent, as applicable; includes crude oil and (3) condensate, NGL and natural gas. MMBoe is calculated by multiplying the MBoed amount by the number of days in the period and then dividing that amount by one thousand.

Dollars per barrel or per thousand cubic feet, as applicable. Excludes the impact of financial commodity derivative (4) instruments (see Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Competition

EOG competes with major integrated oil and gas companies, government-affiliated oil and gas companies and other independent oil and gas companies for the acquisition of licenses and leases, properties and reserves and access to the facilities, equipment, materials, services and employees and other contract personnel (including geologists, geophysicists, engineers and other specialists) required to explore for, develop, produce, market and transport crude oil and natural gas. In addition, many of EOG's competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than those EOG possesses and have established strategic long-term positions and strong governmental relationships in countries in which EOG may seek new or expanded entry. As a consequence, EOG may be at a competitive disadvantage in certain respects, such as in bidding for drilling rights or in accessing necessary services, facilities, equipment, materials and personnel. In addition, many of EOG's larger competitors may have a competitive advantage when responding to factors that affect demand for crude oil and natural gas, such as changing worldwide prices and levels of production and the cost and availability of alternative fuels. EOG also faces competition, to a lesser extent, from competing energy sources, such as alternative energy sources.

Regulation

United States Regulation of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production. Crude oil and natural gas production operations are subject to various types of regulation, including regulation in the United States by federal and state agencies.

United States legislation affecting the oil and gas industry is under constant review for amendment or expansion. In addition, numerous departments and agencies, both federal and state, are authorized by statute to issue, and have

issued, rules and regulations applicable to the oil and gas industry. Such rules and regulations, among other things, require permits for the drilling of wells, regulate the spacing of wells, prevent the waste of natural gas through restrictions on flaring, require surety bonds for various exploration and production operations and regulate the calculation and disbursement of royalty payments (for federal and state leases), production taxes and ad valorem taxes.

A portion of EOG's oil and gas leases in New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as some in other areas, are granted by the federal government and administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and

7

the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or, in the case of offshore leases (which, for EOG, are de minimis), by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), all federal agencies. Operations conducted by EOG on federal oil and gas leases must comply with numerous additional statutory and regulatory restrictions and, in the case of leases relating to tribal lands, certain tribal environmental and permitting requirements and employment rights regulations. In addition, the U.S. Department of the Interior (via various of its agencies, including the BLM, the BIA and the Office of Natural Resources Revenues) has certain authority over our payment of royalties, bonuses, fines, penalties, assessments and other revenues related to our federal and tribal oil and gas leases.

BLM, BIA and BOEM leases contain relatively standardized terms requiring compliance with detailed regulations and, in the case of offshore leases, orders pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (which are subject to change by the BOEM or BSEE). Under certain circumstances, the BLM, BIA, BOEM or BSEE (as applicable) may require operations on federal leases to be suspended or terminated. Any such suspension or termination could materially and adversely affect EOG's interests.

The transportation and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce are regulated pursuant to the Natural Gas Act of 1938 (NGA) and the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. These statutes are administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Effective January 1993, the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989 deregulated natural gas prices for all "first sales" of natural gas, which includes all sales by EOG of its own production. All other sales of natural gas by EOG, such as those of natural gas purchased from third parties, remain jurisdictional sales subject to a blanket sales certificate under the NGA, which has flexible terms and conditions. Consequently, all of EOG's sales of natural gas currently may be made at market prices, subject to applicable contract provisions. EOG's jurisdictional sales, however, are subject to the future possibility of greater federal oversight, including the possibility that the FERC might prospectively impose more restrictive conditions on such sales. Conversely, sales of crude oil and condensate and NGL by EOG are made at unregulated market prices.

EOG owns certain gathering and/or processing facilities in the Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico, the Barnett Shale in North Texas, the Bakken and Three Forks plays in North Dakota, and the Eagle Ford in South Texas. State regulation of gathering and processing facilities generally includes various safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, nondiscrimination requirements with respect to the provision of gathering and processing services, but does not generally entail rate regulation. EOG's gathering and processing operations could be materially and adversely affected should they be subject in the future to the application of state or federal regulation of rates and services.

EOG's gathering and processing operations also may be, or become, subject to safety and operational regulations relating to the design, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of such facilities. Additional rules and legislation pertaining to these matters are considered and/or adopted from time to time. Although EOG cannot predict what effect, if any, such legislation might have on its operations and financial condition, the industry could be required to incur additional capital expenditures and increased costs depending on future legislative and regulatory changes.

EOG also owns crude oil rail loading facilities in North Dakota and Texas, crude oil rail unloading facilities in Oklahoma and Louisiana and crude oil truck unloading facilities in certain of its U.S. plays. Regulation of such facilities is conducted at the state and federal levels and generally includes various safety, environmental, permitting and packaging/labeling requirements. Additional regulation pertaining to these matters is considered and/or adopted from time to time. Although EOG cannot predict what effect, if any, any such new regulations might have on its crude-by-rail operations and the transportation of its crude oil production by truck, EOG could be required to incur additional capital expenditures and increased compliance costs depending on the nature and extent of such future regulatory changes.

Proposals and proceedings that might affect the oil and gas industry are considered from time to time by Congress, the state legislatures, the FERC and federal, state and local regulatory commissions, agencies, councils and courts. EOG cannot predict when or whether any such proposals or proceedings may become effective. It should also be noted that the oil and gas industry historically has been very heavily regulated; therefore, there is no assurance that the approach currently being followed by such legislative bodies and regulatory commissions, agencies, councils and courts will remain unchanged.

Environmental Regulation - United States. EOG is subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations covering the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations affect EOG's operations and costs as a result of their effect on crude oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including the assessment of monetary penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial obligations, the suspension or revocation of necessary permits, licenses and authorizations, the requirement that additional pollution controls be installed and the issuance of orders enjoining future operations or imposing additional compliance requirements.

In addition, EOG has acquired certain oil and gas properties from third parties whose actions with respect to the management and disposal or release of hydrocarbons or other wastes were not under EOG's control. Under environmental laws and regulations, EOG could be required to remove or remediate wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators. EOG also could incur costs related to the clean-up of third-party sites to which it sent regulated substances for disposal or to which it sent equipment for cleaning, and for damages to natural resources or other claims related to releases of regulated substances at such third-party sites. In addition, EOG could be responsible under environmental laws and regulations for oil and gas properties in which EOG previously owned or currently owns an interest, but was or is not the operator. Moreover, EOG is subject to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) rule requiring annual reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and may in the future, as discussed further below, be subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations increases EOG's overall cost of business, but has not had, to date, a material adverse effect on EOG's operations, financial condition or results of operations. It is not anticipated, based on current laws and regulations, that EOG will be required in the near future to expend amounts (whether for environmental control facilities or otherwise) that are material in relation to its total exploration and development expenditure program in order to comply with such laws and regulations. However, given that such laws and regulations are subject to change, EOG is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance or the ultimate effect on EOG's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Climate Change - United States. Local, state, national and international regulatory bodies have been increasingly focused on GHG emissions and climate change issues. In addition to the U.S. EPA's rule requiring annual reporting of GHG emissions, recent U.S. EPA rulemaking may result in the regulation of GHGs as pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act. EOG supports efforts to understand and address the contribution of human activities to global climate change through the application of sound scientific research and analysis. Moreover, EOG believes that its strategy to reduce GHG emissions throughout its operations is in the best interest of the environment and is a generally good business practice.

EOG has developed a system that is utilized in calculating GHG emissions from its operating facilities. This emissions management system calculates emissions based on recognized regulatory methodologies, where applicable, and on commonly accepted engineering practices. EOG is now reporting GHG emissions for facilities covered under the U.S. EPA's Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule published in October 2009. EOG is unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any currently proposed or future laws, regulations or treaties regarding climate change and GHG emissions, but the direct and indirect costs of such laws, regulations and treaties (if enacted) could materially and adversely affect EOG's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Hydraulic Fracturing - United States. Most onshore crude oil and natural gas wells drilled by EOG are completed and stimulated through the use of hydraulic fracturing. Hydraulic fracturing technology, which has been used by the oil and gas industry for more than 60 years and is constantly being enhanced, enables EOG to produce crude oil and natural gas from formations that otherwise would not be recovered. Specifically, hydraulic fracturing is a process in which pressurized fluid is pumped into underground formations to create tiny fractures or spaces that allow crude oil and natural gas to flow from the reservoir into the well so that it can be brought to the surface. Hydraulic fracturing generally takes place thousands of feet underground, a considerable distance below any drinking water aquifers, and there are impermeable layers of rock between the area fractured and the water aquifers. The makeup of the fluid used in the hydraulic fracturing process is typically more than 99% water and sand, and less than 1% of highly diluted chemical additives; lists of the chemical additives most typically used in fracturing fluids are available to the public via internet websites and in other publications sponsored by industry trade associations and through state agencies in those states that require the reporting of the components of fracturing fluids. While the majority of the sand remains underground to hold open the fractures, a significant percentage of the water and chemical additives flow back and are then either reused or safely disposed of at sites that are approved and permitted by the appropriate regulatory

authorities. EOG regularly conducts audits of these disposal facilities to monitor compliance with all applicable regulations.

Currently, the regulation of hydraulic fracturing is primarily conducted at the state and local level through permitting and other compliance requirements. However, there have been various proposals to regulate hydraulic fracturing at the federal level. Any new federal regulations that may be imposed on hydraulic fracturing could result in additional permitting and disclosure requirements and in additional operating restrictions. In April 2012, the U.S. EPA issued regulations specifically applicable to the oil and gas industry that will require operators to significantly reduce volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions from natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured through the use of "green completions" to capture natural gas that would otherwise escape into the air. The U.S. EPA also issued regulations that establish standards for VOC emissions from several types of equipment, including storage tanks, compressors, dehydrators, and valves and sweetening units at gas processing plants. In addition to these federal regulations, some state and local governments have imposed or have considered imposing various conditions and restrictions on drilling and completion operations, including requirements regarding casing and cementing of wells; testing of nearby water wells; restrictions on access to, and usage of, water; disclosure of the chemical additives used in hydraulic fracturing operations; and restrictions on the type of chemical additives that may be used in hydraulic fracturing operations. Such federal, state and local

permitting and disclosure requirements and operating restrictions and conditions could lead to operational delays and increased operating and compliance costs and, moreover, could delay or effectively prevent the development of crude oil and natural gas from formations which would not be economically viable without the use of hydraulic fracturing.

EOG is unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any currently proposed or future laws or regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing in the United States, but the direct and indirect costs of such laws and regulations (if enacted) could materially and adversely affect EOG's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Other International Regulation. EOG's exploration and production operations outside the United States are subject to various types of regulations, including environmental regulations, imposed by the respective governments of the countries in which EOG's operations are conducted, and may affect EOG's operations and costs of compliance within those countries. EOG currently has operations in Canada, Trinidad, the United Kingdom, China and Argentina. EOG is unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any currently proposed or future laws, regulations or treaties, including those regarding climate change and hydraulic fracturing, but the direct and indirect costs of such laws, regulations and treaties (if enacted) could materially and adversely affect EOG's operations, financial condition and results of operations. EOG will continue to review the risks to its business and operations associated with all environmental matters, including climate change and hydraulic fracturing. In addition, EOG will continue to monitor and assess any new policies, legislation, regulations and treaties in the areas where it operates to determine the impact on its operations and take appropriate actions, where necessary.

Other Regulation. EOG has sand mining and processing operations in Texas and Wisconsin, which support EOG's exploration and development operations. EOG's sand mining operations are subject to regulation by the federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (in respect of safety and health matters) and by state agencies (in respect of air permitting and other environmental matters). The information concerning mine safety violations and other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95 to this report.

Other Matters

Energy Prices. EOG is a crude oil and natural gas producer and is impacted by changes in prices of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas. Crude oil and condensate and NGL production comprised a larger portion of EOG's production mix in 2014 than in prior years. Average crude oil and condensate prices received by EOG for production in the United States and Canada decreased 10% in 2014, and increased 6% in 2013 and 5% in 2012, each as compared to the immediately preceding year. Average NGL prices received by EOG for production in the United States and Canada decreased 2% in 2014, 8% in 2013 and 30% in 2012, each as compared to the immediately preceding year. During the last three years, average United States and Canada wellhead natural gas prices have fluctuated, at times rather dramatically. These fluctuations resulted in a 20% increase in the average wellhead natural gas price received by EOG for production in the United States and Canada in 2014, a 31% increase in 2013 and a 36% decrease in 2012, each as compared to the immediately preceding year. In addition, as of January 30, 2015, the average 2015 U.S. New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) crude oil and natural gas price was \$51.86 and \$2.85, respectively, representing declines of 44% and 35%, respectively, from the average NYMEX prices in 2014. Due to the many uncertainties associated with the world political environment (for example, the actions of other crude oil exporting nations, including the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), the availability of other energy supplies, the relative competitive relationships of the various energy sources in the view of consumers and other factors, EOG is unable to predict what changes may occur in prices of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas in the future. For additional discussion regarding changes in crude oil and natural gas prices and the risks that such changes may present to EOG, see ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Including the impact of EOG's 2015 crude oil derivative contracts (exclusive of options) and based on EOG's tax position, EOG's price sensitivity in 2015 for each \$1.00 per barrel increase or decrease in wellhead crude oil and condensate price, combined with the estimated change in NGL price, is approximately \$63 million for net income and \$93 million for cash flows from operating activities. Including the impact of EOG's 2015 natural gas derivative contracts (exclusive of options) and based on EOG's tax position and the portion of EOG's anticipated natural gas volumes for 2015 for which prices have not been determined under long-term marketing contracts, EOG's price sensitivity for each \$0.10 per Mcf increase or decrease in wellhead natural gas price is approximately \$15 million for net income and \$22 million for cash flows from operating activities. For a summary of EOG's financial commodity derivative contracts at February 16, 2015, see ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources and Liquidity - Derivative Transactions. For a summary of EOG's financial commodity derivative contracts at December 31, 2014, see Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risk Management. EOG engages in price risk management activities from time to time. These activities are intended to manage EOG's exposure to fluctuations in prices of crude oil and natural gas. EOG utilizes financial commodity derivative instruments, primarily price swap, option, swaption, collar and basis swap contracts, as a means to manage this price risk. See Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements. For a summary of EOG's financial commodity derivative contracts at February 16, 2015, see ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources and Liquidity - Derivative Transactions. For a summary of EOG's financial commodity derivative contracts at December 31, 2014, see Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

All of EOG's crude oil and natural gas activities are subject to the risks normally incident to the exploration for, and development, production and transportation of, crude oil and natural gas, including rig and well explosions, cratering, fires, loss of well control and leaks and spills, each of which could result in damage to life, property and/or the environment. EOG's onshore and offshore operations are also subject to usual customary perils, including hurricanes and other adverse weather conditions. Moreover, EOG's activities are subject to governmental regulations as well as interruption or termination by governmental authorities based on environmental and other considerations. Losses and liabilities arising from such events could reduce revenues and increase costs to EOG to the extent not covered by insurance.

Insurance is maintained by EOG against some, but not all, of these risks in accordance with what EOG believes are customary industry practices and in amounts and at costs that EOG believes to be prudent and commercially practicable. Specifically, EOG maintains commercial general liability and excess liability coverage provided by third-party insurers for bodily injury or death claims resulting from an incident involving EOG's onshore or offshore operations (subject to policy terms and conditions). Moreover, in the event an incident involving EOG's onshore or offshore operations results in negative environmental effects, EOG maintains operators extra expense coverage provided by third-party insurers for obligations, expenses or claims that EOG may incur from such an incident, including obligations, expenses or claims in respect of seepage and pollution, cleanup and containment, evacuation expenses and control of the well (subject to policy terms and conditions). In the event of a well control incident resulting in negative environmental effects, such operators extra expense coverage would be EOG's primary coverage, with the commercial general liability and excess liability coverage referenced above also providing certain coverage to EOG. All of EOG's onshore and offshore drilling activities are conducted on a contractual basis with independent drilling contractors and other third-party service contractors. The indemnification and other risk allocation provisions included in such contracts are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis and are each based on the particular circumstances of the services being provided and the anticipated operations.

In addition to the above-described risks, EOG's operations outside the United States are subject to certain risks, including the risk of increases in taxes and governmental royalties, changes in laws and policies governing the operations of foreign-based companies, expropriation of assets, unilateral or forced renegotiation or modification of existing contracts with governmental entities, currency restrictions and exchange rate fluctuations. Please refer to ITEM 1A. Risk Factors for further discussion of the risks to which EOG is subject with respect to its operations outside the United States.

Texas Severance Tax Rate Reduction. Natural gas production from qualifying Texas natural gas wells spudded or completed after August 31, 1996 is entitled to a reduced severance tax rate for the first 120 consecutive months of production. However, the cumulative value of the tax reduction cannot exceed 50 percent of the drilling and completion costs incurred on a well-by-well basis.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The current executive officers of EOG and their names and ages (as of February 18, 2015) are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
William R. Thomas	62	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Gary L. Thomas	65	Chief Operating Officer
Lloyd W. Helms, Jr.	57	Executive Vice President, Exploration and Production
David W. Trice	44	Executive Vice President, Exploration and Production
Timothy K. Driggers	53	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Michael P. Donaldson	52	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

William R. Thomas was elected Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer effective January 2014. He was elected Senior Vice President and General Manager of EOG's Fort Worth, Texas, office in June 2004, Executive Vice President and General Manager of EOG's Fort Worth, Texas, office in February 2007 and Senior Executive Vice President, Exploitation in February 2011. He subsequently served as Senior Executive Vice President, Exploration from July 2011 to September 2011, as President from September 2011 to July 2013 and as President and Chief Executive Officer from July 2013 to December 2013. Mr. Thomas joined a predecessor of EOG in January 1979. Mr. Thomas is EOG's principal executive officer.

Gary L. Thomas was elected Chief Operating Officer in September 2011. He was elected Executive Vice President, North America Operations in May 1998, Executive Vice President, Operations in May 2002, and served as Senior Executive Vice President, Operations from February 2007 to September 2011. He also previously served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of EOG's Midland, Texas, office. Mr. Thomas joined a predecessor of EOG in July 1978.

Lloyd W. Helms, Jr. was elected Executive Vice President, Exploration and Production in August 2013. He was elected Vice President, Engineering and Acquisitions in September 2006, Vice President and General Manager of EOG's Calgary, Alberta, Canada office in March 2008, and served as Executive Vice President, Operations from February 2012 to August 2013. Mr. Helms joined a predecessor of EOG in February 1981.

David W. Trice was elected Executive Vice President, Exploration and Production in August 2013. He served as Vice President and General Manager of EOG's Fort Worth, Texas, office from May 2010 to August 2013. Prior to that, he served in various geological and management positions at EOG. Mr. Trice joined EOG in November 1999.

Timothy K. Driggers was elected Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in July 2007. He was elected Vice President and Controller of EOG in October 1999, was subsequently named Vice President, Accounting and Land Administration in October 2000 and Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer in August 2003. Mr. Driggers is EOG's principal financial officer. Mr. Driggers joined a predecessor of EOG in August 1995.

Michael P. Donaldson was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in May 2012. He was elected Corporate Secretary in May 2008, and was appointed Deputy General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in July 2010. Mr. Donaldson joined EOG in September 2007.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our business and operations are subject to many risks. The risks described below may not be the only risks we face, as our business and operations may also be subject to risks that we do not yet know of, or that we currently believe are immaterial. If any of the events or circumstances described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected and the trading price of our common stock could decline. The following risk factors should be read in conjunction with the other information contained herein, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes. Unless the context requires otherwise, "we," "us," "our" and "EOG" refer to EOG Resources, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

A substantial or extended decline in crude oil and/or natural gas prices could have a material and adverse effect on us.

Prices for crude oil and natural gas (including prices for natural gas liquids (NGL) and condensate) fluctuate widely. Among the factors that can or could cause these price fluctuations are:

- the level of consumer demand;
- domestic and worldwide supplies of crude oil, NGL and natural gas;
- the price and quantity of imported and exported crude oil, NGL and natural gas;
 - domestic and international drilling activity;
- the actions of other crude oil exporting nations, including the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
- weather conditions and changes in weather patterns;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of appropriate transportation facilities, gathering, processing and compression facilities and refining facilities;
- worldwide economic and political conditions, including political instability or armed conflict in oil and gas producing regions;
- the price and availability of, and demand for, competing energy sources, including alternative energy sources;
- the nature and extent of governmental regulation, including environmental regulation, regulation of derivatives transactions and hedging activities, tax laws and regulations and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- the level and effect of trading in commodity futures markets, including trading by commodity price speculators and others; and
- the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures.

