

APACHE CORP
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from

to

**Commission File Number: 1-4300
APACHE CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

One Post Oak Central, 2000 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77056-4400

(Address of principal executive offices)

41-0747868

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(713) 296-6000**

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 Web site, 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

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a 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

Number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2009

335,747,077

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

SIGNATURES

EX-3.2

EX-12.1

EX-31.1

EX-31.2

EX-32.1

EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For the Quarter		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per common share data)			
REVENUES AND OTHER:				
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 2,074,344	\$ 3,904,118	\$ 3,677,958	\$ 7,082,067
Other	19,034	(3,927)	49,245	5,865
	2,093,378	3,900,191	3,727,203	7,087,932
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Depreciation, depletion and amortization				
Recurring	573,359	627,668	1,153,976	1,248,157
Additional			2,818,161	
Asset retirement obligation accretion	26,483	25,679	53,221	52,176
Lease operating expenses	405,273	446,738	802,762	901,376
Gathering and transportation	33,479	39,767	66,818	80,743
Taxes other than income	115,941	298,548	203,280	541,126
General and administrative	90,905	78,872	175,951	161,295
Financing costs, net	61,155	39,050	119,742	83,303
	1,306,595	1,556,322	5,393,911	3,068,176
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	786,783	2,343,869	(1,666,708)	4,019,756
Current income tax provision	218,247	702,106	220,741	1,189,906
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	123,816	196,534	(575,229)	363,108
NET INCOME (LOSS)	444,720	1,445,229	(1,312,220)	2,466,742
Preferred stock dividends	1,420	1,420	2,840	2,840
INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$ 443,300	\$ 1,443,809	\$ (1,315,060)	\$ 2,463,902
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic	\$ 1.32	\$ 4.32	\$ (3.92)	\$ 7.38

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,312,220)	\$ 2,466,742
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,972,137	1,248,157
Asset retirement obligation accretion	53,221	52,176
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income taxes	(575,229)	363,108
Other	104,734	34,250
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(173,502)	(332,836)
Inventories	(4,049)	(1,720)
Advances and other	(89,751)	(92,352)
Deferred charges and other	5,871	(133,128)
Accounts payable	(176,572)	246,449
Accrued expenses	(376,981)	(84,237)
Deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	(60,930)	(28,696)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,366,729	3,737,913
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to oil and gas property	(2,117,415)	(2,543,077)
Additions to gas gathering, transmission and processing facilities	(164,723)	(245,627)
Acquisition of Marathon properties	(181,133)	
Short-term investments	791,999	
Restricted cash	13,880	(94,357)
Proceeds from sale of oil and gas properties	127	299,937
Other, net	(85,526)	(25,438)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,742,791)	(2,608,562)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Commercial paper, credit facility and bank notes, net	147,666	(182,351)
Payments on fixed-rate notes	(100,000)	(353)
Dividends paid	(103,331)	(136,145)
Common stock activity	9,971	28,526
Treasury stock activity, net	2,669	3,416
Cost of debt and equity transactions	(403)	(964)

Other	9,597	41,139
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(33,831)	(246,732)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(409,893)	882,619
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,181,450	125,823
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 771,557	\$ 1,008,442
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW DATA:		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 122,120	\$ 90,316
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	188,251	1,093,752

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
are an integral part of this statement.

2

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 771,557	\$ 1,181,450
Short-term investments		791,999
Receivables, net of allowance	1,536,649	1,356,979
Inventories	571,612	498,567
Drilling advances	176,791	93,377
Derivative instruments	67,915	154,280
Prepaid taxes	308,516	303,414
Prepaid assets and other	52,045	70,908
	3,485,085	4,450,974
 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Oil and gas, on the basis of full-cost accounting:		
Proved properties	42,752,798	40,639,281
Unproved properties and properties under development, not being amortized	1,310,031	1,300,347
Gas gathering, transmission and processing facilities	3,048,513	2,883,789
Other	467,221	452,989
	47,578,563	45,276,406
Less: Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(25,288,255)	(21,317,889)
	22,290,308	23,958,517
 OTHER ASSETS:		
Restricted cash		13,880
Goodwill, net	189,252	189,252
Deferred charges and other	437,282	573,862
	\$ 26,401,927	\$ 29,186,485

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
are an integral part of this statement.