Our cash flows and results of operations depend to a great extent on the prevailing prices for crude oil and natural gas. Prolonged or substantial declines in crude oil and/or natural gas prices may materially and adversely affect our liquidity, the amount of cash flows we have available for our capital expenditures and other operating expenses, our ability to access the credit and capital markets and our results of operations.

Lower crude oil and/or natural gas prices may also reduce the amount of crude oil and/or natural gas that we can produce economically. Substantial declines in crude oil and/or natural gas prices may render uneconomic a significant portion of our exploration, development and exploitation projects, which may result in our having to make significant downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves. As a result, a prolonged or substantial decline in crude oil and/or natural gas prices may materially and adversely affect our future business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and ability to finance capital expenditures and, in turn, the trading price of our common stock.

In addition, if we expect or experience significant sustained decreases in crude oil and natural gas prices such that the expected future cash flows from our crude oil and natural gas properties falls below the net book value of our properties, we may be required to write down the value of our crude oil and natural gas properties. Any such asset

impairments could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and, in turn, the trading price of our common stock.

Drilling crude oil and natural gas wells is a high-risk activity and subjects us to a variety of risks that we cannot control.

Drilling crude oil and natural gas wells, including development wells, involves numerous risks, including the risk that we may not encounter commercially productive crude oil and natural gas reserves (including "dry holes"). As a result, we may not recover all or any portion of our investment in new wells.

Specifically, we often are uncertain as to the future cost or timing of drilling, completing and operating wells, and our drilling operations and those of our third-party operators may be curtailed, delayed or canceled, the cost of such operations may increase and/or our results of operations and cash flows from such operations may be impacted, as a result of a variety of factors, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- title problems;
- pressure or irregularities in formations;
- equipment failures or accidents;
- adverse weather conditions, such as winter storms, flooding and hurricanes, and changes in weather patterns;
- compliance with, or changes in, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to air emissions, hydraulic fracturing, access to and use of water, and disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, laws and regulations imposing conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil and natural gas, and other laws and regulations, such as tax laws and regulations;
- the availability and timely issuance of required federal, state, tribal and other permits and licenses, which may be affected by (among other things) government shutdowns or other suspensions of, or delays in, government services;
- the availability of, costs associated with and terms of contractual arrangements for properties, including mineral licenses and leases, pipelines, rail cars, crude oil hauling trucks and qualified drivers and facilities and equipment to gather, process, compress, transport and market crude oil, natural gas and related commodities; and
- the costs of, or shortages or delays in the availability of, drilling rigs, hydraulic fracturing services, pressure pumping equipment and supplies, tubular materials, water, sand, disposal facilities, qualified personnel and other necessary facilities, equipment, materials, supplies and services.

Our failure to recover our investment in wells, increases in the costs of our drilling operations or those of our third-party operators, and/or curtailments, delays or cancellations of our drilling operations or those of our third-party operators in each case due to any of the above factors or other factors, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For related discussion of the risks and potential losses and liabilities inherent in our crude oil and natural gas operations generally, see the immediately following risk factor.

Our crude oil and natural gas operations and supporting activities and operations involve many risks and expose us to potential losses and liabilities, and insurance may not fully protect us against these risks and potential losses and liabilities.

Our crude oil and natural gas operations and supporting activities and operations are subject to all of the risks associated with exploring and drilling for, and producing, gathering, processing, compressing and transporting, crude oil and natural gas, including the risks of:

- well blowouts and cratering;
- loss of well control;
- crude oil spills, natural gas leaks and pipeline ruptures;
- pipe failures and casing collapses;
- uncontrollable flows of crude oil, natural gas, formation water or drilling fluids;
- releases of chemicals, wastes or pollutants;
- adverse weather conditions, such as winter storms, flooding and hurricanes, and other natural disasters;
- fires and explosions;
- terrorism, vandalism and physical, electronic and cyber security breaches;
- formations with abnormal or unexpected pressures;
- leaks or spills in connection with, or associated with, the gathering, processing, compression and transportation of crude oil and natural gas; and
-

malfunctions of, or damage to, gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and equipment and other facilities and equipment utilized in support of our crude oil and natural gas operations.

If any of these events occur, we could incur losses, liabilities and other additional costs as a result of:

• injury or loss of life;

• damage to, or destruction of, property, facilities, equipment and crude oil and natural gas reservoirs;

• pollution or other environmental damage;

• regulatory investigations and penalties as well as clean-up and remediation responsibilities and costs;

• suspension or interruption of our operations, including due to injunction;

• repairs necessary to resume operations; and

• compliance with laws and regulations enacted as a result of such events.

We maintain insurance against many, but not all, such losses and liabilities in accordance with what we believe are customary industry practices and in amounts and at costs that we believe to be prudent and commercially practicable. The occurrence of any of these events and any losses or liabilities incurred as a result of such events, if uninsured or in excess of our insurance coverage, would reduce the funds available to us for our onshore and offshore operations and could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to sell and deliver our crude oil and natural gas production could be materially and adversely affected if adequate gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and equipment are unavailable.

The sale of our crude oil and natural gas production depends on a number of factors beyond our control, including the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and equipment owned by third parties. These facilities may be temporarily unavailable to us due to market conditions, regulatory reasons, mechanical reasons or other factors or conditions, and may not be available to us in the future on terms we consider acceptable, if at all. In particular, in certain newer plays, the capacity of gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and equipment may not be sufficient to accommodate potential production from existing and new wells. In addition, lack of financing, construction and permitting delays, permitting costs and regulatory or other constraints could limit or delay the construction, manufacture or other acquisition of new gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and equipment by third parties or us, and we may experience delays or increased costs in accessing the pipelines, gathering systems or rail systems necessary to transport our production to points of sale or delivery.

Any significant change in market or other conditions affecting gathering, processing, compression or transportation facilities and equipment or the availability of these facilities, including due to our failure or inability to obtain access to these facilities and equipment on terms acceptable to us or at all, could materially and adversely affect our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to acquire or find sufficient additional reserves over time, our reserves and production will decline from their current levels.

The rate of production from crude oil and natural gas properties generally declines as reserves are produced. Except to the extent that we conduct successful exploration, exploitation and development activities, acquire additional properties containing reserves or, through engineering studies, identify additional behind-pipe zones or secondary recovery reserves, our reserves will decline as they are produced. Maintaining our production of crude oil and natural gas at, or increasing our production from, current levels, is, therefore, highly dependent upon our level of success in acquiring or finding additional reserves. To the extent we are unsuccessful in acquiring or finding additional reserves, our future cash flows and results of operations and, in turn, the trading price of our common stock could be materially and adversely affected.

We incur certain costs to comply with government regulations, particularly regulations relating to environmental protection and safety, and could incur even greater costs in the future.

Our crude oil and natural gas operations and supporting activities are regulated extensively by federal, state, tribal and local governments and regulatory agencies, both domestically and in the foreign countries in which we do business, and are subject to interruption or termination by governmental and regulatory authorities based on environmental, health, safety or other considerations. Moreover, we have incurred and will continue to incur costs in our efforts to comply with the requirements of environmental, health, safety and other regulations. Further, the regulatory environment could change in ways that we cannot predict and that might substantially increase our costs of compliance and, in turn, materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Specifically, as a current or past owner or lessee and operator of crude oil and natural gas properties, we are subject to various federal, state, tribal, local and foreign regulations relating to the discharge of materials into, and the protection of, the environment. These regulations may, among other things, impose liability on us for the cost of pollution cleanup resulting from current or past operations, subject us to liability for pollution damages and require suspension or cessation of operations in affected areas. Moreover, we are subject to the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) rule requiring annual reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Changes in, or additions to, these regulations could lead to increased operating and compliance costs and, in turn, materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Local, state, national and international regulatory bodies have been increasingly focused on GHG emissions and climate change issues in recent years. EOG is unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any currently proposed or future laws,

regulations or treaties regarding climate change and GHG emissions, but the direct and indirect costs of such laws, regulations and treaties (if enacted) could materially and adversely affect EOG's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, there have been various proposals to regulate hydraulic fracturing in the U.S. at the federal level. Currently, the regulation of hydraulic fracturing in the U.S. is primarily conducted at the state level through permitting and other compliance requirements. Any new federal regulations that may be imposed on hydraulic fracturing could result in additional permitting and disclosure requirements and in additional operating restrictions. Moreover, some state and local governments have imposed or have considered imposing various conditions and restrictions on drilling and completion operations. Any such federal or state requirements, restrictions or conditions could lead to operational delays and increased operating and compliance costs and, moreover, could delay or effectively prevent the development of crude oil and natural gas from formations which would not be economically viable without the use of hydraulic fracturing. Accordingly, our production of crude oil and natural gas could be materially and adversely affected. For additional discussion regarding climate change regulation and hydraulic fracturing regulation, see Climate Change - United States and Hydraulic Fracturing - United States under ITEM 1. Business - Regulation.

We will continue to monitor and assess any proposed or new policies, legislation, regulations and treaties in the areas where we operate to determine the impact on our operations and take appropriate actions, where necessary. We are unable to predict the timing, scope and effect of any currently proposed or future laws, regulations or treaties, but the direct and indirect costs of such laws, regulations and treaties (if enacted) could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. For related discussion, see the risk factor below regarding the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act with respect to regulation of derivatives transactions and entities (such as EOG) that participate in such transactions.

Certain U.S. federal income tax deductions currently available with respect to crude oil and natural gas exploration and production may be eliminated as a result of future legislation.

Legislation may be proposed that would, if enacted into law, make significant changes to U.S. tax laws, including the elimination of certain U.S. federal income tax incentives currently available to crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. Such changes may include, but not be limited to, the elimination of current deductions for intangible drilling and development costs. It is unclear whether such changes or similar changes will be proposed and, if enacted, how soon any such changes would become effective. The enactment of such changes or any other similar changes in U.S. federal income tax laws could materially and adversely affect our cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

A portion of our crude oil and natural gas production may be subject to interruptions that could have a material and adverse effect on us.

A portion of our crude oil and natural gas production may be interrupted, or shut in, from time to time for various reasons, including, but not limited to, as a result of accidents, weather conditions, the unavailability of gathering, processing, compression, transportation or refining facilities or equipment or field labor issues, or intentionally as a result of market conditions such as crude oil or natural gas prices that we deem uneconomic. If a substantial amount of our production is interrupted or shut in, our cash flows and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We have limited control over the activities on properties we do not operate.

Some of the properties in which we have an interest are operated by other companies and involve third-party working interest owners. As a result, we have limited ability to influence or control the operation or future development of such properties, including compliance with environmental, safety and other regulations, or the amount of capital

expenditures that we will be required to fund with respect to such properties. Moreover, we are dependent on the other working interest owners of such projects to fund their contractual share of the capital expenditures of such projects. In addition, a third-party operator could also decide to shut-in or curtail production from wells, or plug and abandon marginal wells, on properties owned by that operator during periods of lower crude oil or natural gas prices. These limitations and our dependence on the operator and third-party working interest owners for these projects could cause us to incur unexpected future costs, lower production and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

If we acquire crude oil and natural gas properties, our failure to fully identify existing and potential problems, to accurately estimate reserves, production rates or costs, or to effectively integrate the acquired properties into our operations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, we seek to acquire crude oil and natural gas properties. Although we perform reviews of properties to be acquired in a manner that we believe is duly diligent and consistent with industry practices, reviews of records and properties

may not necessarily reveal existing or potential problems (such as title or environmental issues), nor may they permit us to become sufficiently familiar with the properties in order to assess fully their deficiencies and potential. Even when problems with a property are identified, we often may assume environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with acquired properties pursuant to the acquisition agreements. In addition, there are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of crude oil and natural gas reserves (as discussed further below), actual future production rates and associated costs with respect to acquired properties. Actual reserves, production rates and costs may vary substantially from those assumed in our estimates. In addition, an acquisition may have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations, particularly during the periods in which the operations of the acquired properties are being integrated into our ongoing operations or if we are unable to effectively integrate the acquired properties into our ongoing operations.

We have substantial capital requirements, and we may be unable to obtain needed financing on satisfactory terms, if at all.

We make, and will continue to make, substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas reserves. We intend to finance our capital expenditures primarily through our cash flows from operations, commercial paper borrowings, sales of non-core assets and borrowings under other uncommitted credit facilities and, to a lesser extent and if and as necessary, bank borrowings, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and public and private equity and debt offerings.

Lower crude oil and natural gas prices, however, reduce our cash flows. Further, if the condition of the credit and capital markets materially declines, we might not be able to obtain financing on terms we consider acceptable, if at all. In addition, weakness and/or volatility in domestic and global financial markets or economic conditions may increase the interest rates that lenders and commercial paper investors require us to pay and adversely affect our ability to finance our capital expenditures through equity or debt offerings or other borrowings. A reduction in our cash flows (for example, as a result of lower crude oil and natural gas prices or unanticipated well shut-ins) and the corresponding adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations may also increase the interest rates that lenders and commercial paper investors require us to pay. In addition, a substantial increase in interest rates would decrease our net cash flows available for reinvestment. Any of these factors could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The inability of our customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to us may have a material and adverse effect on us.

We have various customers for the crude oil, natural gas and related commodities that we produce as well as various other contractual counterparties, including several financial institutions and affiliates of financial institutions. Domestic and global economic conditions, including the financial condition of financial institutions generally, while weakened in recent years, have improved somewhat. However, there continues to be weakness and volatility in domestic and global financial markets, and there is the possibility that lenders may react by tightening credit. These conditions and factors may adversely affect the ability of our customers and other contractual counterparties to pay amounts owed to us from time to time and to otherwise satisfy their contractual obligations to us, as well as their ability to access the credit and capital markets for such purposes.

Moreover, our customers and other contractual counterparties may be unable to satisfy their contractual obligations to us for reasons unrelated to these conditions and factors, such as the unavailability of required facilities or equipment due to mechanical failure or market conditions. Furthermore, if a customer is unable to satisfy its contractual obligation to purchase crude oil, natural gas or related commodities from us, we may be unable to sell such production to another customer on terms we consider acceptable, if at all, due to the geographic location of such production, the availability, proximity or capacity of gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities or market or

other factors and conditions.

The inability of our customers and other contractual counterparties to pay amounts owed to us and to otherwise satisfy their contractual obligations to us may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry is intense, and many of our competitors have greater resources than we have.

We compete with major integrated oil and gas companies, government-affiliated oil and gas companies and other independent oil and gas companies for the acquisition of licenses and leases, properties and reserves and access to the facilities, equipment, materials, services and employees and other contract personnel (including geologists, geophysicists, engineers and other specialists) necessary to explore for, develop, produce, market and transport crude oil and natural gas. In addition, many of our competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than those we possess and have established strategic long-term positions and strong governmental relationships in countries in which we may seek new or expanded entry. As a consequence,

17

we may be at a competitive disadvantage in certain respects, such as in bidding for drilling rights or in accessing necessary services, facilities, equipment, materials and personnel. In addition, many of our larger competitors may have a competitive advantage when responding to factors that affect demand for crude oil and natural gas, such as changing worldwide prices and levels of production and the cost and availability of alternative fuels. We also face competition, to a lesser extent, from competing energy sources, such as alternative energy sources.

Reserve estimates depend on many interpretations and assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations and assumptions could cause the reported quantities of our reserves to be materially misstated.

Estimating quantities of crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows from such reserves is a complex, inexact process. It requires interpretations of available technical data and various assumptions, including assumptions relating to economic factors, made by our management and our independent petroleum consultants. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations or assumptions could cause the reported quantities of our reserves and future net cash flows from such reserves to be overstated or understated. Also, the data for a given reservoir may also change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors including, but not limited to, additional development activity, evolving production history and continual reassessment of the viability of production under varying economic conditions.

To prepare estimates of our economically recoverable crude oil, NGL and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows from our reserves, we analyze many variable factors, such as historical production from the area compared with production rates from other producing areas. We also analyze available geological, geophysical, production and engineering data, and the extent, quality and reliability of this data can vary. The process also involves economic assumptions relating to commodity prices, production costs, gathering, processing, compression and transportation costs, severance, ad valorem and other applicable taxes, capital expenditures and workover and remedial costs, many of which factors are or may be beyond our control. Our actual reserves and future net cash flows from such reserves most likely will vary from our estimates. Any significant variance, including any significant revisions or "write-downs" to our existing reserve estimates, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and, in turn, the trading price of our common stock. For related discussion, see ITEM 2. Properties - Oil and Gas Exploration and Production - Properties and Reserves and Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Weather and climate may have a significant and adverse impact on us.

Demand for crude oil and natural gas is, to a significant degree, dependent on weather and climate, which impacts, among other things, the price we receive for the commodities we produce and, in turn, our cash flows and results of operations. For example, relatively warm temperatures during a winter season generally result in relatively lower demand for natural gas (as less natural gas is used to heat residences and businesses) and, as a result, lower prices for natural gas production.

In addition, our exploration, exploitation and development activities and equipment can be adversely affected by extreme weather conditions, such as winter storms, flooding and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, which may cause a loss of production from temporary cessation of activity or lost or damaged facilities and equipment. Such extreme weather conditions could also impact other areas of our operations, including access to our drilling and production facilities for routine operations, maintenance and repairs, the installation and operation of gathering, processing, compression and transportation facilities and the availability of, and our access to, necessary third-party services, such as gathering, processing, compression and transportation services. Such extreme weather conditions and changes in weather patterns may materially and adversely affect our business and, in turn, our financial condition and results of operations.

Our hedging activities may prevent us from benefiting fully from increases in crude oil and natural gas prices and may expose us to other risks, including counterparty risk.

We use derivative instruments (primarily financial price swaps, options, swaptions and collar and basis swap contracts) to hedge the impact of fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices on our results of operations and cash flows. To the extent that we engage in hedging activities to protect ourselves against commodity price declines, we may be prevented from fully realizing the benefits of increases in crude oil and natural gas prices above the prices established by our hedging contracts. In addition, our hedging activities may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which the counterparties to our hedging contracts fail to perform under the contracts.

Federal legislation and related regulations regarding derivatives transactions could have a material and adverse impact on our hedging activities.

As discussed in the risk factor immediately above, we use derivative instruments to hedge the impact of fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices on our results of operations and cash flows. In 2010, Congress adopted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which, among other matters, provides for federal oversight of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities that participate in that market and mandates that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) adopt rules or regulations implementing the Dodd-Frank Act and providing definitions of terms used in the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act establishes margin requirements and requires clearing and trade execution practices for certain categories of swaps and may result in certain market participants needing to curtail their derivatives activities. Although some of the rules necessary to implement the Dodd-Frank Act are yet to be adopted, the CFTC has issued numerous rules to implement the Dodd-Frank Act, including a rule establishing an "end-user" exception to mandatory clearing (End-User Exception), a proposed rule regarding margin for uncleared swaps (Margin Rule) and a proposed rule imposing position limits (Position Limits Rule).

We qualify as a "non-financial entity" for purposes of the End-User Exception and, as such, we are eligible for, and expect to utilize, such exception. As a result, our hedging activities will not be subject to mandatory clearing or the margin requirements imposed in connection with mandatory clearing. We also qualify as a "non-financial entity" for purposes of the Margin Rule; therefore, if such rule is adopted, our uncleared swaps will not be subject to regulatory margin requirements. Finally, we believe our hedging activities would constitute bona fide hedging under the Position Limits Rule and would not be subject to limitation under such rule if it is enacted. However, many of our hedge counterparties and many other market participants may not be eligible for the End-User Exception, may be subject to mandatory clearing or the Margin Rule for swaps with some or all of their other swap counterparties, and/or may be subject to the Position Limits Rule.

The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules adopted thereunder could increase the cost of derivative contracts, alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against the price risks we encounter, reduce our ability to monetize or restructure our existing derivative contracts, and increase our exposure to less creditworthy counterparties. If our use of derivatives is reduced as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations, our results of operations may become more volatile, and our cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect our ability to plan for and fund our capital expenditure requirements. Any of these consequences could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business and prospects for future success depend to a significant extent upon the continued service and performance of our management team.

Our business and prospects for future success, including the successful implementation of our strategies and handling of issues integral to our future success, depend to a significant extent upon the continued service and performance of our management team. The loss of any member of our management team, and our inability to attract, motivate and retain substitute management personnel with comparable experience and skills, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate in other countries and, as a result, are subject to certain political, economic and other risks.

Our operations in jurisdictions outside the U.S. are subject to various risks inherent in foreign operations. These risks include, among other risks:

- increases in taxes and governmental royalties;

- changes in laws and policies governing operations of foreign-based companies;
- loss of revenue, loss of or damage to equipment, property and other assets and interruption of operations as a result of expropriation, nationalization, acts of terrorism, war, civil unrest and other political risks;
- unilateral or forced renegotiation, modification or nullification of existing contracts with governmental entities;
- difficulties enforcing our rights against a governmental agency because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity and foreign sovereignty over international operations; and
- currency restrictions and exchange rate fluctuations.

Our international operations may also be adversely affected by U.S. laws and policies affecting foreign trade and taxation. The realization of any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our results of operations.

The reporting currency for our financial statements is the U.S. dollar. However, certain of our subsidiaries are located in countries other than the U.S. and have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of certain of these foreign subsidiaries are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. To prepare our consolidated financial statements, we must translate those assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars at then-applicable exchange rates. Consequently, increases and decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar versus other currencies will affect the amount of these items in our consolidated financial statements, even if the amount has not changed in the original currency. These translations could result in changes to our results of operations from period to period. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 4% of our net operating revenues related to operations of our foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency was not the U.S. dollar.

Our business could be adversely affected by security threats, including cybersecurity threats.

As a producer of crude oil and natural gas, we face various security threats, including cybersecurity threats to gain unauthorized access to our sensitive information or to render our information or systems unusable, and threats to the security of our facilities and infrastructure or third-party facilities and infrastructure, such as gathering and processing facilities, refineries, rail facilities and pipelines. The potential for such security threats subjects our operations to increased risks that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, unauthorized access to our seismic data, reserves information or other proprietary information could lead to data corruption, communication interruptions, or other disruptions to our operations.

Our implementation of various procedures and controls to monitor and mitigate such security threats and to increase security for our information, systems, facilities and infrastructure may result in increased capital and operating costs. Moreover, there can be no assurance that such procedures and controls will be sufficient to prevent security breaches from occurring. If any of these security breaches were to occur, they could lead to losses of, or damage to, sensitive information or facilities, infrastructure and systems essential to our business and operations, as well as data corruption, communication interruptions or other disruptions to our operations, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Terrorist activities and military and other actions could materially and adversely affect us.

Terrorist attacks and the threat of terrorist attacks, whether domestic or foreign, as well as military or other actions taken in response to these acts, could cause instability in the global financial and energy markets. The U.S. government has at times issued public warnings that indicate that energy assets might be specific targets of terrorist organizations. Any such actions and the threat of such actions could materially and adversely affect us in unpredictable ways, including the disruption of energy supplies and markets, increased volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices or the possibility that the infrastructure on which we rely could be a direct target or an indirect casualty of an act of terrorism, and, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. Properties

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production - Properties and Reserves

Reserve Information. For estimates of EOG's net proved and proved developed reserves of crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGL) and natural gas, as well as discussion of EOG's proved undeveloped reserves, the qualifications of the preparers of EOG's reserve estimates, EOG's independent petroleum consultants and EOG's processes and controls with respect to its reserve estimates, see "Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements."

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. The reserve data set forth in "Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements" represent only estimates. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the amount and quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, estimates by different engineers normally vary. In addition, results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may justify revision of such estimate (upward or

downward). Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities ultimately recovered. The meaningfulness of such estimates is highly dependent upon the accuracy of the assumptions upon which they were based. For related discussion, see ITEM 1A. Risk Factors and "Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements."

In general, the rate of production from crude oil and natural gas properties declines as reserves are produced. Except to the extent EOG acquires additional properties containing proved reserves, conducts successful exploration, exploitation and development activities or, through engineering studies, identifies additional behind-pipe zones or secondary recovery reserves, the proved reserves of EOG will decline as reserves are produced. The volumes to be generated from future activities of EOG are therefore highly dependent upon the level of success in finding or acquiring additional reserves. For related discussion, see ITEM 1A. Risk Factors. EOG's estimates of reserves filed with other federal agencies agree with the information set forth in "Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Acreage. The following table summarizes EOG's developed and undeveloped acreage at December 31, 2014. Excluded is acreage in which EOG's interest is limited to owned royalty, overriding royalty and other similar interests.

	Developed		Undeveloped		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States	2,243,353	1,621,498	3,621,549	2,590,927	5,864,902	4,212,425
Canada	123,970	94,565	213,964	183,474	337,934	278,039
Trinidad	75,667	65,669	48,520	38,816	124,187	104,485
United Kingdom	8,797	2,570	50,186	35,268	58,983	37,838
China	130,548	130,548	—	—	130,548	130,548
Argentina	—	—	211,016	95,052	211,016	95,052
Total	2,582,335	1,914,850	4,145,235	2,943,537	6,727,570	4,858,387

Most of our undeveloped oil and gas leases, particularly in the United States, are subject to lease expiration if initial wells are not drilled within a specified period, generally between three and five years. Approximately 0.6 million net acres will expire in 2015, 0.4 million net acres will expire in 2016 and 0.2 million net acres will expire in 2017 if production is not established or we take no other action to extend the terms of the leases or concessions. In the ordinary course of business, based on our evaluations of certain geologic trends and prospective economics, we have allowed certain lease acreage to expire and may allow additional acreage to expire in the future.

Producing Well Summary. EOG operated 9,678 gross and 8,357 net producing crude oil and natural gas wells at December 31, 2014. Gross crude oil and natural gas wells include 201 wells with multiple completions.

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Total	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States	4,706	3,732	5,699	4,931	10,405	8,663
Canada	11	4	120	82	131	86
Trinidad	13	10	31	27	44	37
United Kingdom	—	—	1	—	1	—
China	—	—	28	28	28	28
Argentina	3	1	—	—	3	1
Total	4,733	3,747	5,879	5,068	10,612	8,815

Drilling and Acquisition Activities. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, EOG expended \$7.9 billion, \$7.0 billion and \$7.1 billion, respectively, for exploratory and development drilling and acquisition of leases and producing properties, including asset retirement obligations of \$196 million, \$134 million and \$127 million, respectively. The following tables set forth the results of the gross crude oil and natural gas wells drilled and completed for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Gross Development Wells Completed				Gross Exploratory Wells Completed			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry Hole	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry Hole	Total
2014								
United States	901	47	8	956	12	—	5	17
Canada	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	943	48	8	999	12	2	9	23
2013								
United States	909	57	22	988	7	2	3	12
Canada	85	—	—	85	1	—	—	1
Trinidad	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
United Kingdom	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Argentina	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	997	58	22	1,077	9	4	4	17
2012								
United States	844	135	8	987	8	7	1	16
Canada	83	3	—	86	3	—	—	3
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Argentina	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	927	138	8	1,073	13	7	2	22

The following tables set forth the results of the net crude oil and natural gas wells drilled and completed for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Net Development Wells Completed				Net Exploratory Wells Completed			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry Hole	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry Hole	Total
2014								
United States	807	39	7	853	11	—	5	16
Canada	35	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	842	40	7	889	11	2	7	20
2013								
United States	788	50	15	853	6	2	3	11
Canada	76	—	—	76	1	—	—	1
Trinidad	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
United Kingdom	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Argentina	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	867	51	15	933	8	4	4	16
2012								
United States	705	100	7	812	7	6	1	14
Canada	80	3	—	83	3	—	—	3
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Argentina	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	785	103	7	895	11	6	2	19

EOG participated in the drilling of wells that were in progress at the end of the period as set out in the table below for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Wells in Progress at End of Period						
	2014		2013		2012		
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
United States	388	327	320	280	324	267	
Canada	—	—	13	8	—	—	
Trinidad	1	1	—	—	1	1	
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	2	2	2	2	—	—	
Argentina	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Total	391	330	336	291	325	268	

EOG acquired wells, which includes the acquisition of additional interests in certain wells in which EOG previously owned an interest, as set out in the tables below for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Gross Acquired Wells			Net Acquired Wells		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total
2014						
United States	91	10	101	41	9	50
Total	91	10	101	41	9	50
2013						
United States	68	27	95	50	21	71
Total	68	27	95	50	21	71
2012						
United States	49	272	321	23	136	159
Total	49	272	321	23	136	159

All of EOG's drilling activities are conducted on a contractual basis with independent drilling contractors and other third-party service contractors. EOG's other property, plant and equipment primarily includes gathering, transportation and processing infrastructure assets, crude-by-rail assets, and sand mine and sand processing assets which support EOG's exploration and production activities. EOG does not own drilling rigs or rail cars.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

The information required by this Item is set forth under the "Contingencies" caption in Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

The information concerning mine safety violations and other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95 to this report.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

EOG's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol "EOG." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price per share for EOG's common stock, as reported by the NYSE, and the amount of the cash dividend declared per share. The quarterly cash dividend on EOG's common stock has historically been declared in the quarter immediately preceding the quarter of payment and paid on January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 of each year (or, if such day is not a business day, the immediately preceding business day). On February 24, 2014, EOG's Board of Directors (Board) approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, paid on March 31, 2014, to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2014. The information below has been adjusted for the stock split.

	Price Range		Dividend Declared
	High	Low	
2014			
First Quarter	\$99.75	\$80.63	\$0.1250
Second Quarter	118.89	96.01	0.1250
Third Quarter	118.81	97.45	0.1675
Fourth Quarter	103.04	81.07	0.1675
2013			
First Quarter	\$69.10	\$60.38	\$0.0938
Second Quarter	69.50	56.03	0.0938
Third Quarter	86.96	66.62	0.0938
Fourth Quarter	94.15	78.01	0.0938

On February 24, 2014, the Board increased the quarterly cash dividend on the common stock by 33% from \$0.0938 per share to \$0.125 per share, effective beginning with the dividend paid on April 30, 2014, to stockholders of record as of April 16, 2014. On August 5, 2014, the Board increased the quarterly cash dividend on the common stock by 34% from \$0.125 per share to \$0.1675 per share, effective beginning with the dividend paid on October 31, 2014, to stockholders of record as of October 17, 2014.

As of February 10, 2015, there were approximately 2,000 record holders and approximately 365,000 beneficial owners of EOG's common stock.

EOG currently intends to continue to pay quarterly cash dividends on its outstanding shares of common stock in the future. However, the determination of the amount of future cash dividends, if any, to be declared and paid will depend upon, among other factors, the financial condition, cash flow, level of exploration and development expenditure opportunities and future business prospects of EOG.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, EOG's share repurchase activity:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
October 1, 2014 - October 31, 2014	24,137	\$94.49	—	6,386,200
November 1, 2014 - November 30, 2014	49,964	\$97.95	—	6,386,200
December 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014	59,747	\$89.75	—	6,386,200
Total	133,848	\$93.67		

The 133,848 total shares for the quarter ended December 31, 2014, and the 1,209,247 shares for the full year 2014, consist solely of shares that were withheld by or returned to EOG (i) in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations (1) that arose upon the exercise of stock-settled stock appreciation rights or the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock unit grants or (ii) in payment of the exercise price of employee stock options. These shares do not count against the 10 million aggregate share repurchase authorization of EOG's Board discussed below.

(2) In September 2001, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to 10,000,000 shares of EOG's common stock. During 2014, EOG did not repurchase any shares under the Board-authorized repurchase program.

Comparative Stock Performance

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that EOG specifically requests that such information be treated as "soliciting material" or specifically incorporates such information by reference into such a filing.

The performance graph shown below compares the cumulative five-year total return to stockholders on EOG's common stock as compared to the cumulative five-year total returns on the Standard and Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) and the Standard and Poor's 500 Oil & Gas Exploration & Production Index (S&P O&G E&P). The comparison was prepared based upon the following assumptions:

1. \$100 was invested on December 31, 2009 in each of the following: common stock of EOG, the S&P 500 and the S&P O&G E&P.
2. Dividends are reinvested.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Returns

EOG, S&P 500 and S&P O&G E&P

(Performance Results Through December 31, 2014)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EOG	\$100.00	\$94.50	\$102.52	\$126.53	\$176.51	\$194.69
S&P 500	\$100.00	\$115.06	\$117.49	\$136.29	\$180.43	\$205.13
S&P O&G E&P	\$100.00	\$109.27	\$102.24	\$105.98	\$135.11	\$120.80

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of Income Data:					
Net Operating Revenues	\$18,035,340	\$14,487,118	\$11,682,636	\$10,126,115	\$6,099,896
Operating Income	\$5,241,823	\$3,675,211	\$1,479,797	\$2,113,309	\$523,319
Net Income	\$2,915,487	\$2,197,109	\$570,279	\$1,091,123	\$160,654
Net Income Per Share ⁽¹⁾					
Basic	\$5.36	\$4.07	\$1.07	\$2.08	\$0.32
Diluted	\$5.32	\$4.02	\$1.05	\$2.05	\$0.32
Dividends Per Common Share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.585	\$0.375	\$0.34	\$0.32	\$0.31
Average Number of Common Shares ⁽¹⁾					
Basic	543,443	540,341	535,155	525,470	501,752
Diluted	548,539	546,227	541,524	532,536	509,000

(1) All share and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split effective March 31, 2014.

At December 31	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	\$29,172,644	\$26,148,836	\$23,337,681	\$21,288,824	\$18,680,900
Total Assets	34,762,687	30,574,238	27,336,578	24,838,797	21,624,233
Long-Term Debt and Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	5,909,933	5,913,221	6,312,181	5,009,166	5,223,341
Total Stockholders' Equity	17,712,582	15,418,459	13,284,764	12,640,904	10,231,632

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

EOG Resources, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, EOG), is one of the largest independent (non-integrated) crude oil and natural gas companies in the United States with proved reserves in the United States, Canada, Trinidad, the United Kingdom and China. EOG operates under a consistent business and operational strategy that focuses predominantly on maximizing the rate of return on investment of capital by controlling operating and capital costs and maximizing reserve recoveries. This strategy is intended to enhance the generation of cash flow and earnings from each unit of production on a cost-effective basis, allowing EOG to deliver long-term production growth while maintaining a strong balance sheet. EOG implements its strategy by emphasizing the drilling of internally generated prospects in order to find and develop low-cost reserves. Maintaining the lowest possible operating cost structure that is consistent with prudent and safe operations is also an important goal in the implementation of EOG's strategy.

Net income for 2014 totaled \$2,915 million as compared to \$2,197 million for 2013. At December 31, 2014, EOG's total estimated net proved reserves were 2,497 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMBoe), an increase of 378 MMBoe from December 31, 2013. During 2014, net proved crude oil and condensate and natural gas liquids (NGL) reserves increased by 329 million barrels (MMBbl), and net proved natural gas reserves increased by 298 billion cubic feet or 50 MMBoe.

Operations

Several important developments have occurred since January 1, 2014.

United States and Canada. EOG's efforts to identify plays with large reserve potential have proven to be successful. EOG continues to drill numerous wells in large acreage plays, which in the aggregate have contributed substantially to, and are expected to continue to contribute substantially to, EOG's crude oil and liquids-rich natural gas production. EOG has placed an emphasis on applying its horizontal drilling and completion expertise to unconventional crude oil and liquids-rich reservoirs. In 2014, EOG remained focused on developing its existing North American crude oil and liquids-rich acreage. In addition, increasing drilling and completion efficiencies and testing methods to improve the recovery factor of oil-in-place remained areas of emphasis in 2014. EOG continues to evaluate certain potential crude oil and liquids-rich natural gas exploration and development prospects. On a volumetric basis, as calculated using the ratio of 1.0 barrel of crude oil and condensate or NGL to 6.0 thousand cubic feet of natural gas, crude oil and condensate and NGL production accounted for approximately 69% of total North American production during 2014 compared to 63% in 2013. This liquids growth primarily reflects increased production from the South Texas Eagle Ford, the North Dakota Bakken and the Permian Basin. In 2014, EOG's net Eagle Ford production averaged 202.7 thousand barrels per day (MBbld) of crude oil and condensate and NGL as compared to 140.9 MBbld in 2013. EOG's major producing areas are in New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming.

EOG continues to deliver its crude oil to various markets in the United States, including sales points on the Gulf Coast where sales are based upon the Light Louisiana Sweet crude oil index. EOG's crude-by-rail facilities provide EOG the flexibility to direct its crude oil shipments via rail car to the most favorable markets, including the Gulf Coast, Cushing, Oklahoma, and other markets.

During the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG completed the divestiture of all its assets in Manitoba, Canada and the majority of its assets in Alberta, Canada in two separate transactions. Proceeds from the divestitures were approximately 400 million United States dollars, net of customary transaction adjustments. As a result of these transactions, approximately 150 million United States dollars of restricted cash related to future abandonment

liabilities was released. The proceeds and cash were utilized for general corporate purposes. Production from the divested assets totaled approximately 7,050 barrels of crude oil per day, 580 barrels of NGL per day and 43.5 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Net proved reserves divested are estimated to be 7.7 million barrels of oil, 0.8 million barrels of NGL and 78.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas. EOG divested 1.3 million gross acres (1.1 million net acres), 97 percent of which were in Alberta, and approximately 5,800 producing wells of which 5,155 were natural gas. EOG reclassified approximately \$383 million of accumulated translation adjustments from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income to Net Income as the divestitures represented a substantially complete liquidation of EOG's Canadian operations. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

International. In Trinidad, EOG continued to deliver natural gas under existing supply contracts. Several fields in the South East Coast Consortium (SECC) Block, Modified U(a) Block, Block 4(a) and Modified U(b) Block and the EMZ Area have been developed and are producing natural gas which is sold to the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago and its subsidiary and crude oil and condensate which is sold to the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited. In the fourth quarter of

2014, EOG initiated a three-net well drilling program in the SECC and Modified U(b) Blocks, completing one well in 2014. In 2015, EOG expects to drill and complete the remaining two net wells in this program.

In the United Kingdom, EOG continues to make progress in the development of its 100% working interest East Irish Sea Conwy crude oil discovery. Modifications to the nearby third-party owned Douglas platform, which will be used to process Conwy production, began in 2013 and continued throughout 2014. First production from the Conwy field is anticipated in the third quarter of 2015. In the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG recognized a \$351 million impairment of the Conwy project as a result of crude oil price declines.

In the Sichuan Basin, Sichuan Province, China, in 2014, EOG drilled two wells and completed two wells, one of which was originally drilled in 2013. In 2015, EOG expects to complete the second well that was drilled in 2014 and drill and complete four additional wells.

EOG's activity in Argentina is focused on the Vaca Muerta oil shale formation in the Neuquén Basin in Neuquén Province. In 2014, EOG completed a vertical well in the Cerro Avispa Block that was drilled in late 2013 and determined the well to be a dry hole. Also during 2014, EOG participated in the drilling of two wells in the Bajo del Toro Block, both of which were determined to be dry holes. In the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG recognized an impairment charge of \$44 million for the balance of its investment in Argentina. Management is currently evaluating options for its investment.

EOG continues to evaluate other select crude oil and natural gas opportunities outside the United States and Canada primarily by pursuing exploitation opportunities in countries where indigenous crude oil and natural gas reserves have been identified.

Capital Structure

One of management's key strategies is to maintain a strong balance sheet with a consistently below average debt-to-total capitalization ratio as compared to those in EOG's peer group. EOG's debt-to-total capitalization ratio was 25% at December 31, 2014 and 28% at December 31, 2013. As used in this calculation, total capitalization represents the sum of total current and long-term debt and total stockholders' equity. At December 31, 2014, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.95% Senior Notes due 2015 were reclassified as long-term debt based upon EOG's intent and ability to ultimately replace such amount with other long-term debt.

On March 21, 2014, EOG closed its sale of the \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.45% Senior Notes due 2020 (Notes). Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning October 1, 2014. Net proceeds from the Notes offering of approximately \$496 million were used for general corporate purposes.

On March 17, 2014, EOG repaid upon maturity the \$150 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.75% Subsidiary Debt due 2014 (Subsidiary Debt) and settled the foreign currency swap entered into contemporaneously with the issuance of the Subsidiary Debt for \$32 million.

On February 3, 2014, EOG repaid upon maturity the \$350 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014 (Floating Rate Notes). On the same date, EOG settled the interest rate swap entered into contemporaneously with the issuance of the Floating Rate Notes for \$0.8 million.