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands)	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 389,347	\$ 548,945
Accrued operating expense	94,804	168,531
Accrued exploration and development	687,959	964,859
Accrued compensation and benefits	92,428	111,907
Accrued interest	89,749	91,456
Accrued income taxes	78,089	48,028
Current debt	12,656	112,598
Asset retirement obligation	267,929	339,155
Other	95,394	134,956
	1,808,355	2,520,435
LONG-TERM DEBT	4,954,667	4,808,975
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Income taxes	2,502,554	3,166,657
Asset retirement obligation	1,585,116	1,555,529
Other	592,540	626,168
	4,680,210	5,348,354
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 7)		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized Series B, 5.68% Cumulative, \$100 million aggregate liquidation value, 100,000 shares issued and outstanding	98,387	98,387
Common stock, \$0.625 par, 430,000,000 shares authorized, 343,613,544 and 342,754,114 shares issued, respectively	214,758	214,221
Paid-in capital	4,527,358	4,472,826
Retained earnings	10,514,200	11,929,827
Treasury stock, at cost, 7,866,467 and 8,044,050 shares, respectively	(223,264)	(228,304)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(172,744)	21,764

14,958,695 16,508,721

\$ 26,401,927 \$ 29,186,485

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
are an integral part of this statement.

4

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Series B Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital (In thousands)	Retained Earnings	Accumulated		Total Shareholders' Equity
						Treasury Stock	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2007		\$ 98,387	\$ 213,326	\$ 4,367,149	\$ 11,457,592	\$ (238,264)	\$ (520,211)	\$ 15,376,647
Comprehensive income:								
Income	\$ 2,466,742				2,466,742			2,466,742
Commodity hedges, net of income tax benefit of \$667,072	(1,256,329)						(1,256,329)	(1,256,329)
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,210,413							
Transactions:								
Preferred dividend (\$0.40 per share)					(2,840)			(2,840)
Common shares issued			764	34,858	(133,435)			3,987
Treasury shares issued, net of compensation expense				(270)		8,590		(8,320)
				37,453				37,453
				(19,142)				(19,142)
				85	14			99
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2008		\$ 98,387	\$ 214,090	\$ 4,420,133	\$ 13,788,073	\$ (229,674)	\$ (1,776,540)	\$ 16,516,429
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008		\$ 98,387	\$ 214,221	\$ 4,472,826	\$ 11,929,827	\$ (228,304)	\$ 21,764	\$ 16,508,951
Comprehensive loss:								
Loss	\$ (1,312,220)				(1,312,220)			(1,312,220)
Commodity hedges, net of income tax benefit of \$108,393	(194,508)						(194,508)	(194,508)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,506,728)							
Transactions:								
Preferred dividend (\$0.30 per share)					(2,840)			(2,840)
Common shares issued			537	(3,886)	(100,567)			(103,916)
Treasury shares issued, net of compensation expense				(4,840)		5,040		(4,800)
				63,356				63,356
				(98)				(98)

Edgar Filing: APACHE CORP - Form 10-Q

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED AT JUNE 30, 2009

\$ 98,387 \$ 214,758 \$ 4,527,358 \$ 10,514,200 \$ (223,264) \$ (172,744) \$ 14,950

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements
are an integral part of this statement.