During 2014, EOG funded \$8.4 billion in exploration and development and other property, plant and equipment expenditures (excluding asset retirement obligations), repaid at maturity \$500 million aggregate principal amount of long-term debt, paid \$280 million in dividends to common stockholders and purchased \$127 million of treasury stock

in connection with stock compensation plans, primarily by utilizing cash provided from its operating activities, net proceeds of \$569 million from the sale of assets, net proceeds from the sale of the Notes and \$99 million of excess tax benefits from stock compensation.

Total anticipated 2015 capital expenditures are estimated to range from approximately \$4.9 billion to \$5.1 billion, excluding acquisitions. The majority of 2015 expenditures will be focused on United States crude oil drilling activities. EOG has significant flexibility with respect to financing alternatives, including borrowings under its commercial paper program and other uncommitted credit facilities, bank borrowings, borrowings under its \$2.0 billion senior unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement and equity and debt offerings.

When it fits EOG's strategy, EOG will make acquisitions that bolster existing drilling programs or offer EOG incremental exploration and/or production opportunities. Management continues to believe EOG has one of the strongest prospect inventories in EOG's history.

Results of Operations

The following review of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of EOG and notes thereto beginning on page F-1.

Net Operating Revenues

During 2014, net operating revenues increased \$3,548 million, or 24%, to \$18,035 million from \$14,487 million in 2013. Total wellhead revenues, which are revenues generated from sales of EOG's production of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas, increased \$1,837 million, or 17%, to \$12,593 million in 2014 from \$10,756 million in 2013. Revenues from the sales of crude oil and condensate and NGL in 2014 were approximately 85% of total wellhead revenues compared to 84% in 2013. During 2014, EOG recognized net gains on the mark-to-market of financial commodity derivative contracts of \$834 million compared to net losses of \$166 million in 2013. Gathering, processing and marketing revenues, which are revenues generated from sales of third-party crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas as well as gathering fees associated with gathering third-party natural gas, increased \$402 million during 2014, to \$4,046 million from \$3,644 million in 2013. Gains on asset dispositions, net, totaled \$508 million and \$198 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Wellhead volume and price statistics for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012
Crude Oil and Condensate Volumes (MBbld) ⁽¹⁾			
United States	282.0	212.1	149.3
Canada	5.8	7.0	7.0
Trinidad	1.0	1.2	1.5
Other International ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	288.9	220.4	157.9
Average Crude Oil and Condensate Prices (\$/Bbl) ⁽³⁾			
United States	\$92.73	\$103.81	\$98.38
Canada	86.71	87.05	86.08
Trinidad	84.63	90.30	92.26
Other International ⁽²⁾	90.03	89.11	89.57
Composite	92.58	103.20	97.77
Natural Gas Liquids Volumes (MBbld) ⁽¹⁾			
United States	79.7	64.3	55.1
Canada	0.6	0.9	0.8
Total	80.3	65.2	55.9
Average Natural Gas Liquids Prices (\$/Bbl) ⁽³⁾			
United States	\$31.84	\$32.46	\$35.41
Canada	40.73	39.45	44.13
Composite	31.91	32.55	35.54
Natural Gas Volumes (MMcfd) ⁽¹⁾			
United States	920	908	1,034
Canada	61	76	95
Trinidad	363	355	378
Other International ⁽²⁾	9	8	9
Total	1,353	1,347	1,516
Average Natural Gas Prices (\$/Mcf) ⁽³⁾			
United States	\$3.93	\$3.32	\$2.51
Canada	4.32	3.08	2.49
Trinidad	3.65	3.68	3.72
Other International ⁽²⁾	5.03	6.45	5.71
Composite	3.88	3.42	2.83
Crude Oil Equivalent Volumes (MBoed) ⁽⁴⁾			
United States	515.0	427.9	376.6
Canada	16.7	20.5	23.6
Trinidad	61.5	60.4	64.5
Other International ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.3	1.7
Total	594.7	510.1	466.4
Total MMBoe ⁽⁴⁾	217.1	186.2	170.7

(1) Thousand barrels per day or million cubic feet per day, as applicable.

(2) Other International includes EOG's United Kingdom, China and Argentina operations.

(3) Dollars per barrel or per thousand cubic feet, as applicable. Excludes the impact of financial commodity derivative instruments (see Note 12 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

(4)

Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day or million barrels of oil equivalent, as applicable; includes crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas. Crude oil equivalents are determined using the ratio of 1.0 barrel of crude oil and condensate or NGL to 6.0 thousand cubic feet of natural gas. MMBoe is calculated by multiplying the MBoed amount by the number of days in the period and then dividing that amount by one thousand.

2014 compared to 2013. Wellhead crude oil and condensate revenues in 2014 increased \$1,441 million, or 17%, to \$9,742 million from \$8,301 million in 2013, due to an increase of 68.5 MBbld, or 31%, in wellhead crude oil and condensate deliveries (\$2,558 million), partially offset by a lower composite average wellhead crude oil and condensate price (\$1,117 million). The increase in deliveries primarily reflects increased production in the Eagle Ford, the North Dakota Bakken and the Permian Basin. EOG's composite wellhead crude oil and condensate price for 2014 decreased 10% to \$92.58 per barrel compared to \$103.20 per barrel in 2013.

NGL revenues in 2014 increased \$160 million, or 21%, to \$934 million from \$774 million in 2013, due to an increase of 15 MBbld, or 23%, in NGL deliveries (\$179 million), partially offset by a lower composite average price (\$19 million). The increase in deliveries primarily reflects increased volumes in the Eagle Ford and the Permian Basin. EOG's composite NGL price in 2014 decreased 2% to \$31.91 per barrel compared to \$32.55 per barrel in 2013.

Wellhead natural gas revenues in 2014 increased \$235 million, or 14%, to \$1,916 million from \$1,681 million in 2013, primarily due to a higher composite wellhead natural gas price. EOG's composite average wellhead natural gas price increased 13% to \$3.88 per Mcf in 2014 compared to \$3.42 per Mcf in 2013. Natural gas deliveries in 2014 increased less than 1% to 1,353 MMcfd as compared to 1,347 MMcfd in 2013. Increased production in the United States (12 MMcfd) and Trinidad (8 MMcfd) was offset by lower production in Canada (15 MMcfd). In the United States, increased production of associated natural gas in the Eagle Ford and Permian Basin areas was partially offset by lower production in the Upper Gulf Coast and Fort Worth Basin Barnett Shale areas.

During 2014, EOG recognized net gains on the mark-to-market of financial commodity derivative contracts of \$834 million, which included net cash received from settlements of crude oil and natural gas financial derivative contracts of \$34 million. During 2013, EOG recognized net losses on the mark-to-market of financial commodity derivative contracts of \$166 million, which included net cash received from settlements of crude oil and natural gas financial derivative contracts of \$116 million.

Gathering, processing and marketing revenues were primarily related to sales of third-party crude oil and natural gas. Purchases and sales of third-party crude oil and natural gas are utilized in order to balance firm transportation capacity with production in certain areas and to utilize excess capacity at EOG-owned facilities. Marketing costs represent the costs of purchasing third-party crude oil and natural gas and the associated transportation costs.

Gathering, processing and marketing revenues less marketing costs in 2014 declined \$75 million compared to 2013, primarily due to lower margins on crude oil marketing activities.

2013 compared to 2012. Wellhead crude oil and condensate revenues in 2013 increased \$2,642 million, or 47%, to \$8,301 million from \$5,659 million in 2012, due to an increase of 63 MBbld, or 40%, in wellhead crude oil and condensate deliveries (\$2,205 million) and a higher composite average wellhead crude oil and condensate price (\$437 million). The increase in deliveries primarily reflects increased production in the Eagle Ford, the North Dakota Bakken and the Permian Basin. EOG's composite average wellhead crude oil and condensate price for 2013 increased 6% to \$103.20 per barrel compared to \$97.77 per barrel in 2012.

NGL revenues in 2013 increased \$47 million, or 6%, to \$774 million from \$727 million in 2012, due to an increase of 9 MBbld, or 17%, in NGL deliveries (\$118 million), partially offset by a lower composite average price (\$71 million). The increase in deliveries primarily reflects increased volumes in the Eagle Ford. EOG's composite average NGL price in 2013 decreased 8% to \$32.55 per barrel compared to \$35.54 per barrel in 2012.

Wellhead natural gas revenues in 2013 increased \$109 million, or 7%, to \$1,681 million from \$1,572 million in 2012. The increase was due to a higher composite average wellhead natural gas price (\$288 million), partially offset by

decreased natural gas deliveries (\$179 million). EOG's composite average wellhead natural gas price increased 21% to \$3.42 per Mcf in 2013 compared to \$2.83 per Mcf in 2012. Natural gas deliveries in 2013 decreased 169 MMcfd, or 11%, primarily due to decreased production in the United States (126 MMcfd), Trinidad (23 MMcfd) and Canada (19 MMcfd). The decrease in the United States was attributable to asset sales and reduced natural gas drilling activity. The decrease in Trinidad was primarily attributable to higher contractual deliveries in 2012.

During 2013, EOG recognized net losses on the mark-to-market of financial commodity derivative contracts of \$166 million, which included net cash received from settlements of commodity derivative contracts of \$116 million. During 2012, EOG recognized net gains on the mark-to-market of financial commodity derivative contracts of \$394 million, which included net cash received from settlements of commodity derivative contracts of \$711 million.

During 2013, gathering, processing and marketing revenues and marketing costs increased, compared to 2012, primarily as a result of increased crude oil marketing activities. Gathering, processing and marketing revenues less marketing costs in 2013 decreased \$66 million, compared to 2012, due primarily to lower margins on crude oil marketing activities.

Operating and Other Expenses

2014 compared to 2013. During 2014, operating expenses of \$12,794 million were \$1,982 million higher than the \$10,812 million incurred during 2013. The following table presents the costs per barrel of oil equivalent (Boe) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014	2013
Lease and Well	\$6.53	\$5.94
Transportation Costs	4.48	4.58
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A) - Oil and Gas Properties	17.90	18.79
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	0.53	0.55
General and Administrative (G&A)	1.85	1.87
Net Interest Expense	0.93	1.26
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$32.22	\$32.99

⁽¹⁾ Total excludes gathering and processing costs, exploration costs, dry hole costs, impairments, marketing costs and taxes other than income.

The primary factors impacting the cost components of per-unit rates of lease and well, transportation costs, DD&A, G&A and net interest expense for 2014 compared to 2013 are set forth below. See "Net Operating Revenues" above for a discussion of production volumes.

Lease and well expenses include expenses for EOG-operated properties, as well as expenses billed to EOG from other operators where EOG is not the operator of a property. Lease and well expenses can be divided into the following categories: costs to operate and maintain crude oil and natural gas wells, the cost of workovers and lease and well administrative expenses. Operating and maintenance costs include, among other things, pumping services, salt water disposal, equipment repair and maintenance, compression expense, lease upkeep and fuel and power. Workovers are operations to restore or maintain production from existing wells.

Each of these categories of costs individually fluctuates from time to time as EOG attempts to maintain and increase production while maintaining efficient, safe and environmentally responsible operations. EOG continues to increase its operating activities by drilling new wells in existing and new areas. Operating and maintenance costs within these existing and new areas, as well as the costs of services charged to EOG by vendors, fluctuate over time.

Lease and well expenses of \$1,416 million in 2014 increased \$310 million from \$1,106 million in 2013 primarily due to higher operating and maintenance costs (\$209 million), increased workover expenditures (\$69 million) and increased lease and well administrative expenses (\$32 million), all in the United States.

Transportation costs represent costs associated with the delivery of hydrocarbon products from the lease to a downstream point of sale. Transportation costs include transportation fees, costs associated with crude-by-rail operations, the cost of compression (the cost of compressing natural gas to meet pipeline pressure requirements),

dehydration (the cost associated with removing water from natural gas to meet pipeline requirements), gathering fees and fuel costs.

Transportation costs of \$972 million in 2014 increased \$119 million from \$853 million in 2013 primarily due to increased transportation costs related to production from the Eagle Ford (\$99 million) and the Rocky Mountain area (\$15 million).

DD&A of the cost of proved oil and gas properties is calculated using the unit-of-production method. EOG's DD&A rate and expense are the composite of numerous individual DD&A group calculations. There are several factors that can impact EOG's composite DD&A rate and expense, such as field production profiles, drilling or acquisition of new wells, disposition of existing wells and reserve revisions (upward or downward) primarily related to well performance, economic factors and

impairments. Changes to these factors may cause EOG's composite DD&A rate and expense to fluctuate from period to period. DD&A of the cost of other property, plant and equipment is generally calculated using the straight-line depreciation method over the useful lives of the assets.

DD&A expenses in 2014 increased \$396 million to \$3,997 million from \$3,601 million in 2013. DD&A expenses associated with oil and gas properties in 2014 were \$384 million higher than in 2013 primarily due to increased production in the United States (\$630 million), partially offset by lower unit rates in the United States (\$191 million) and Canada (\$37 million) and a decrease in production in Canada (\$31 million). Unit rates in the United States decreased primarily due to upward reserve revisions and reserves added at lower costs as a result of increased efficiencies.

G&A expenses of \$402 million in 2014 were \$54 million higher than 2013 primarily due to higher costs associated with supporting expanding operations.

Net interest expense of \$201 million in 2014 was \$34 million lower than 2013 primarily due to repayment of the \$400 million aggregate principal amount of the 6.125% Senior Notes due 2013, the Subsidiary Debt and the Floating Rate Notes (\$31 million), as well as an increase in capitalized interest across the company (\$8 million). This was partially offset by interest expense on the Notes issued in March 2014 (\$10 million).

Gathering and processing costs represent operating and maintenance expenses and administrative expenses associated with operating EOG's gathering and processing assets.

Gathering and processing costs increased \$38 million to \$146 million in 2014 compared to \$108 million in 2013 primarily due to increased activities in the Eagle Ford.

Exploration costs of \$184 million in 2014 increased \$23 million from \$161 million in 2013 primarily due to increased geological and geophysical expenditures in the United States.

Impairments include amortization of unproved oil and gas property costs; as well as impairments of proved oil and gas properties; other property, plant and equipment; and other assets. Unproved properties with acquisition costs that are not individually significant are aggregated, and the portion of such costs estimated to be nonproductive is amortized over the remaining lease term. When circumstances indicate that a proved property may be impaired, EOG compares expected undiscounted future cash flows at a DD&A group level to the unamortized capitalized cost of the asset. If the expected undiscounted future cash flows are lower than the unamortized capitalized cost, the capitalized cost is reduced to fair value. Fair value is generally calculated by using the Income Approach described in the Fair Value Measurement Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). In certain instances, EOG utilizes accepted bids as the basis for determining fair value.

Impairments of \$744 million in 2014 increased \$457 million from \$287 million in 2013 primarily due to increased impairments of proved properties in the United Kingdom (\$351 million), the United States (\$145 million) and Argentina (\$39 million); and increased amortization of unproved property costs in the United States (\$54 million); partially offset by decreased impairments of proved properties in Canada (\$67 million) and Trinidad (\$14 million); and lower impairments of other assets in the United States (\$46 million). EOG recorded impairments of proved properties; other property, plant and equipment; and other assets of \$575 million and \$172 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The 2014 and 2013 amounts include impairments of \$503 million and \$7 million, respectively, related to certain assets as a result of declining commodity prices and using accepted bids for determining fair value.

Taxes other than income include severance/production taxes, ad valorem/property taxes, payroll taxes, franchise taxes and other miscellaneous taxes. Severance/production taxes are generally determined based on wellhead revenues, and

ad valorem/property taxes are generally determined based on the valuation of the underlying assets.

Taxes other than income in 2014 increased \$134 million to \$758 million (6.0% of wellhead revenues) from \$624 million (5.8% of wellhead revenues) in 2013. The increase in taxes other than income was primarily due to increases in severance/production taxes (\$112 million) primarily as a result of increased wellhead revenues and higher ad valorem/property taxes (\$34 million) in the United States, partially offset by an increase in credits available to EOG in 2014 for Texas high-cost gas severance tax rate reductions (\$11 million).

Other expense, net, was \$45 million in 2014 compared to \$3 million in 2013. The increase of \$42 million was primarily due to net foreign currency transaction losses.

Income tax provision of \$2,080 million in 2014 increased \$840 million from \$1,240 million in 2013 due primarily to higher pretax income. The net effective tax rate for 2014 increased to 42% from 36% in the prior year. The net effective tax rate for 2014 exceeded the United States statutory tax rate (35%) due primarily to valuation allowances in the United Kingdom and deferred tax in the United States related to EOG's undistributed foreign earnings. EOG no longer asserts that foreign earnings will remain permanently reinvested abroad and therefore recorded deferred tax of \$250 million on the accumulated balance of such earnings in the fourth quarter of 2014.

2013 compared to 2012. During 2013, operating expenses of \$10,812 million were \$609 million higher than the \$10,203 million incurred during 2012. The following table presents the costs per Boe for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Lease and Well	\$5.94	\$5.85
Transportation Costs	4.58	3.52
DD&A -		
Oil and Gas Properties	18.79	17.71
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	0.55	0.85
G&A	1.87	1.94
Net Interest Expense	1.26	1.25
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$32.99	\$31.12

(1) Total excludes gathering and processing costs, exploration costs, dry hole costs, impairments, marketing costs and taxes other than income.

The primary factors impacting the cost components of per-unit rates of lease and well, transportation costs, DD&A, G&A and net interest expense for 2013 compared to 2012 are set forth below. See "Net Operating Revenues" above for a discussion of production volumes.

Lease and well expenses of \$1,106 million in 2013 increased \$106 million from \$1,000 million in 2012 primarily due to higher operating and maintenance expenses in the United States (\$48 million) and Canada (\$13 million) and increased workover expenditures in the United States (\$38 million).

Transportation costs of \$853 million in 2013 increased \$252 million from \$601 million in 2012 primarily due to increased transportation costs related to production from the Eagle Ford (\$136 million), the Rocky Mountain area (\$84 million) and the Fort Worth Basin Barnett Shale area (\$27 million).

DD&A expenses in 2013 increased \$431 million to \$3,601 million from \$3,170 million in 2012. DD&A expenses associated with oil and gas properties in 2013 were \$473 million higher than in 2012 primarily due to increased production in the United States (\$347 million) and higher unit rates in the United States (\$133 million) and Trinidad (\$44 million), partially offset by a decrease in production in Canada (\$29 million) and Trinidad (\$10 million) and lower unit rates in Canada (\$12 million). DD&A unit rates in the United States increased due primarily to downward revisions of natural gas reserves at December 31, 2012, and a proportional increase in production from higher cost properties.

DD&A expenses associated with other property, plant and equipment were \$42 million lower in 2013 than in 2012 primarily in the Fort Worth Basin Barnett Shale area (\$32 million), the Eagle Ford (\$7 million) and the Rocky Mountain area (\$7 million).

G&A expenses of \$348 million in 2013 were \$17 million higher than 2012 due primarily to higher costs associated with supporting expanding operations.

Net interest expense of \$235 million in 2013 was \$22 million higher than 2012 due primarily to interest expense on the \$1,250 million principal amount of 2.625% Senior Notes due 2023 issued in September 2012 (\$23 million). This was partially offset by a reduction in interest expense on the 6.125% Senior Notes, which were repaid at maturity in October 2013 (\$6 million).

Gathering and processing costs increased \$10 million to \$108 million in 2013 compared to \$98 million in 2012. The increase primarily reflects increased activities in the Eagle Ford (\$22 million), partially offset by decreased costs in Canada (\$9 million).

Exploration costs of \$161 million in 2013 decreased \$25 million from \$186 million in 2012 primarily due to decreased geological and geophysical expenditures in the United States.

Impairments of \$287 million in 2013 decreased \$984 million from \$1,271 million in 2012 primarily due to decreased impairments of proved and unproved properties in Canada (\$881 million), decreased impairments of proved properties and other assets in the United States (\$98 million) and decreased amortization of unproved property costs in the United States (\$17 million). EOG recorded impairments of proved and unproved properties; other property, plant and equipment; and other assets of \$172 million and \$1,133 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The 2013 and 2012 amounts include impairments of \$7 million and \$1,022 million, respectively, related to certain North American assets as a result of declining commodity prices and using accepted bids for determining fair value.

Taxes other than income in 2013 increased \$129 million to \$624 million (5.8% of wellhead revenues) from \$495 million (6.2% of wellhead revenues) in 2012. The increase in taxes other than income was primarily due to increased severance/production taxes in the United States (\$122 million) primarily as a result of increased wellhead revenues and higher ad valorem/property taxes in the United States (\$15 million), partially offset by decreased severance/production taxes in Canada (\$9 million).

Other expense, net, was \$3 million in 2013 compared to other income, net, of \$14 million in 2012. The decrease of \$17 million was primarily due to losses on warehouse stock sales and adjustments.

Income tax provision of \$1,240 million in 2013 increased \$530 million from \$710 million in 2012 primarily due to higher pretax income. The net effective tax rate for 2013 decreased to 36% from 55% in 2012 due primarily to the absence of certain 2012 Canadian losses (26% statutory tax rate).

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Cash Flow

The primary sources of cash for EOG during the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, were funds generated from operations, proceeds from asset sales, net proceeds from issuances of long-term debt, excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, net commercial paper borrowings and borrowings under other uncommitted credit facilities and revolving credit facilities. The primary uses of cash were funds used in operations; exploration and development expenditures; other property, plant and equipment expenditures; repayments of debt; dividend payments to stockholders; and purchases of treasury stock in connection with stock compensation plans.

2014 compared to 2013. Net cash provided by operating activities of \$8,649 million in 2014 increased \$1,320 million from \$7,329 million in 2013 primarily reflecting an increase in wellhead revenues (\$1,837 million), favorable changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities (\$391 million) and a decrease in net cash paid for interest expense (\$38 million), partially offset by an increase in cash operating expenses (\$662 million), an unfavorable change in the net cash received from the settlement of financial commodity derivative contracts (\$82 million) and an increase in net cash paid for income taxes (\$48 million).

Net cash used in investing activities of \$7,514 million in 2014 increased by \$1,199 million from \$6,315 million in 2013 primarily due to an increase in additions to oil and gas properties (\$823 million); an increase in additions to other property, plant and equipment (\$364 million); and a decrease in proceeds from sales of assets (\$191 million); partially offset by the release of restricted cash (\$126 million) and favorable changes in working capital associated with investing activities (\$52 million).

Net cash used in financing activities of \$328 million during 2014 included repayments of long-term debt (\$500 million), cash dividend payments (\$280 million), purchases of treasury stock in connection with stock compensation plans (\$127 million) and the settlement of a foreign currency swap (\$32 million). Cash provided by financing activities in 2014 included net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes (\$496 million), excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation (\$99 million) and proceeds from stock options exercised and employee stock purchase plan activity (\$22 million).

2013 compared to 2012. Net cash provided by operating activities of \$7,329 million in 2013 increased \$2,092 million from \$5,237 million in 2012 primarily reflecting an increase in wellhead revenues (\$2,798 million), favorable changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities (\$405 million) and a decrease in net cash paid for income taxes (\$65 million), partially offset by an unfavorable change in the net cash received from the settlement of financial commodity derivative contracts (\$595 million), an increase in cash operating expenses (\$478 million) and an increase in net cash paid for interest expense (\$39 million).

Net cash used in investing activities of \$6,315 million in 2013 increased by \$196 million from \$6,119 million for the same period of 2012 due primarily to a decrease in proceeds from sales of assets (\$549 million); and an increase in restricted cash (\$66 million); partially offset by a decrease in additions to other property, plant and equipment (\$256 million); favorable changes in working capital associated with investing activities (\$125 million); and a decrease in additions to oil and gas properties (\$38 million).

Net cash used in financing activities of \$574 million during 2013 included the repayment of long-term debt (\$400 million), cash dividend payments (\$199 million) and treasury stock purchases in connection with stock compensation plans (\$64 million). Cash provided by financing activities in 2013 included excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation (\$56 million) and proceeds from stock options exercised and employee stock purchase plan activity (\$39 million).

Total Expenditures

The table below sets out components of total expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in millions):

Expenditure Category	2014	2013	2012
Capital			
Drilling and Facilities	\$6,910	\$6,044	\$6,184
Leasehold Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	370	414	505
Property Acquisitions	139	120	1
Capitalized Interest	57	49	50
Subtotal	7,476	6,627	6,740
Exploration Costs	184	161	186
Dry Hole Costs	49	75	15
Exploration and Development Expenditures	7,709	6,863	6,941
Asset Retirement Costs	196	134	127
Total Exploration and Development Expenditures	7,905	6,997	7,068
Other Property, Plant and Equipment ⁽²⁾	727	364	686
Total Expenditures	\$8,632	\$7,361	\$7,754

(1) Leasehold acquisitions included \$5 million in both 2014 and 2013 and \$20 million in 2012 related to non-cash property exchanges.

(2) In 2012, other property, plant and equipment included non-cash additions of \$66 million in connection with a capital lease transaction in the Eagle Ford.

Exploration and development expenditures of \$7,709 million for 2014 were \$846 million higher than the prior year primarily due to increased drilling and facilities expenditures in the United States (\$1,019 million) and China (\$12 million); and increased property acquisitions (\$19 million), increased exploration geological and geophysical expenditures (\$18 million), and increased capitalized interest (\$8 million), all in the United States. These increases were partially offset by decreased drilling and facilities expenditures in Canada (\$82 million), Trinidad (\$57 million), the United Kingdom (\$40 million) and Argentina (\$14 million); and decreased leasehold acquisition expenditures in the United States (\$46 million). The 2014 exploration and development expenditures of \$7,709 million included \$6,804 million in development, \$709 million in exploration, \$139 million in property acquisitions and \$57 million in capitalized interest. The 2013 exploration and development expenditures of \$6,863 million included \$5,952 million in development, \$742 million in exploration, \$120 million in property acquisitions and \$49 million in capitalized interest. The 2012 exploration and development expenditures of \$6,941 million included \$5,989 million in development, \$901 million in exploration and \$50 million in capitalized interest.

The level of exploration and development expenditures, including acquisitions, will vary in future periods depending on energy market conditions and other related economic factors. EOG has significant flexibility with respect to financing alternatives and the ability to adjust its exploration and development expenditure budget as circumstances warrant. While EOG has certain continuing commitments associated with expenditure plans related to its operations, such commitments are not expected to be material when considered in relation to the total financial capacity of EOG.

Derivative Transactions

Commodity Derivative Contracts. The total fair value of EOG's crude oil and natural gas derivative contracts is reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014, as a net asset of \$465 million. Presented below is a comprehensive summary of EOG's crude oil derivative contracts at February 16, 2015, with notional volumes expressed in barrels per day (Bbl) and prices expressed in dollars per barrel (\$/Bbl).

Crude Oil Derivative Contracts

	Volume (Bbl)	Weighted Average Price (\$/Bbl)
2015 ⁽¹⁾		
January 2015 (closed)	47,000	\$91.22
February 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015	47,000	91.22
July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015	10,000	89.98

EOG has entered into crude oil derivative contracts which give counterparties the option to extend certain current derivative contracts for additional six-month periods. Options covering a notional volume of 37,000 Bbl are (1) exercisable on June 30, 2015. If the counterparties exercise all such options, the notional volume of EOG's existing crude oil derivative contracts will increase by 37,000 Bbl at an average price of \$91.56 per barrel for each month during the period July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

Presented below is a comprehensive summary of EOG's natural gas derivative contracts at February 16, 2015, with notional volumes expressed in million British thermal units (MMBtu) per day (MMBtud) and prices expressed in dollars per MMBtu (\$/MMBtu).

Natural Gas Derivative Contracts

	Volume (MMBtud)	Weighted Average Price (\$/MMBtu)
2015 ⁽¹⁾		
January 1, 2015 through February 28, 2015 (closed)	235,000	\$4.47
March 2015	225,000	4.48
April 2015	195,000	4.49
May 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015	175,000	4.51

EOG has entered into natural gas derivative contracts which give counterparties the option of entering into derivative contracts at future dates. All such options are exercisable monthly up until the settlement date of each (1) monthly contract. If the counterparties exercise all such options, the notional volume of EOG's existing natural gas derivative contracts will increase by 175,000 MMBtud at an average price of \$4.51 per MMBtu for each month during the period March 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

Financing

EOG's debt-to-total capitalization ratio was 25% at December 31, 2014, compared to 28% at December 31, 2013. As used in this calculation, total capitalization represents the sum of total current and long-term debt and total stockholders' equity.

The principal amount of debt outstanding totaled \$5,890 million at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The estimated fair value of EOG's debt at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$6,242 million and \$6,222 million, respectively. The estimated fair value of debt was based upon quoted market prices and, where such prices were not available, other observable inputs regarding

interest rates available to EOG at year-end. EOG's debt is at fixed interest rates. While changes in interest rates affect the fair value of EOG's debt, such changes do not expose EOG to material fluctuations in earnings or cash flow.

During 2014, EOG funded its capital program primarily by utilizing cash provided by operating activities, proceeds from asset sales and cash provided by borrowings from its commercial paper program. While EOG maintains a \$2.0 billion commercial paper program, the maximum outstanding at any time during 2014 was \$345 million, and the amount outstanding at year-end was zero. The maximum amount outstanding under uncommitted credit facilities during 2014 was \$31 million with zero outstanding at year-end. The average borrowings outstanding under the commercial paper program and the uncommitted credit facilities were \$12 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, during the year 2014. EOG considers this excess availability, which is backed by its \$2.0 billion senior unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement (Credit Agreement) described in Note 2 to Consolidated Financial Statements, to be ample to meet its ongoing operating needs.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes EOG's contractual obligations at December 31, 2014, (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations ⁽¹⁾	Total	2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 & Beyond
Current and Long-Term Debt	\$5,890,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$3,140,000
Capital Lease	51,221	6,579	12,908	13,739	17,995
Non-Cancelable Operating Leases	476,023	101,835	134,292	79,349	160,547
Interest Payments on Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease	1,251,086	235,888	441,459	315,786	257,953
Transportation and Storage Service Commitments ⁽²⁾	4,196,166	776,387	1,541,551	1,073,947	804,281
Drilling Rig Commitments ⁽³⁾	401,552	294,758	93,922	12,872	—
Seismic Purchase Obligations	15,522	15,522	—	—	—
Fracturing Services Obligations	392,864	173,917	172,635	38,023	8,289
Other Purchase Obligations	338,197	280,634	39,582	17,025	956
Total Contractual Obligations	\$13,012,631	\$2,385,520	\$3,436,349	\$2,800,741	\$4,390,021

This table does not include the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, EOG's pension or postretirement benefit (1) obligations or liability for dismantlement, abandonment and asset retirement obligations (see Notes 6, 7 and 15, respectively, to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Amounts shown are based on current transportation and storage rates and the foreign currency exchange rates used (2) to convert Canadian dollars and British pounds into United States dollars at December 31, 2014. Management does not believe that any future changes in these rates before the expiration dates of these commitments will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of EOG.

Amounts shown represent minimum future expenditures for drilling rig services. EOG's expenditures for drilling rig services will exceed such minimum amounts to the extent EOG utilizes the drilling rigs subject to a particular (3) contractual commitment for a period greater than the period set forth in the governing contract or if EOG utilizes drilling rigs in addition to the drilling rigs subject to the particular contractual commitment (for example, pursuant to the exercise of an option to utilize additional drilling rigs provided for in the governing contract).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

EOG does not participate in financial transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships. Such entities or partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities (VIE) or special purpose

entities (SPE), are generally established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other limited purposes. EOG was not involved in any unconsolidated VIE or SPE financial transactions or any other "off-balance sheet arrangement" (as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K) during any of the periods covered by this report and currently has no intention of participating in any such transaction or arrangement in the foreseeable future.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

During 2014, EOG was exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in its operations in foreign countries, including Canada, Trinidad, the United Kingdom, China and Argentina. The foreign currency most significant to EOG's operations during 2014 was the Canadian dollar. The fluctuation of the Canadian dollar in 2014 impacted both the revenues and expenses of EOG's Canadian subsidiaries. However, since Canadian commodity prices are largely correlated to United States prices, the changes in the Canadian currency exchange rate have less of an impact on the Canadian revenues than the Canadian expenses. As previously discussed, during the fourth quarter of 2014, EOG sold substantially all of its Canadian assets. EOG continues to monitor the foreign currency exchange rates of countries in which it is currently conducting business and may implement measures to protect against foreign currency exchange rate risk.

EOG was party to a foreign currency aggregate swap with multiple banks to eliminate any exchange rate impacts that may have resulted from the Subsidiary Debt. The foreign currency swap expired and was settled contemporaneously with the repayment upon maturity of the Subsidiary Debt on March 17, 2014 (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Outlook

Pricing. Crude oil and natural gas prices have been volatile, and this volatility is expected to continue. As a result of the many uncertainties associated with the world political environment, worldwide supplies of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas, the availabilities of other worldwide energy supplies and the relative competitive relationships of the various energy sources in the view of consumers, EOG is unable to predict what changes may occur in crude oil and condensate, NGL, natural gas, ammonia and methanol prices in the future. The market price of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas in 2015 will impact the amount of cash generated from operating activities, which will in turn impact EOG's financial position. As of January 30, 2015, the average 2015 U.S. New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) crude oil and natural gas price was \$51.86 and \$2.85, respectively, representing declines of 44% and 35%, respectively, from the average NYMEX prices in 2014. See ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Including the impact of EOG's 2015 crude oil derivative contracts (exclusive of options) and based on EOG's tax position, EOG's price sensitivity in 2015 for each \$1.00 per barrel increase or decrease in wellhead crude oil and condensate price, combined with the estimated change in NGL price, is approximately \$63 million for net income and \$93 million for cash flows from operating activities. Including the impact of EOG's 2015 natural gas derivative contracts (exclusive of options) and based on EOG's tax position and the portion of EOG's anticipated natural gas volumes for 2015 for which prices have not been determined under long-term marketing contracts, EOG's price sensitivity for each \$0.10 per Mcf increase or decrease in wellhead natural gas price is approximately \$15 million for net income and \$22 million for cash flows from operating activities. For information regarding EOG's crude oil and natural gas financial commodity derivative contracts at February 16, 2015, see "Derivative Transactions" above.

Capital. EOG plans to continue to focus a substantial portion of its exploration and development expenditures in its major producing areas in the United States. In particular, EOG will be focused on United States crude oil drilling activity in its Eagle Ford, Delaware Basin and Bakken plays.

The total anticipated 2015 capital expenditures of \$4.9 to \$5.1 billion, excluding acquisitions, is structured to maintain EOG's strategy of capital discipline by funding its exploration, development and exploitation activities primarily from available internally generated cash flows and cash on hand. EOG has significant flexibility with respect to financing alternatives, including borrowings under its commercial paper program and other uncommitted credit facilities, bank borrowings, borrowings under its Credit Agreement and equity and debt offerings.

Operations. In 2015, EOG does not plan to increase crude oil production in the current low commodity price environment. Overall production in 2015 is expected to decline modestly from 2014 levels, and total crude oil production is expected to be flat as compared to the prior year. In 2015, EOG expects to allocate capital primarily to its highest rate-of-return crude oil assets, focus on cost reductions and seek out opportunities to acquire high-quality acreage at low costs.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies

EOG prepares its financial statements and the accompanying notes in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. EOG identifies certain accounting policies as critical based on, among other things, their impact on the portrayal of EOG's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity, and the degree of difficulty, subjectivity and complexity in their application. Critical accounting policies cover accounting matters that are inherently uncertain because the future resolution of such matters is unknown. Management routinely discusses the development, selection and disclosure of each of the critical accounting policies. Following is a discussion of EOG's most critical accounting policies:

Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

EOG's engineers estimate proved oil and gas reserves in accordance with United States Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, which directly impact financial accounting estimates, including depreciation, depletion and amortization and impairments of proved properties. Proved reserves represent estimated quantities of crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate, with reasonable certainty, to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under economic and operating conditions existing at the time the estimates were made. The process of estimating quantities of proved oil and gas reserves is complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all available geological, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. The data for a given reservoir may also change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors including, but not limited to, additional development activity, evolving production history and continual reassessment of the viability of production under varying economic conditions. Consequently, material revisions (upward or downward) to existing reserve estimates may occur from time to time. For related discussion, see ITEM 1A. Risk Factors and "Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Oil and Gas Exploration Costs

EOG accounts for its crude oil and natural gas exploration and production activities under the successful efforts method of accounting. Oil and gas exploration costs, other than the costs of drilling exploratory wells, are charged to expense as incurred. The costs of drilling exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination of whether EOG has discovered proved commercial reserves. Exploratory drilling costs are capitalized when drilling is complete if it is determined that there is economic producibility supported by either actual production, a conclusive formation test or certain technical data if the discovery is located offshore. If proved commercial reserves are not discovered, such drilling costs are expensed. In some circumstances, it may be uncertain whether proved commercial reserves have been discovered when drilling has been completed. Such exploratory well drilling costs may continue to be capitalized if the reserve quantity is sufficient to justify its completion as a producing well and sufficient progress in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project is being made. As of December 31, 2012, EOG had exploratory drilling costs related to a project in the United Kingdom that had been deferred for more than one year (see Note 16 to Consolidated Financial Statements). These costs met the accounting requirements outlined above for continued capitalization. Costs to develop proved reserves, including the costs of all development wells and related equipment used in the production of crude oil and natural gas, are capitalized.

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization for Oil and Gas Properties

The quantities of estimated proved oil and gas reserves are a significant component of EOG's calculation of depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, and revisions in such estimates may alter the rate of future expense. Holding all other factors constant, if reserves were revised upward or downward, earnings would increase or decrease, respectively.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of the cost of proved oil and gas properties is calculated using the unit-of-production method. The reserve base used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortization for leasehold acquisition costs and the cost to acquire proved properties is the sum of proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. With respect to lease and well equipment costs, which include development costs and successful exploration drilling costs, the reserve base includes only proved developed reserves. Estimated future dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs, net of salvage values, are taken into account.

Oil and gas properties are grouped in accordance with the provisions of the Extractive Industries - Oil and Gas Topic of the ASC. The basis for grouping is a reasonable aggregation of properties with a common geological structural feature or stratigraphic condition, such as a reservoir or field.

Amortization rates are updated quarterly to reflect the addition of capital costs, reserve revisions (upwards or downwards) and additions, property acquisitions and/or property dispositions and impairments.

Depreciation and amortization of other property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Impairments

Oil and gas lease acquisition costs are capitalized when incurred. Unproved properties with acquisition costs that are not individually significant are aggregated, and the portion of such costs estimated to be nonproductive is amortized over the remaining lease term. If the unproved properties are determined to be productive, the appropriate related costs are transferred to proved oil and gas properties. Lease rentals are expensed as incurred.

When circumstances indicate that proved oil and gas properties may be impaired, EOG compares expected undiscounted future cash flows at a depreciation, depletion and amortization group level to the unamortized capitalized cost of the asset. If the expected undiscounted future cash flows, based on EOG's estimate of future crude oil and natural gas prices, operating costs, anticipated production from proved reserves and other relevant data, are lower than the unamortized capitalized cost, the capitalized cost is reduced to fair value. Fair value is generally calculated using the Income Approach described in the Fair Value Measurement Topic of the ASC. In certain instances, EOG utilizes accepted bids as the basis for determining fair value. Estimates of undiscounted future cash flows require significant judgment. Crude oil and natural gas prices have exhibited significant volatility in the past, and EOG expects that volatility to continue in the future. During the past five years, West Texas Intermediate crude oil spot prices have fluctuated from approximately \$53.45 per barrel to \$113.39 per barrel, and Henry Hub natural gas spot prices have ranged from approximately \$1.82 per MMBtu to \$8.15 per MMBtu. EOG's proved reserves estimates, including the timing of future production, are also subject to significant assumptions and judgment, and are frequently revised (upwards and downwards) as more information becomes available. In the future, if actual crude oil and/or natural gas prices and/or actual production diverge negatively from EOG's current estimates, impairment charges may be necessary.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability approach. Under this approach, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. EOG assesses the realizability of deferred tax assets and recognizes valuation allowances as appropriate. Significant assumptions used in estimating future taxable income include future oil and gas prices and changes in tax rates. Changes in such assumptions could materially affect the recognized amounts of valuation allowances.