5

Table of Contents

**APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

0. GENERAL ACCOUNTING DESCRIPTION

These financial statements have been prepared by Apache Corporation (Apache or the Company) without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). They reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods, on a basis consistent with the annual audited financial statements. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Certain information, accounting policies and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read along with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, which contains a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies and other disclosures. Additionally, the Company's financial statements for prior periods include reclassifications that were made to conform to the current period presentation.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As of June 30, 2009, Apache's significant accounting policies are consistent with those discussed in Note 1 of its consolidated financial statements contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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. Significant estimates with regard to these financial statements include the estimate of proved oil and gas reserves and related present value estimates of future net cash flows there from, asset retirement obligations, income taxes, valuation of derivative instruments and contingency obligations including legal and environmental risks and exposures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (Revised), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141 (R)), which was amended by FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS No. 141 (R)-1 in April 2009. The statement broadens the definition of a business combination to include all transactions or other events in which control of one or more businesses is obtained. Further, the statement establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. Primarily, the statement requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the fair value of all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction. It also modifies disclosure requirements. Apache adopted SFAS No. 141 (R) and FSP FAS No. 141 (R)-1 effective January 1, 2009. However, since the Company did not close any material business combinations during the six months ended June 30, 2009, the adoption had a minimal impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Also in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. This statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interests in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, sometimes called a minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest must be reported separately on the face of the income statement. Apache adopted SFAS No. 160 as of January 1, 2009. There were no noncontrolling interests at the adoption date. Adoption did not impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments, quantitative disclosures about fair value of amounts of derivative instruments and related gains and losses, and disclosures about credit risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Apache adopted SFAS No. 161 as of January 1, 2009. The statement provides only for enhanced disclosures. Therefore, adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities. FSP EITF Issue No. 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions should be considered participating securities for the purposes of applying the two-class method of calculating earnings per share (EPS) pursuant to FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share. This FSP concludes that unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, should be included in the earnings allocations in computing basic EPS under the two-class method. Apache adopted FSP EITF Issue No. 03-6-1 effective January 1, 2009. The number of unvested shares subject to the two-class method had a negligible impact on Apache's earnings per share.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 107-1 and APB Opinion No. 28-1, Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments, which requires quarterly fair value disclosures for financial instruments that are not reflected on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value in interim financial statements effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. Apache adopted the new standard for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Adoption had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. See Note 9 Fair Value Measurements of this Form 10-Q for interim disclosures required by FSP SFAS 107-1 and APB 28-1.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events, which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. In particular, SFAS No. 165 sets forth:

- The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements; and
- The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and
- The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

SFAS No. 165 is effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and is to be applied prospectively. Apache adopted SFAS No. 165 as of June 30, 2009. For evaluation of subsequent events, see Note 8 Subsequent Events of this Form 10-Q.

New Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 132(R)-1, Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets. This FSP requires additional disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan, including investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets, inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets and the effect of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs on changes in plan assets for the period. FSP FAS No. 132(R)-1 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009, with earlier application permitted. The statement provides only for enhanced disclosures and does not require additional interim disclosures. Adoption will have no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents

In January 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Release No. 33-8995, *Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting*, amending oil and gas reporting requirements under Rule 4-10 of Regulation S-X and Industry Guide 2 in Regulation S-K and bringing full-cost accounting rules into alignment with the revised disclosure requirements. The new rules include changes to the pricing used to estimate reserves, the ability to include nontraditional resources in reserves, the use of new technology for determining reserves and permitting disclosure of probable and possible reserves. The final rules are effective for registration statements filed on or after January 1, 2010, and for annual reports for fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 2009. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of this release.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM (Codification), which officially commenced July 1, 2009, to become the single source of authoritative U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All other accounting literature excluded from the Codification will be considered nonauthoritative. The subsequent issuances of new standards will be in the form of Accounting Standards Updates that will be included in the Codification. Generally, the Codification is not expected to change U.S. GAAP. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Apache will adopt SFAS No. 168 for the quarter ending September 30, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the standard on its financial statement disclosures, as all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be referenced in accordance with the Codification.

2. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES**Objectives and Strategies for Using Derivative Instruments**

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas prices on the majority of its worldwide production. Management believes it is prudent to manage the variability in cash flows on a portion of its crude oil and natural gas production. The Company utilizes various types of derivative financial instruments to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from changes in commodity prices. Derivative instruments typically entered into by the Company and designated as cash flow hedges are swaps and options.

Fair Value of Derivatives

All of the Company's derivative instruments are reflected as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Note 9 *Fair Value Measurements* of this Form 10-Q discusses the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the Company's commodity derivative instruments and gross amounts of commodity derivative assets and liabilities.

Counterparty Risk

The use of derivative transactions exposes the Company to counterparty credit risk, or the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its commitments. Apache's commodity derivative instruments are with a diversified group of counterparties, primarily financial institutions. To reduce the concentration of exposure to any individual counterparty, Apache had positions with 13 counterparties as of June 30, 2009. Apache enters into derivative transactions with counterparties rated A- or higher by Standard & Poor's and A3 or higher by Moody's. The Company monitors counterparty creditworthiness on an ongoing basis; however, it cannot predict sudden changes in counterparties' creditworthiness. In addition, even if such changes are not sudden, the Company may be limited in its ability to mitigate an increase in counterparty credit risk. Should one of these counterparties not perform, Apache may not realize the benefit of some of its derivative instruments under lower commodity prices and/or may incur a loss.

The Company executes commodity derivative transactions under master agreements that have netting provisions that provide for offsetting payables against receivables. In general, if a party to a derivative transaction incurs a material deterioration, as defined in the applicable agreement, in its credit ratings, the other party will have the right to demand the posting of collateral, demand a transfer or terminate the arrangement.

Table of Contents**Commodity Derivative Instruments**

Approximately eight percent of the Company's worldwide oil and natural gas production was subject to financial derivative hedges for the second quarter and six-month period of 2009. As of June 30, 2009, Apache had the following open crude oil derivative positions:

Production		Weighted Average Floor Price	Weighted Average Ceiling Price
Period	Mbbls	(1)	(1)
2009	6,072	\$ 63.24	\$ 78.13
2010	8,399	63.98	74.96
2011	8,027	67.78	77.91
2012	4,748	69.73	75.44
2013	1,451	72.01	72.01
2014	76	74.50	74.50

(1) Crude oil prices represent a weighted average of all fixed-price swap contracts and collars.

As of June 30, 2009, Apache had the following open natural gas derivative positions:

Production		Weighted Average Floor Price	Weighted Average Ceiling Price
Period	MMBtu (1) (in 000 s)	(1)	(1)
2009	30,513	\$ 5.99	\$ 8.35
2010	22,299	5.62	5.82
2011	28,685	6.12	6.18
2012	37,437	6.26	6.39
2013	1,825	7.05	7.05
2014	755	7.23	7.23

(1) Natural gas prices and volumes represent a weighted average of all fixed-price swap contracts and collars for U.S. and Canadian denominated contracts entered into on a

per million
British thermal
units (MMBtu)
basis and on a
per gigajoule
(GJ) basis,
respectively.
Canadian gas
contracts are
converted to
U.S. dollars
utilizing a
period-end
exchange rate
and are
converted to an
MMBtu
equivalent for
purposes of this
table. Natural
gas contracts are
settled primarily
against
NYMEX Henry
Hub, various
Inside FERC
indices and the
AECO Index.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

The Company accounts for derivative instruments and hedging activity in accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended, and all derivative instruments are reflected as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. These fair values are recorded by netting asset and liability positions where counterparty master netting arrangements contain provisions for net settlement. The fair market value of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In millions)	
Current Assets: Derivative instruments	\$ 68	\$ 154
Other Assets: Deferred charges and other	7	65
Total Assets	75	219
Current Liabilities: Other	37	
Noncurrent Liabilities: Other	131	7
Total Liabilities	\$ 168	\$ 7