Stock-Based Compensation

In accounting for stock-based compensation, judgments and estimates are made regarding, among other things, the appropriate valuation methodology to follow in valuing stock compensation awards and the related inputs required by those valuation methodologies. Assumptions regarding expected volatility of EOG's common stock, the level of risk-free interest rates, expected dividend yields on EOG's common stock, the expected term of the awards, expected volatility of the price of shares of EOG's peer companies and other valuation inputs are subject to change. Any such changes could result in different valuations and thus impact the amount of stock-based compensation expense recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, including, among others, statements and projections regarding EOG's future financial position, operations, performance, business strategy, returns, budgets, reserves, levels of production and costs, statements regarding future commodity prices and statements regarding the plans and objectives of EOG's management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. EOG typically uses words such as "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "project," "strategy," "intend," "plan," "target," "goal," "may," "will," "should" and "believe" or the negative of those terms or other variations or comparable terminology to identify its forward-looking statements. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning EOG's future operating results and returns or EOG's ability to replace or increase reserves, increase production, generate income or cash flows or pay dividends are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. Although EOG believes the expectations reflected in its forward-looking statements are reasonable and are based on reasonable assumptions, no assurance

can be given that these assumptions are accurate or that any of these expectations will be achieved (in full or at all) or will prove to have been correct. Moreover, EOG's forward-looking statements may be affected by known, unknown or currently unforeseen risks, events or circumstances that may be outside EOG's control. Important factors that could cause EOG's actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in EOG's forward-looking statements include, among others:

- the timing, extent and duration of changes in prices for, and demand for, crude oil and condensate, NGL, natural gas and related commodities;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to acquire or discover additional reserves;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to economically develop its acreage in, produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels from, and optimize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its crude oil, natural gas and related commodity production;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, transportation and refining facilities;
- the availability, cost, terms and timing of issuance or execution of, and competition for, mineral licenses and leases and governmental and other permits and rights-of-way, and EOG's ability to retain mineral licenses and leases;
- the impact of, and changes in, government policies, laws and regulations, including tax laws and regulations; environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to air emissions, disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, hydraulic fracturing and access to and use of water; laws and regulations imposing conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil and natural gas; laws and regulations with respect to derivatives and hedging activities; and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- EOG's ability to effectively integrate acquired crude oil and natural gas properties into its operations, fully identify existing and potential problems with respect to such properties and accurately estimate reserves, production and costs with respect to such properties;
- the extent to which EOG's third-party-operated crude oil and natural gas properties are operated successfully and economically;
- competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials and services;
- the availability and cost of employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials (such as water) and services;
- the accuracy of reserve estimates, which by their nature involve the exercise of professional judgment and may therefore be imprecise;
- weather, including its impact on crude oil and natural gas demand, and weather-related delays in drilling and in the installation and operation (by EOG or third parties) of production, gathering, processing, refining, compression and transportation facilities;
- the ability of EOG's customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to EOG and, related thereto, to access the credit and capital markets to obtain financing needed to satisfy their obligations to EOG;
- EOG's ability to access the commercial paper market and other credit and capital markets to obtain financing on terms it deems acceptable, if at all, and to otherwise satisfy its capital expenditure requirements;
- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by EOG;
- the timing and extent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, global and domestic financial market conditions and global and domestic general economic conditions;
- political conditions and developments around the world (such as political instability and armed conflict), including in the areas in which EOG operates;
- the use of competing energy sources and the development of alternative energy sources;
-

the extent to which EOG incurs uninsured losses and liabilities or losses and liabilities in excess of its insurance coverage;

- acts of war and terrorism and responses to these acts;
- physical, electronic and cyber security breaches; and

the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, on pages 13 through 20 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any updates to those factors set forth in EOG's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events anticipated by EOG's forward-looking statements may not occur, and, if any of such events do, we may not have anticipated the timing of their occurrence or the extent of their impact on our actual results. Accordingly, you should not place any undue reliance on any of EOG's forward-looking statements. EOG's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and EOG undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events, anticipated or unanticipated circumstances or otherwise.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from Item 7 of this report, specifically the information set forth under the captions "Derivative Transactions," "Financing," "Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk" and "Outlook" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources and Liquidity."

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information required by this Item is included in this report as set forth in the "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. EOG's management, with the participation of EOG's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of EOG's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act)) as of December 31, 2014. EOG's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information that is required to be disclosed in the reports EOG files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to EOG's management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on that evaluation, EOG's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that EOG's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. EOG's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act). Even an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, circumvention of controls or overriding of controls and, therefore, can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to reliable financial reporting. Furthermore, the effectiveness of a system of internal control over financial reporting in future periods can change as conditions change.

EOG's management assessed the effectiveness of EOG's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on this assessment and such criteria, EOG's management believes that EOG's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014. See also "Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting" appearing on page F-2 of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The report of EOG's independent registered public accounting firm relating to the consolidated financial statements and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting is set forth beginning on page F-3 of this report.

There were no changes in EOG's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, EOG's internal control

over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None.

45

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from (i) EOG's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2015 and (ii) Item 1 of this report, specifically the information therein set forth under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

Pursuant to Rule 303A.10 of the New York Stock Exchange and Item 406 of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, EOG has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors, Officers and Employees (Code of Conduct) that applies to all EOG directors, officers and employees, including EOG's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. EOG has also adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (Code of Ethics) that, along with EOG's Code of Conduct, applies to EOG's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controllers.

You can access the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics on the Corporate Governance page under "About EOG" on EOG's website at www.eogresources.com, and any EOG stockholder who so requests may obtain a printed copy of the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics by submitting a written request to EOG's Corporate Secretary.

EOG intends to disclose any amendments to the Code of Conduct or Code of Ethics, and any waivers with respect to the Code of Conduct or Code of Ethics granted to EOG's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, any of our controllers or any of our other employees performing similar functions, on its website at www.eogresources.com within four business days of the amendment or waiver. In such case, the disclosure regarding the amendment or waiver will remain available on EOG's website for at least 12 months after the initial disclosure. There have been no waivers granted with respect to EOG's Code of Conduct or Code of Ethics.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from EOG's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2015. The Compensation Committee Report and related information incorporated by reference herein shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that EOG specifically incorporates such information by reference into such a filing.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference from EOG's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2015.

On February 24, 2014, EOG's Board of Directors (Board) approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend (payable to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2014, and paid on March 31, 2014) and corresponding adjustments to EOG's equity compensation plans. All share amounts set forth below have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split and such adjustments.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Stock Plans Approved by EOG Stockholders. EOG's stockholders approved the EOG Resources, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (2008 Plan) at the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders in May 2008. At the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders in April 2010 (2010 Annual Meeting), an amendment to the 2008 Plan was approved, pursuant to which the number of shares of common stock available for future grants of stock options, stock-settled stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock, performance units and other stock-based awards under the 2008 Plan was increased by an additional 13.8 million shares, to an aggregate maximum of 25.8 million shares plus shares underlying forfeited or cancelled grants under the prior stock plans referenced below. At the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders in May 2013, EOG's stockholders approved the Amended and Restated EOG Resources, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated Plan). As more fully discussed in the Amended and Restated Plan document, the Amended and Restated Plan, among other things, authorizes an additional 31,000,000 shares of EOG common stock for grant under the plan and extends the expiration date of the

plan to May 2023. Under the Amended and Restated Plan, grants may be made to employees and non-employee members of EOG's Board.

At the 2010 Annual Meeting, an amendment to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) was approved to increase the shares available for grant by 2.0 million shares. The ESPP was originally approved by EOG's stockholders in 2001, and would have expired on July 1, 2011. The amendment also extended the term of the ESPP to December 31, 2019, unless terminated earlier by its terms or by EOG.

The 1992 Stock Plan and the 1993 Nonemployee Directors Stock Option Plan have also been approved by EOG's stockholders. Upon the effective date of the 2008 Plan, no further grants were made under the 1992 Stock Plan or the 1993 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan. Plans that have not been approved by EOG's stockholders are described below.

Stock Plans Not Approved by EOG Stockholders. The Board approved the 1994 Stock Plan, which provides equity compensation to employees who are not officers within the meaning of Rule 16a-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Upon the effective date of the 2008 Plan, no further grants were made under the 1994 Stock Plan. As of December 31, 2014, no grants remained outstanding under the 1994 Stock Plan.

In December 2008, the Board approved the amendment and continuation of the 1996 Deferral Plan as the "EOG Resources, Inc. 409A Deferred Compensation Plan" (Deferral Plan). Under the Deferral Plan (as subsequently amended), payment of up to 50% of base salary and 100% of annual cash bonus, director's fees, vestings of restricted stock units granted to non-employee directors (and dividends credited thereon) under the 2008 Plan and 401(k) refunds (as defined in the Deferral Plan) may be deferred into a phantom stock account. In the phantom stock account, deferrals are treated as if shares of EOG common stock were purchased at the closing stock price on the date of deferral. Dividends are credited quarterly and treated as if reinvested in EOG common stock. Payment of the phantom stock account is made in actual shares of EOG common stock in accordance with the Deferral Plan and the individual's deferral election. A total of 540,000 shares of EOG common stock have been authorized by the Board and registered for issuance under the Deferral Plan. As of December 31, 2014, 264,110 phantom shares had been issued.

The following table sets forth data for EOG's equity compensation plans aggregated by the various plans approved by EOG's stockholders and those plans not approved by EOG's stockholders, in each case as of December 31, 2014.

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))	
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by EOG Stockholders	10,493,178	(1) \$64.96	29,512,062	(2)
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by EOG Stockholders	239,940	(3) N/A	275,890	(4)
Total	10,733,118	\$64.96	29,787,952	

- (1) Does not include 1,907,698 outstanding restricted stock units and 299,691 outstanding performance units, for which shares of EOG common stock will be issued, on a one-for-one basis, upon the vesting of such grants. Consists of (i) 28,718,378 shares remaining available for issuance under the 2008 Plan and (ii) 793,684 shares remaining available for purchase under the ESPP. Pursuant to the fungible share design of the 2008 Plan, each share issued as a SAR or stock option under the 2008 Plan counts as 1.0 share against the aggregate plan share limit, and each share issued as a "full value award" (i.e., as restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock or performance units) counts as 2.45 shares against the aggregate plan share limit. Thus, from the
- (2) 28,718,378 shares remaining available for issuance under the 2008 Plan, (i) the maximum number of shares we could issue as SAR and stock option awards is 28,718,378 (i.e., if all shares remaining available for issuance under the 2008 Plan are issued as SAR and stock option awards) and (ii) the maximum number of shares we could issue as full value awards is 11,721,787 (i.e., if all shares remaining available for issuance under the 2008 Plan are issued as full value awards).
- (3) Consists of shares of EOG common stock to be issued in accordance with the Deferral Plan and participant deferral elections (i.e., in respect of the 239,940 phantom shares issued and outstanding under the Deferral Plan as of December 31, 2014). As of December 31, 2014, no grants remained outstanding under the 1994 Stock Plan.
- (4) Represents phantom shares that remain available for issuance under the Deferral Plan.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from EOG's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2015.

ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from EOG's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than April 30, 2015.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) and (a)(2) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

See "Index to Financial Statements" set forth on page F-1.

(a)(3), (b) Exhibits

See pages E-1 through E-6 for a listing of the exhibits.

EOG RESOURCES, INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting	F-2
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2014	F-5
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2014 and 2013	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2014	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2014	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9
Supplemental Information to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-32
F-1	

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The following consolidated financial statements of EOG Resources, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, EOG), were prepared by management, which is responsible for the integrity, objectivity and fair presentation of such financial statements. The statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and, accordingly, include some amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management.

EOG's management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The system of internal control of EOG is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. This system consists of 1) entity level controls, including written policies and guidelines relating to the ethical conduct of business affairs, 2) general computer controls and 3) process controls over initiating, authorizing, recording, processing and reporting transactions. Even an effective internal control system, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, circumvention of controls or overriding of controls and, therefore, can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to reliable financial reporting. Furthermore, the effectiveness of a system of internal control over financial reporting in future periods can change as conditions change.

The adequacy of EOG's financial controls and the accounting principles employed by EOG in its financial reporting are under the general oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. No member of this committee is an officer or employee of EOG. Moreover, EOG's independent registered public accounting firm and internal auditors have full, free, separate and direct access to the Audit Committee and meet with the committee periodically to discuss accounting, auditing and financial reporting matters.

EOG's management assessed the effectiveness of EOG's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, EOG used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013). These criteria cover the control environment, risk assessment process, control activities, information and communication systems, and monitoring activities. Based on this assessment and those criteria, management believes that EOG maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, was engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements of EOG, audit EOG's internal control over financial reporting and issue a report thereon. In the conduct of the audits, Deloitte & Touche LLP was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including all minutes of meetings of stockholders, the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors. Management believes that all representations made to Deloitte & Touche LLP during the audits were valid and appropriate. Their audits were made in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Their report begins on page F-3.

WILLIAM R. THOMAS
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

TIMOTHY K. DRIGGERS
Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
EOG Resources, Inc.
Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EOG Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EOG Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Houston, Texas
February 18, 2015

F-4

EOG RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012
Net Operating Revenues			
Crude Oil and Condensate	\$9,742,480	\$8,300,647	\$5,659,437
Natural Gas Liquids	934,051	773,970	727,177
Natural Gas	1,916,386	1,681,029	1,571,762
Gains (Losses) on Mark-to-Market Commodity Derivative Contracts	834,273	(166,349)	393,744
Gathering, Processing and Marketing	4,046,316	3,643,749	3,096,694
Gains on Asset Dispositions, Net	507,590	197,565	192,660
Other, Net	54,244	56,507	41,162
Total	18,035,340	14,487,118	11,682,636
Operating Expenses			
Lease and Well	1,416,413	1,105,978	1,000,052
Transportation Costs	972,176	853,044	601,431
Gathering and Processing Costs	145,800	107,871	97,945
Exploration Costs	184,388	161,346	185,569
Dry Hole Costs	48,490	74,655	14,970
Impairments	743,575	286,941	1,270,735
Marketing Costs	4,126,060	3,648,840	3,035,494
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	3,997,041	3,600,976	3,169,703
General and Administrative	402,010	348,312	331,545
Taxes Other Than Income	757,564	623,944	495,395
Total	12,793,517	10,811,907	10,202,839
Operating Income	5,241,823	3,675,211	1,479,797
Other Income (Expense), Net	(45,050)	(2,865)	14,495
Income Before Interest Expense and Income Taxes	5,196,773	3,672,346	1,494,292
Interest Expense			
Incurred	258,628	284,599	263,254
Capitalized	(57,170)	(49,139)	(49,702)
Net Interest Expense	201,458	235,460	213,552
Income Before Income Taxes	4,995,315	3,436,886	1,280,740
Income Tax Provision	2,079,828	1,239,777	710,461
Net Income	\$2,915,487	\$2,197,109	\$570,279
Net Income Per Share			
Basic	\$5.36	\$4.07	\$1.07
Diluted	\$5.32	\$4.02	\$1.05
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$0.585	\$0.375	\$0.340
Average Number of Common Shares			
Basic	543,443	540,341	535,155
Diluted	548,539	546,227	541,524
Comprehensive Income			
Net Income	\$2,915,487	\$2,197,109	\$570,279
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(437,728)	(29,395)	37,739
Foreign Currency Swap Transaction	50	1,652	1,589
Income Tax Related to Foreign Currency Swap Transaction	(670)	1	(404)
Interest Rate Swap Transaction	777	2,737	(134)

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Income Tax Related to Interest Rate Swap Transaction	(281	)	(981	)	48
Other	(1,038	)	1,925	(689)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(438,890	)	(24,061	)	38,149
Comprehensive Income	\$2,476,597		\$2,173,048		\$608,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

F-5

EOG RESOURCES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Share Data)

At December 31	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$2,087,213	\$1,318,209
Accounts Receivable, Net	1,779,311	1,658,853
Inventories	706,597	563,268
Assets from Price Risk Management Activities	465,128	8,260
Income Taxes Receivable	71,621	4,797
Deferred Income Taxes	19,618	244,606
Other	286,533	274,022
Total	5,416,021	4,072,015
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Oil and Gas Properties (Successful Efforts Method)	46,503,532	42,821,803
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	3,750,958	2,967,085
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	50,254,490	45,788,888
Less: Accumulated Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	(21,081,846)	(19,640,052)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	29,172,644	26,148,836
Other Assets	174,022	353,387
Total Assets	\$34,762,687	\$30,574,238
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$2,860,548	\$2,254,418
Accrued Taxes Payable	140,098	159,365
Dividends Payable	91,594	50,795
Liabilities from Price Risk Management Activities	—	127,542
Deferred Income Taxes	110,743	—
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	6,579	6,579
Other	174,746	263,017
Total	3,384,308	2,861,716
Long-Term Debt	5,903,354	5,906,642
Other Liabilities	939,497	865,067
Deferred Income Taxes	6,822,946	5,522,354
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par, 640,000,000 Shares Authorized and 549,028,374 Shares and 546,378,440 Shares Issued at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively	205,492	202,732
Additional Paid in Capital	2,837,150	2,646,879
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(23,056)	415,834
Retained Earnings	14,763,098	12,168,277
Common Stock Held in Treasury, 733,517 Shares and 206,830 Shares at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively	(70,102)	(15,263)
Total Stockholders' Equity	17,712,582	15,418,459
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$34,762,687	\$30,574,238

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EOG RESOURCES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Common Stock Held In Treasury	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$202,693	\$2,272,052	\$401,746	\$9,789,345	\$(24,932)	\$12,640,904
Net Income	—	—	—	570,279	—	570,279
Common Stock Issued Under Stock Plans	21	83,197	—	—	—	83,218
Common Stock Dividends Declared, \$0.34 Per Share	—	—	—	(183,993)	—	(183,993)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	38,149	—	—	38,149
Change in Treasury Stock - Stock Compensation Plans, Net	—	(47,123)	—	—	(11,465)	(58,588)
Excess Tax Benefit from Stock-Based Compensation	—	67,035	—	—	—	67,035
Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units, Net	6	(2,364)	—	—	2,358	—
Stock-Based Compensation Expenses	—	127,504	—	—	—	127,504
Treasury Stock Issued as Compensation	—	39	—	—	217	256
Balance at December 31, 2012	202,720	2,500,340	439,895	10,175,631	(33,822)	13,284,764
Net Income	—	—	—	2,197,109	—	2,197,109
Common Stock Issued Under Stock Plans	6	38,723	—	—	—	38,729
Common Stock Dividends Declared, \$0.38 Per Share	—	—	—	(204,463)	—	(204,463)
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	(24,061)	—	—	(24,061)
Change in Treasury Stock - Stock Compensation Plans, Net	—	(79,641)	—	—	47,427	(32,214)
Excess Tax Benefit from Stock-Based Compensation	—	55,831	—	—	—	55,831
Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units, Net	6	(2,974)	—	—	(28,454)	(31,422)
Stock-Based Compensation Expenses	—	134,467	—	—	—	134,467
Treasury Stock Issued as Compensation	—	133	—	—	(414)	(281)
Balance at December 31, 2013	202,732	2,646,879	415,834	12,168,277	(15,263)	15,418,459
Net Income	—	—	—	2,915,487	—	2,915,487
Common Stock Issued Under Stock Plans	8	22,252	—	—	—	22,260
Common Stock Dividends Declared, \$0.59 Per Share	—	—	—	(320,666)	—	(320,666)
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	(438,890)	—	—	(438,890)
	—	(30,470)	—	—	(96,962)	(127,432)

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Change in Treasury Stock - Stock Compensation Plans, Net Excess Tax Benefit from Stock-Based Compensation	—	99,459	—	—	—	99,459
Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units, Net Stock-Based Compensation Expenses	18	(43,109)	—	—	43,091	—
Common Stock Issued - Stock Split	—	144,842	—	—	—	144,842
Treasury Stock Issued as Compensation	2,734	(2,734)	—	—	—	—
	—	31	—	—	(968)	(937)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$205,492	\$2,837,150	\$(23,056)	\$14,763,098	\$(70,102)	\$17,712,582

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

F-7

EOG RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands)

Year Ended December 31	2014	2013	2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Reconciliation of Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$2,915,487	\$2,197,109	\$570,279
Items Not Requiring (Providing) Cash			
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	3,997,041	3,600,976	3,169,703
Impairments	743,575	286,941	1,270,735
Stock-Based Compensation Expenses	145,086	134,055	127,778
Deferred Income Taxes	1,704,946	874,765	292,938
Gains on Asset Dispositions, Net	(507,590)	(197,565)	(192,660)
Other, Net	48,138	11,072	672
Dry Hole Costs	48,490	74,655	14,970
Mark-to-Market Commodity Derivative Contracts			
Total (Gains) Losses	(834,273)	166,349	(393,744)
Net Cash Received from Settlements of Commodity Derivative Contracts	34,007	116,361	711,479
Excess Tax Benefits from Stock-Based Compensation	(99,459)	(55,831)	(67,035)
Other, Net	13,009	18,205	14,411
Changes in Components of Working Capital and Other Assets and Liabilities			
Accounts Receivable	84,982	(23,613)	(178,683)
Inventories	(161,958)	53,402	(156,762)
Accounts Payable	543,630	178,701	(17,150)
Accrued Taxes Payable	16,486	75,142	78,094
Other Assets	(14,448)	(109,567)	(118,520)
Other Liabilities	75,420	(20,382)	36,114
Changes in Components of Working Capital Associated with Investing and Financing Activities	(103,414)	(51,361)	74,158
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	8,649,155	7,329,414	5,236,777
Investing Cash Flows			
Additions to Oil and Gas Properties	(7,519,667)	(6,697,091)	(6,735,316)
Additions to Other Property, Plant and Equipment	(727,138)	(363,536)	(619,800)
Proceeds from Sales of Assets	569,332	760,557	1,309,776
Changes in Restricted Cash	60,385	(65,814)	—
Changes in Components of Working Capital Associated with Investing Activities	103,523	51,106	(73,923)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(7,513,565)	(6,314,778)	(6,119,263)
Financing Cash Flows			
Long-Term Debt Borrowings	496,220	—	1,234,138
Long-Term Debt Repayments	(500,000)	(400,000)	—
Settlement of Foreign Currency Swap	(31,573)	—	—
Dividends Paid	(279,695)	(199,178)	(181,080)
Excess Tax Benefits from Stock-Based Compensation	99,459	55,831	67,035
Treasury Stock Purchased	(127,424)	(63,784)	(58,592)
Proceeds from Stock Options Exercised and Employee Stock Purchase Plan	22,249	38,730	82,887
Debt Issuance Costs	(895)	—	(1,578)

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Repayment of Capital Lease Obligation	(5,966	) (5,780	) (2,824)
Other, Net	(109	) 255	(235)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(327,734	) (573,926	) 1,139,751	
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(38,852	) 1,064	3,444	
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	769,004	441,774	260,709	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,318,209	876,435	615,726	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$2,087,213	\$1,318,209	\$876,435	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

F-8

EOG RESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements of EOG Resources, Inc. (EOG) include the accounts of all domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, in which EOG is able to exercise significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

On February 24, 2014, EOG's Board of Directors (Board) approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, payable to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2014, and paid on March 31, 2014. All share and per share amounts in the financial statements and these notes have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split.

Financial Instruments. EOG's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, commodity derivative contracts, accounts receivable, accounts payable and current and long-term debt, along with associated foreign currency and interest rate swaps. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, commodity derivative contracts, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value (see Notes 2 and 12).

Cash and Cash Equivalents. EOG records as cash equivalents all highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Oil and Gas Operations. EOG accounts for its crude oil and natural gas exploration and production activities under the successful efforts method of accounting.

Oil and gas lease acquisition costs are capitalized when incurred. Unproved properties with acquisition costs that are not individually significant are aggregated, and the portion of such costs estimated to be nonproductive is amortized over the remaining lease term. If the unproved properties are determined to be productive, the appropriate related costs are transferred to proved oil and gas properties. Lease rentals are expensed as incurred.

Oil and gas exploration costs, other than the costs of drilling exploratory wells, are charged to expense as incurred. The costs of drilling exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination of whether EOG has discovered proved commercial reserves. If proved commercial reserves are not discovered, such drilling costs are expensed. In some circumstances, it may be uncertain whether proved commercial reserves have been discovered when drilling has been completed. Such exploratory well drilling costs may continue to be capitalized if the reserve quantity is sufficient to justify its completion as a producing well and sufficient progress in assessing the reserves and the economic and operating viability of the project is being made (see Note 16). Costs to develop proved reserves, including the costs of all development wells and related equipment used in the production of crude oil and natural gas, are capitalized.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of the cost of proved oil and gas properties is calculated using the unit-of-production method. The reserve base used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortization for leasehold

acquisition costs and the cost to acquire proved properties is the sum of proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. With respect to lease and well equipment costs, which include development costs and successful exploration drilling costs, the reserve base includes only proved developed reserves. Estimated future dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs, net of salvage values, are taken into account.

Oil and gas properties are grouped in accordance with the Extractive Industries - Oil and Gas Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). The basis for grouping is a reasonable aggregation of properties with a common geological structural feature or stratigraphic condition, such as a reservoir or field.

Amortization rates are updated quarterly to reflect: 1) the addition of capital costs, 2) reserve revisions (upwards or downwards) and additions, 3) property acquisitions and/or property dispositions and 4) impairments.

F-9

When circumstances indicate that proved oil and gas properties may be impaired, EOG compares expected undiscounted future cash flows at a depreciation, depletion and amortization group level to the unamortized capitalized cost of the asset. If the expected undiscounted future cash flows, based on EOG's estimate of future crude oil and natural gas prices, operating costs, anticipated production from proved reserves and other relevant data, are lower than the unamortized capitalized cost, the capitalized cost is reduced to fair value. Fair value is generally calculated using the Income Approach described in the Fair Value Measurement Topic of the ASC. If applicable, EOG utilizes accepted bids as the basis for determining fair value.

Inventories, consisting primarily of tubular goods, materials for completion operations and well equipment held for use in the exploration for, and development and production of, crude oil and natural gas reserves, are carried at cost with adjustments made, as appropriate, to recognize any reductions in value.

Arrangements for sales of crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGL) and natural gas are evidenced by signed contracts with determinable market prices, and revenues are recorded when production is delivered. A significant majority of the purchasers of these products have investment grade credit ratings and material credit losses have been rare. Revenues are recorded on the entitlement method based on EOG's percentage ownership of current production. Each working interest owner in a well generally has the right to a specific percentage of production, although actual production sold on that owner's behalf may differ from that owner's ownership percentage. Under entitlement accounting, a receivable is recorded when underproduction occurs and a payable is recorded when overproduction occurs. Gathering, processing and marketing revenues represent sales of third-party crude oil and condensate, NGL and natural gas, as well as gathering fees associated with gathering third-party natural gas.

Other Property, Plant and Equipment. Other property, plant and equipment consists of gathering and processing assets, compressors, buildings and leasehold improvements, crude-by-rail assets, sand mine and sand processing assets, computer hardware and software, vehicles, and furniture and fixtures. Other property, plant and equipment is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment, which range from 3 years to 45 years.

Capitalized Interest Costs. Interest costs have been capitalized as a part of the historical cost of unproved oil and gas properties. The amount capitalized is an allocation of the interest cost incurred during the reporting period. Capitalized interest is computed only during the exploration and development phases and ceases once production begins. The interest rate used for capitalization purposes is based on the interest rates on EOG's outstanding borrowings.

Accounting for Risk Management Activities. Derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at fair value, and changes in the derivative's fair value are recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. During the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, EOG elected not to designate any of its financial commodity derivative instruments as accounting hedges and, accordingly, changes in the fair value of these outstanding derivative instruments are recognized as gains or losses in the period of change. The gains or losses are recorded as Gains (Losses) on Mark-to-Market Commodity Derivative Contracts on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. The related cash flow impact of settled contracts is reflected as cash flows from operating activities. EOG was party to a foreign currency swap transaction and an interest rate swap transaction, both of which were accounted for using the hedge accounting method. EOG employs net presentation of derivative assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes when such assets and liabilities are with the same counterparty and subject to a master netting arrangement. See Note 12.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability approach. Under this approach, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. EOG assesses the

realizability of deferred tax assets and recognizes valuation allowances as appropriate (see Note 6).

Foreign Currency Translation. The United States dollar is the functional currency for all of EOG's consolidated subsidiaries except for certain of its Canadian subsidiaries, for which the functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and its United Kingdom subsidiary, for which the functional currency is the British pound. For subsidiaries whose functional currency is deemed to be other than the United States dollar, asset and liability accounts are translated at year-end exchange rates and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Any gains or losses on transactions or monetary assets or liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency are included in net income in the current period. See Note 17.

Net Income Per Share. Basic net income per share is computed on the basis of the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed based upon the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus the assumed issuance of common shares for all potentially dilutive securities (see Note 9).

Stock-Based Compensation. EOG measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (see Note 7).

Recently Issued Accounting Standards. In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-08, "Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity" (ASU 2014-08). ASU 2014-08 changes the criteria for reporting discontinued operations by requiring that in order for a disposal to qualify as a discontinued operation, the disposal must represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on the entity's operations and financial results. ASU 2014-08 also requires additional disclosures both for discontinued operations and individually significant components of an entity that do not qualify as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted. EOG has early-adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-08 and such adoption did not have a material impact on EOG's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 "Revenue From Contracts With Customers" (ASU 2014-09), which will require entities to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 will supersede most current guidance related to revenue recognition when it becomes effective. The new standard also will require expanded disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and certainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers. ASU 2014-09 will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and permits adoption through the use of either the full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. Early application is not permitted. EOG has not determined which transition method it will use and is continuing to analyze ASU 2014-09 to determine what impact the new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

2. Long-Term Debt

Long-Term Debt at December 31, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2014	2013
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014	\$—	\$350,000
2.95% Senior Notes due 2015	500,000	500,000
2.500% Senior Notes due 2016	400,000	400,000
5.875% Senior Notes due 2017	600,000	600,000
6.875% Senior Notes due 2018	350,000	350,000
5.625% Senior Notes due 2019	900,000	900,000
4.40% Senior Notes due 2020	500,000	500,000
2.45% Senior Notes due 2020	500,000	—
4.100% Senior Notes due 2021	750,000	750,000
2.625% Senior Notes due 2023	1,250,000	1,250,000
6.65% Senior Notes due 2028	140,000	140,000
4.75% Subsidiary Debt due 2014	—	150,000
Total Long-Term Debt	5,890,000	5,890,000
Capital Lease Obligation	51,221	57,187
Less: Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	6,579	6,579
Unamortized Debt Discount	31,288	33,966
Total Long-Term Debt, Net	\$5,903,354	\$5,906,642

At December 31, 2014, the aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt (excluding capital lease obligations) were \$500 million in 2015, \$400 million in 2016, \$600 million in 2017, \$350 million in 2018 and \$900 million in 2019. At

December 31, 2014, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.95% Senior Notes due 2015 were classified as long-term debt based upon EOG's intent and ability to ultimately replace such amounts with other long-term debt.

During 2014 and 2013, EOG utilized commercial paper and short-term borrowings from uncommitted credit facilities, bearing market interest rates, for various corporate financing purposes. EOG had no outstanding commercial paper borrowings or uncommitted credit facility borrowings at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The average borrowings outstanding under the commercial paper program were \$12 million and \$37 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The average borrowings outstanding under the uncommitted credit facilities were \$0.1 million and zero during the

F-11

years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The weighted average interest rates for commercial paper borrowings were 0.25% and 0.30% for the years 2014 and 2013, respectively, and were 0.70% for uncommitted credit facility borrowings for the year 2014.

EOG currently has a \$2.0 billion senior unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement (Agreement) with domestic and foreign lenders. The Agreement matures on October 11, 2016 and includes an option for EOG to extend, on up to two occasions, the term for successive one-year periods, subject to, among certain other terms and conditions, the consent of the lenders holding greater than 50% of the commitments then outstanding under the Agreement. At December 31, 2014, there were no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under the Agreement. Advances under the Agreement accrue interest based, at EOG's option, on either the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin (Eurodollar rate), or the base rate (as defined in the Agreement) plus an applicable margin. At December 31, 2014, the Eurodollar rate and applicable base rate, had there been any amounts borrowed under the Agreement, would have been 1.05% and 3.25%, respectively.

The Agreement contains representations, warranties, covenants and events of default that are customary for investment grade, senior unsecured commercial bank credit agreements, including a financial covenant for the maintenance of a total debt-to-total capitalization ratio of no greater than 65%. At December 31, 2014, and during the year then ended, EOG was in compliance with this financial debt covenant.

On March 21, 2014, EOG closed its sale of the \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.45% Senior Notes due 2020 (Notes). Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning October 1, 2014. Net proceeds from the Notes offering of approximately \$496 million were used for general corporate purposes.

On March 17, 2014, EOG repaid upon maturity the \$150 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.75% Subsidiary Debt due 2014 (Subsidiary Debt) and settled the foreign currency swap entered into contemporaneously with the issuance of the Subsidiary Debt for \$32 million.

On February 3, 2014, EOG repaid upon maturity the \$350 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2014 (Floating Rate Notes). On the same date, EOG settled the interest rate swap entered into contemporaneously with the issuance of the Floating Rate Notes for \$0.8 million.

Restricted Cash. In order to comply with the Canadian Alberta Energy Regulator's requirements to post financial security for well abandonment obligations, former EOG subsidiary EOG Resources Canada Inc. (EOGRC) established a 160 million Canadian dollar letter of credit facility (subsequently increased to 190 million Canadian dollars), with Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) as the lender. The letter of credit facility required EOGRC to deposit cash, in an amount equal to all outstanding letters of credit under such facility, in a cash collateral account at RBC. In connection with the sale of substantially all of EOG's Canadian assets in the fourth quarter of 2014, this letter of credit facility was amended and the then-outstanding cash collateral balance of 170 million Canadian dollars (approximately 150 million United States dollars) was released. This letter of credit facility was transferred to the purchaser of the Alberta assets. See Note 17.

3. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock. In September 2001, EOG's Board of Directors (Board) authorized the purchase of an aggregate maximum of 10 million shares of Common Stock that superseded all previous authorizations. At December 31, 2014, 6,386,200 shares remained available for purchase under this authorization. EOG last purchased shares of its Common Stock under this authorization in March 2003. In addition, shares of Common Stock are from time to time withheld by, or returned to, EOG in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations arising upon the exercise of employee stock

options or stock-settled stock appreciation rights (SARs), the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock unit grants or in payment of the exercise price of employee stock options. Such shares withheld or returned do not count against the Board authorization discussed above. Shares purchased, withheld and returned are held in treasury for, among other purposes, fulfilling any obligations arising under EOG's stock-based compensation plans and any other approved transactions or activities for which such shares of Common Stock may be required.

On February 24, 2014, EOG's Board approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, which was paid on March 31, 2014, to stockholders of record as of March 17, 2014.

On August 5, 2014, the Board increased the quarterly cash dividend on the common stock by 34% to \$0.1675 per share, effective beginning with the dividend paid on October 31, 2014, to stockholders of record as of October 17, 2014. On February 24, 2014, the Board increased the quarterly cash dividend on the common stock by 33% to \$0.125 per share, effective beginning with the dividend paid on April 30, 2014, to stockholders of record as of April 16, 2014. The Board increased the quarterly cash

F-12

dividend on the Common Stock to \$0.0938 per share on February 13, 2013, effective beginning with the dividend paid on April 30, 2013, to stockholders of record as of April 16, 2013.

The following summarizes Common Stock activity for each of the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Common Shares		
	Issued	Treasury	Outstanding
Balance at December 31, 2011	538,646	(608	) 538,038
Common Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	4,942	—	4,942
Treasury Stock Purchased ⁽¹⁾	—	(1,150	) (1,150)
Common Stock Issued Under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	328	—	328
Treasury Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	—	1,106	1,106
Balance at December 31, 2012	543,916	(652	) 543,264
Common Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	2,206	—	2,206
Treasury Stock Purchased ⁽¹⁾	—	(854	) (854)
Common Stock Issued Under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	256	—	256
Treasury Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	—	1,300	1,300
Balance at December 31, 2013	546,378	(206	) 546,172
Common Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	2,448	—	2,448
Treasury Stock Purchased ⁽¹⁾	—	(1,209	) (1,209)
Common Stock Issued Under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	202	—	202
Treasury Stock Issued Under Stock-Based Compensation Plans	—	682	682
Balance at December 31, 2014	549,028	(733	) 548,295

Represents shares that were withheld by, or returned to, EOG in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations that (1) arose upon the exercise of employee stock options or SARs, the vesting of restricted stock or restricted stock unit grants or in payment of the exercise price of employee stock options.

Preferred Stock. EOG currently has one authorized series of preferred stock. As of December 31, 2014, there were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes certain transactions that have generally been reported in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity. The components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) at December 31, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Foreign Currency Swap	Interest Rate Swap	Other ⁽³⁾	Total
December 31, 2013	\$417,707	\$620	\$(496)	\$(1,997)	\$415,834
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(54,484)	—	—	(918)	(55,402)
Amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income (loss)	(383,244) ⁽¹⁾	(670) ⁽²⁾	777	139 ⁽²⁾	(382,998)
Tax effects	—	50	(281)	(259)	(490)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(437,728)	(620)	496	(1,038)	(438,890)
December 31, 2014	\$(20,021)	\$—	\$—	\$(3,035)	\$(23,056)

(1) Reclassified to Net Income - Gain on Asset Dispositions, Net. See Note 17.

(2) Reclassified to Net Income - Interest Expense Incurred. See Note 2.

(3) Related to certain EOG pension plans. See Note 7.

No significant amounts were reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

5. Other Income (Expense), Net

Other expense, net, for 2014 included net foreign currency transaction losses (\$34 million), losses on dispositions of warehouse stock (\$15 million) and equity income from investments in ammonia plants in Trinidad (\$8 million). Other income, net, for 2013 included net foreign currency transaction gains (\$12 million), equity income from investments in ammonia plants in Trinidad (\$11 million), interest income (\$6 million) primarily related to sales and use tax refunds, and losses on dispositions of warehouse stock (\$23 million). Other income, net, for 2012 included equity income from investments in ammonia plants in Trinidad (\$20 million), interest income (\$9 million) primarily due to severance tax refunds, net foreign currency transaction gains (\$7 million), losses on dispositions of warehouse stock (\$10 million) and operating losses on EOG's investment in the proposed Pacific Trail Pipelines in Canada (\$9 million).

6. Income Taxes

The principal components of EOG's net deferred income tax liabilities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	2014	2013
Current Deferred Income Tax Assets (Liabilities)		
Commodity Hedging Contracts	\$—	\$29,582
Deferred Compensation Plans	—	42,296
Net Operating Loss	—	96,616
Alternative Minimum Tax Credit Carryforward	—	72,297
Foreign Net Operating Loss	49,865	—
Foreign Valuation Allowance	(30,247)) —
Other	—	3,815
Total Net Current Deferred Income Tax Assets	\$19,618	\$244,606
Noncurrent Deferred Income Tax Assets (Liabilities)		
Foreign Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Costs Deducted for Tax Under Book Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	\$(141,643)	) \$(112,346)
Foreign Net Operating Loss	487,876	369,257
Foreign Valuation Allowances	(349,704)	) (183,122)
Foreign Other	4,096	4,179
Total Net Noncurrent Deferred Income Tax Assets	\$625	\$77,968
Current Deferred Income Tax (Asset) Liabilities		
Commodity Hedging Contracts	\$166,109	\$—
Deferred Compensation Plans	(48,207)) —
Accrued Expenses and Liabilities	(5,643)) —
Other	(1,516)) —
Total Net Current Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	\$110,743	\$—
Noncurrent Deferred Income Tax (Assets) Liabilities		
Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Costs Deducted for Tax Over Book Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	\$7,634,297	\$6,287,541
Non-Producing Leasehold Costs	(44,236)	) (50,581)
Seismic Costs Capitalized for Tax	(158,157)	) (136,964)
Equity Awards	(127,541)	) (122,665)
Capitalized Interest	97,739	101,006
Alternative Minimum Tax Credit Carryforward	(793,126)	) (557,352)
Undistributed Foreign Earnings	249,861	—
Other	(35,891)	) 1,369
Total Net Noncurrent Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	\$6,822,946	\$5,522,354
Total Net Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	\$6,913,446	\$5,199,780

The components of Income Before Income Taxes for the years indicated below were as follows (in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
United States	\$5,161,232	\$3,268,727	\$1,988,105
Foreign	(165,917)	) 168,159	(707,365)
Total	\$4,995,315	\$3,436,886	\$1,280,740

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

The principal components of EOG's Income Tax Provision for the years indicated below were as follows (in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
Federal	\$269,326	\$207,777	\$242,674
State	22,835	22,856	22,573
Foreign	82,721	134,379	152,276
Total	374,882	365,012	417,523
Deferred:			
Federal	1,608,706	915,994	454,173
State	29,056	26,305	632
Foreign	67,184	(67,534)	(161,867)
Total	1,704,946	874,765	292,938
Income Tax Provision	\$2,079,828	\$1,239,777	\$710,461

The differences between taxes computed at the United States federal statutory tax rate and EOG's effective rate were as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Statutory Federal Income Tax Rate	35.00	% 35.00	% 35.00
State Income Tax, Net of Federal Benefit	0.68	0.93	1.18
Income Tax Provision Related to Foreign Operations	(0.12)	) 0.23	1.11
Canadian Divestiture	(3.46)) —	—
Undistributed Foreign Earnings	4.94	—	—
Foreign Valuation Allowances	6.47	—	10.57
Foreign Oil and Gas Impairments	(1.90)	) —	6.90
Other	0.03	(0.09)	) 0.71
Effective Income Tax Rate	41.64	% 36.07	% 55.47

The effective tax rate of 42% in 2014 was higher than the prior year rate of 36% primarily due to valuation allowances in the United Kingdom and taxes on undistributed foreign earnings in the United States.

Deferred tax assets are recorded for certain tax benefits, including tax net operating losses (NOLs) and tax credit carryforwards, provided that management assesses the utilization of such assets to be "more likely than not." Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to use the existing deferred tax assets. On the basis of this evaluation, as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, cumulative valuation allowances of \$463 million, \$224 million and \$200 million, respectively, have been recorded as EOG does not believe that certain foreign and state deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized. Once established, these valuation allowances are subsequently adjusted for current year taxable profits or losses and future taxable income estimates.

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2014, was zero. When applicable, EOG records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits to its income tax provision. Currently, there are no amounts of interest or penalties recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income or on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. EOG does not anticipate that the amount of the unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change during the next twelve months. EOG and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the United States and various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. EOG is generally no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities in the United States (federal), Canada, the United Kingdom, Trinidad and China for taxable years before 2011, 2010,

2013, 2002 and 2008, respectively.

EOG's foreign subsidiaries' undistributed earnings of approximately \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2014, are no longer considered to be permanently reinvested outside the United States and, accordingly, EOG recorded \$250 million of United States federal and state deferred income taxes in 2014. EOG based its change in the permanent reinvestment assertion on a post-Canadian divestiture evaluation of its remaining foreign operations' capital requirements and projected foreign cash surpluses.

F-16

In 2014, EOG utilized a United States federal tax NOL of \$940 million thereby fully exhausting the balance of federal tax NOLs carried forward from prior years. However, as of December 31, 2014, EOG still had state income tax NOLs being carried forward of approximately \$1.6 billion, which, if unused, expire between 2015 and 2034. The Stock Compensation Topic of the ASC provides that when settlement of a stock award contributes to a NOL carryforward, neither the associated excess tax benefit nor the credit to Additional Paid in Capital (APIC) should be recorded until the stock award deduction reduces income taxes payable. Due to the current-year utilization of the available NOLs, a benefit of \$29 million was reflected in APIC. In 2014, EOG paid alternative minimum tax (AMT) of \$196 million. The AMT paid in 2014, along with AMT of \$597 million paid in prior years, will be carried forward indefinitely as a credit available to offset regular income taxes in future periods.

The ability of EOG to utilize the AMT credit carryforwards to reduce federal income taxes may become subject to various limitations under the Internal Revenue Code. Such limitations may arise if certain ownership changes (as defined for income tax purposes) were to occur. As of December 31, 2014, management does not believe that an ownership change has occurred which would limit the carryforward.

During 2014, EOG's United Kingdom subsidiary incurred a tax NOL of approximately \$246 million which, along with prior years' NOLs of \$548 million, will be carried forward indefinitely. However, as a carryforward, the tax effect of these NOLs represent a future tax benefit (deferred tax asset) and must be evaluated for the likelihood of future utilization. Evaluations done in late 2014 indicate that not all of these NOLs may be utilized and therefore a valuation allowance was recorded in the fourth quarter of this year and is included in the aforementioned valuation allowance total.

7. Employee Benefit Plans

Stock-Based Compensation

During 2014, EOG maintained various stock-based compensation plans as discussed below. EOG recognizes compensation expense on grants of stock options, SARs, restricted stock and restricted stock units, performance units and performance stock, and grants made under its Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). Stock-based compensation expense is calculated based upon the grant date estimated fair value of the awards, net of forfeitures, based upon EOG's historical employee turnover rate. Compensation expense is amortized over the shorter of the vesting period or the period from date of grant until the date the employee becomes eligible to retire without company approval.

Stock-based compensation expense is included on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income based upon the job functions of the employees receiving the grants. Compensation expense related to EOG's stock-based compensation plans for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was as follows (in millions):

	2014	2013	2012
Lease and Well	\$41	\$35	\$35
Gathering and Processing Costs	1	1	1
Exploration Costs	27	27	27
General and Administrative	76	71	65
Total	\$145	\$134	\$128

The Amended and Restated EOG Resources, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (2008 Plan) provides for grants of stock options, SARs, restricted stock and restricted stock units, performance stock and performance units, and other stock-based awards. At December 31, 2014, approximately 28.7 million common shares remained available for grant under the 2008 Plan. EOG's policy is to issue shares related to the 2008 Plan from previously authorized unissued shares or treasury shares to the extent treasury shares are available.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, EOG issued shares in connection with stock option/SAR exercises, restricted stock and performance stock grants, restricted stock unit releases and ESPP purchases. EOG recognized, as an adjustment to APIC, federal income tax benefits of \$99 million, \$56 million and \$67 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, related to the exercise of stock options/SARs and the release of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Stock Options and Stock-Settled Stock Appreciation Rights and Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Participants in EOG's stock-based compensation plans (including the 2008 Plan) have been or may be granted options to purchase shares of Common Stock. In addition, participants in EOG's stock plans (including the 2008 Plan) have been or may be granted SARs, representing the right to receive shares of Common Stock based on the appreciation in the stock price from the date of grant on the number of

F-17

SARs granted. Stock options and SARs are granted at a price not less than the market price of the Common Stock on the date of grant. Stock options and SARs granted vest on a graded vesting schedule up to four years from the date of grant based on the nature of the grants and as defined in individual grant agreements. Terms for stock options and SARs granted have not exceeded a maximum term of 10 years. EOG's ESPP allows eligible employees to semi-annually purchase, through payroll deductions, shares of Common Stock at 85 percent of the fair market value at specified dates. Contributions to the ESPP are limited to 10 percent of the employee's pay (subject to certain ESPP limits) during each of the two six-month offering periods each year.

The fair value of stock option grants and SAR grants is estimated using the Hull-White II binomial option pricing model. The fair value of ESPP grants is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. Stock-based compensation expense related to stock option, SAR and ESPP grants totaled \$62 million, \$53 million and \$49 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Weighted average fair values and valuation assumptions used to value stock option, SAR and ESPP grants for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Stock Options/SARs			ESPP			
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	
Weighted Average Fair Value of Grants	\$30.75	\$27.35	\$18.98	\$21.65	\$15.06	\$12.56	
Expected Volatility	35.28	% 35.86	% 39.68	% 25.03	% 29.89	% 40.92	%
Risk-Free Interest Rate	0.95	% 0.78	% 0.45	% 0.08	% 0.11	% 0.11	%
Dividend Yield	0.61	% 0.40	% 0.60	% 0.46	% 0.60	% 0.60	%
Expected Life	5.2 years	5.5 years	5.6 years	0.5 years	0.5 years	0.5 years	

Expected volatility is based on an equal weighting of historical volatility and implied volatility from traded options in EOG's Common Stock. The risk-free interest rate is based upon United States Treasury yields in effect at the time of grant. The expected life is based upon historical experience and contractual terms of stock option, SAR and ESPP grants.

The following table sets forth the stock option and SAR transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (stock options and SARs in thousands):

	2014		2013		2012	
	Number of Stock Options/SARs	Weighted Average Grant Price	Number of Stock Options/SARs	Weighted Average Grant Price	Number of Stock Options/SARs	Weighted Average Grant Price
Outstanding at January 1	10,452	\$54.43	12,438	\$42.91	16,748	\$35.01
Granted	2,146	101.55	2,268	83.70	2,480	55.99
Exercised ⁽¹⁾	(1,718)	) 45.68	(4,046)	) 35.62	(6,492)	) 27.40
Forfeited	(387)	) 68.95	(208)	) 50.78	(298)	) 45.59
Outstanding at December 31	10,493	64.96	10,452	54.43	12,438	42.91
Stock Options/SARs Exercisable at December 31	5,287	49.40	4,638	43.95	6,286	37.49

The total intrinsic value of stock options/SARs exercised during the years 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$95 million, (1)\$151 million and \$185 million, respectively. The intrinsic value is based upon the difference between the market price of the Common Stock on the date of exercise and the grant price of the stock options/SARs.

At December 31, 2014, there were 10.1 million stock options/SARs vested or expected to vest with a weighted average grant price of \$64.29 per share, an intrinsic value of \$299 million and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 4.3 years.

F-18

The following table summarizes certain information for the stock options and SARs outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2014 (stock options and SARs in thousands):

Stock Options/SARs Outstanding					Stock Options/SARs Exercisable			
Range of Grant Prices	Stock Options/SARs	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Grant Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾	Stock Options/SARs	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Grant Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾
\$22.00 to \$42.99	2,682	3	\$40.74		2,129	3	\$40.50	
43.00 to 46.99	1,612	2	45.57		1,598	2	45.58	
47.00 to 56.99	2,014	4	55.80		995	4	55.57	
57.00 to 84.99	2,099	5	83.08		548	5	82.44	
85.00 to 116.99	2,086	7	101.70		17	3	97.77	
	10,493	4	64.96	\$304,679	5,287	3	49.40	\$225,692

(1) Based upon the difference between the closing market price of the Common Stock on the last trading day of the year and the grant price of in-the-money stock options and SARs.

At December 31, 2014, unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock option and SAR grants totaled \$112 million. This unrecognized expense will be amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average period of 2.7 years.

At December 31, 2014, approximately 794,000 shares of Common Stock remained available for issuance under the ESPP. The following table summarizes ESPP activities for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except number of participants):

	2014	2013	2012
Approximate Number of Participants	1,991	1,844	1,705
Shares Purchased	202	256	328
Aggregate Purchase Price	\$14,927	\$14,015	\$12,522

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units. Employees may be granted restricted (non-vested) stock and/or restricted stock units without cost to them. The restricted stock and restricted stock units generally vest five years after the date of grant, except for certain bonus grants, and as defined in individual grant agreements. Upon vesting of restricted stock, shares of Common Stock are released to the employee. Upon vesting, restricted stock units are converted into shares of Common Stock and released to the employee. Stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock and restricted stock units totaled \$74 million, \$72 million and \$72 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following table sets forth the restricted stock and restricted stock unit transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (shares and units in thousands):

	2014		2013		2012	
	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1	7,358	\$49.54	7,636	\$45.53	8,480	\$41.47
Granted	1,132	98.72	1,294	76.04	1,534	56.09
Released ⁽¹⁾	(2,761)	) 105.24	(1,368)	) 52.39	(2,118)	) 36.35
Forfeited	(335)	) 62.55	(204)	) 48.55	(260)	) 42.68
Outstanding at December 31 ⁽²⁾	5,394	64.39	7,358	49.54	7,636	45.53

(1) The total intrinsic value of restricted stock and restricted stock units released during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$291 million, \$101 million and \$120 million, respectively. The intrinsic value is based upon the closing price of EOG's common stock on the date restricted stock and restricted stock units are released.

(2) The total intrinsic value of restricted stock and restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$497 million and \$617 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock and restricted stock units totaled \$178 million. Such unrecognized expense will be recognized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

Performance Units and Performance Stock. EOG grants performance units and/or performance stock to its executive officers. As more fully discussed in the grant agreements, the performance metric applicable to these performance-based grants is EOG's total shareholder return over a three-year performance period relative to the total shareholder return of a designated group of peer companies. Upon the application of the performance multiple at the completion of the performance period, a minimum of zero and a maximum of 666,390 performance units/shares could be outstanding (based on the number of performance units/shares outstanding as of December 31, 2014). Subject to the termination provisions set forth in the grant agreements and the applicable performance multiple, the grants of performance shares/units will "cliff" vest five years from the date of grant. The fair value of the performance units and performance stock is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. Stock-based compensation expense related to performance unit and performance stock grants totaled \$9 million, \$9 million and \$7 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Weighted average fair values and valuation assumptions used to value performance unit and performance stock grants during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Weighted Average Fair Value of Grants	\$119.27	\$100.34	\$67.05
Expected Volatility	32.18	% 33.63	% 36.39
Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.18	% 0.79	% 0.39

Expected volatility is based on the term-matched historical volatility over the simulated term, which is calculated as the time between the grant date and the end of the performance period. The risk-free interest rate is based on a 3.26 year zero-coupon risk-free interest rate derived from the Treasury Constant Maturities yield curve on the grant date.

The following table sets forth performance unit and performance stock transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (shares and units in thousands):

	2014		2013		2012	
	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1	261	\$82.18	142	\$67.05	—	—
Granted	72	119.27	119	100.34	142	67.05
Outstanding at December 31 ⁽¹⁾	333	\$90.17	261	\$82.18	142	\$67.05

⁽¹⁾ The total intrinsic value of performance units and performance stock outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$30.7 million and \$21.9 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, unrecognized compensation expense related to performance units and performance stock totaled \$5 million. Such unrecognized expense will be amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average period of 3.8 years.

Pension Plans. EOG has a defined contribution pension plan in place for most of its employees in the United States. EOG's contributions to the pension plan are based on various percentages of compensation and, in some instances, are based upon the amount of the employees' contributions. EOG's total costs recognized for the plan were \$41 million, \$37 million and \$36 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

In addition, at December 31, 2014, EOG's Canadian subsidiary maintained both a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan and a non-contributory defined contribution pension plan, as well as a matched defined contribution savings plan. EOG's Trinidadian subsidiary maintains a contributory defined benefit pension plan and a matched savings plan. EOG's United Kingdom subsidiary maintains a pension plan which includes a non-contributory defined contribution pension plan and a matched defined contribution savings plan. With the exception of Canada's non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, which is closed to new employees, these pension plans are available to most employees of the Canadian, Trinidadian and United Kingdom subsidiaries. EOG's combined contributions to these plans were \$5 million, \$4 million and \$3 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

For the Canadian and Trinidadian defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and accrued benefit cost totaled \$14 million, \$12 million and \$1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2014, and \$13 million, \$11 million and \$1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2013. In connection with the divestiture of substantially all of its Canadian assets, EOG has elected to terminate the Canadian non-contributory defined benefit pension plan.

Postretirement Health Care. EOG has postretirement medical and dental benefits in place for eligible United States and Trinidad employees and their eligible dependents, the costs of which are not material.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Letters of Credit and Guarantees. At December 31, 2014, EOG had standby letters of credit and guarantees outstanding totaling approximately \$423 million primarily representing guarantees of payment or performance obligations on behalf of subsidiaries. In connection with the divestiture of substantially all of EOG's Canadian assets, EOG's standby letters of credit and guarantees outstanding will ultimately decrease by approximately \$71 million. At December 31, 2013, EOG had standby letters of credit and guarantees outstanding totaling approximately \$711

million, of which \$150 million represented a guarantee of subsidiary indebtedness (see Note 2) and \$561 million primarily represented guarantees of payment or performance obligations on behalf of subsidiaries. As of February 18, 2015, there were no demands for payment under these guarantees.

F-21

Minimum Commitments. At December 31, 2014, total minimum commitments from long-term non-cancelable operating leases, drilling rig commitments, seismic purchase obligations, fracturing services obligations, other purchase obligations and transportation and storage service commitments, based on current transportation and storage rates and the foreign currency exchange rates used to convert Canadian dollars and British pounds into United States dollars at December 31, 2014, were as follows (in thousands):

	Total Minimum Commitments
2015	\$1,643,053
2016 - 2017	1,981,982
2018 - 2019	1,221,216
2020 and beyond	974,073
	\$5,820,324

Included in the table above are leases for buildings, facilities and equipment with varying expiration dates through 2042. Rental expenses associated with existing leases amounted to \$237 million, \$191 million and \$182 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Contingencies. There are currently various suits and claims pending against EOG that have arisen in the ordinary course of EOG's business, including contract disputes, personal injury and property damage claims and title disputes. While the ultimate outcome and impact on EOG cannot be predicted, management believes that the resolution of these suits and claims will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on EOG's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flow. EOG records reserves for contingencies when information available indicates that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

9. Net Income Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of Net Income Per Share for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per share data):

	2014	2013	2012
Numerator for Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share - Net Income	\$2,915,487	\$2,197,109	\$570,279
Denominator for Basic Earnings per Share - Weighted Average Shares	543,443	540,341	535,155
Potential Dilutive Common Shares - Stock Options/SARs	2,526	2,316	2,911
Restricted Stock/Units and Performance Units/Stock	2,570	3,570	3,458
Denominator for Diluted Earnings per Share - Adjusted Diluted Weighted Average Shares	548,539	546,227	541,524
Net Income Per Share			
Basic	\$5.36	\$4.07	\$1.07
Diluted	\$5.32	\$4.02	\$1.05

The diluted earnings per share calculation excludes stock options and SARs that were anti-dilutive. Shares underlying the excluded stock options and SARs totaled 0.7 million, 0.3 million and 0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

10. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Net cash paid for interest and income taxes was as follows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Interest, Net of Capitalized Interest	\$ 197,383	\$ 235,854	\$ 196,944
Income Taxes, Net of Refunds Received	\$ 342,741	\$ 294,739	\$ 360,006

EOG's accrued capital expenditures at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$972 million, \$731 million and \$734 million, respectively.

Non-cash investing activities for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 included non-cash additions of \$5 million to EOG's oil and gas properties as a result of property exchanges.

Non-cash investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, included non-cash additions of \$66 million to EOG's other property, plant and equipment and related obligations in connection with a capital lease transaction and non-cash additions of \$20 million to EOG's oil and gas properties as a result of property exchanges.

11. Business Segment Information

EOG's operations are all crude oil and natural gas exploration and production related. The Segment Reporting Topic of the ASC establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments in annual financial statements. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. EOG's chief operating decision-making process is informal and involves the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and other key officers. This group routinely reviews and makes operating decisions related to significant issues associated with each of EOG's major producing areas in the United States, Canada, Trinidad, the United Kingdom and China. For segment reporting purposes, the chief operating decision maker considers the major United States producing areas to be one operating segment.

Edgar Filing: EOG RESOURCES INC - Form 10-K

Financial information by reportable segment is presented below as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	United States	Canada	Trinidad	Other International ⁽¹⁾	Total
2014					
Crude Oil and Condensate	\$9,526,149	\$184,420	\$29,604	\$2,307	\$9,742,480
Natural Gas Liquids	924,454	9,597	—	—	934,051
Natural Gas	1,321,175	96,274	483,071	15,866	1,916,386
Gains on Mark-to-Market Commodity Derivative Contracts	834,273	—	—	—	834,273
Gathering, Processing and Marketing	4,040,024	228	6,064	—	4,046,316
Gains on Asset Dispositions, Net	96,339	411,251	—	—	507,590
Other, Net	49,950	4,257	37	—	54,244
Net Operating Revenues ⁽²⁾	16,792,364	706,027	518,776	18,173	18,035,340
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	3,684,943	105,274	188,592	18,232	3,997,041
Operating Income (Loss)	5,074,911	360,114	277,471	(470,673)	5,241,823
Interest Income	849	847	253	290	2,239
Other Income (Expense)	(14,953)	(19,719)	8,712	(21,329)	(47,289)
Net Interest Expense	269,166	(20,681)	—	(47,027)	201,458
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	4,791,641	361,923	286,436	(444,685)	4,995,315
Income Tax Provision	1,837,185	80,807	98,559	63,277	2,079,828
Additions to Oil and Gas Properties, Excluding Dry Hole Costs	7,133,727	76,642	76,138	184,670	7,471,177
Total Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	28,391,741	33,635	382,719	364,549	29,172,644
Total Assets	32,871,398	182,250	865,674	843,365	34,762,687

	United States	Canada	Trinidad	Other International ⁽¹⁾	Total
2013					
Crude Oil and Condensate	\$8,035,358	\$221,999	\$40,379	\$2,911	\$8,300,647
Natural Gas Liquids	761,535	12,435	—	—	773,970
Natural Gas	1,100,808	85,446			