Table of Contents**Commodity Derivative Activity Recorded in Statement of Consolidated Operations**

The following table summarizes the effect of derivative instruments on the Company's Statement of Consolidated Operations:

	Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Operations	For the Quarter Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
		June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
(In millions)					
Gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into operations (effective portion)	Oil and Gas Production Revenues	\$ 50	\$ (220)	\$ 106	\$ (313)
Gain (loss) on derivatives recognized in operations (ineffective portion and basis)	Revenues and Other: Other	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ (2)	\$ 5

Commodity Derivative Activity in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

As of June 30, 2009, substantially all of the Company's derivative instruments were designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with SFAS No. 133. A reconciliation of the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Statement of Consolidated Shareholders' Equity related to Apache's cash flow hedges is presented in the table below:

	Before tax	After tax
(In millions)		
Unrealized gain on derivatives at December 31, 2008	\$ 212	\$ 138
Realized amounts reclassified into earnings	(106)	(72)
Net change in derivative fair value	(199)	(124)
Ineffectiveness and basis swaps reclassified into earnings	2	1
Unrealized loss on derivatives at June 30, 2009	\$ (91)	\$ (57)

Based on market prices as of June 30, 2009, the Company's net unrealized earnings in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for commodity derivatives designated as cash flow hedges totaled a loss of \$91 million (\$57 million after tax). Gains and losses on hedges are realized in future earnings through mid-2014, contemporaneously with the related sales of natural gas and crude oil production applicable to specific hedges. Included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30, 2009 is a net gain of approximately \$34 million (\$26 million after tax) that applies to the next 12 months; however, estimated and actual amounts are likely to vary materially as a result of changes in market conditions.

3. DEBT

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had unsecured committed revolving syndicated bank credit facilities totaling \$2.3 billion. The facilities consist of a \$1.5 billion facility and a \$450 million facility in the U.S., a \$200 million facility in Australia and a \$150 million facility in Canada. There are no outstanding borrowings or commercial paper at quarter-end, and the full \$2.3 billion of unsecured credit facilities are available to the Company.

The Company has available a \$1.95 billion commercial paper program, which generally enables Apache to borrow funds for up to 270 days at competitive interest rates. The commercial paper program is fully supported by available

borrowing capacity under U.S. committed credit facilities, which expire in 2013.

One of the Company's Australian subsidiaries has a secured revolving syndicated credit facility for its Van Gogh and Pyrenees oil developments, offshore Western Australia. The facility provides for total commitments of \$350 million, with availability determined by a borrowing base formula. The borrowing base was set at \$350 million and will be redetermined after the fields commence production and certain tests have been met, and semi-annually thereafter. The outstanding balance under the facility as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, was \$245 million and \$100 million.

Table of Contents

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, there was \$12.2 million and \$12.6 million, respectively, borrowed on uncommitted overdraft lines in Argentina.

On March 15, 2009, \$100 million of Apache Finance Pty Ltd (Apache Finance Australia) 7.0% notes matured and were repaid using existing cash balances.

Financing Costs, Net

Financing costs incurred during the periods noted are composed of the following:

	For the Quarter Ended		For the Six Months	
	June 30,		Ended	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(In thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ 77,363	\$ 66,328	\$ 156,277	\$ 135,635
Amortization of deferred loan costs	1,365	829	2,773	1,680
Capitalized interest	(14,972)	(22,810)	(30,981)	(44,387)
Interest income	(2,601)	(5,297)	(8,327)	(9,625)
Financing costs, net	\$ 61,155	\$ 39,050	\$ 119,742	\$ 83,303

4. INCOME TAXES

The Company estimates its annual effective income tax rate in recording its quarterly provision for income taxes in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Statutory tax rate changes and other significant or unusual items are recognized as discrete items in the quarter in which they occur. No significant discrete tax events occurred during the second quarter of 2009. The year-to-date tax provision includes the tax impact of the non-cash write-down of proved oil and gas properties recorded as a discrete item in the first quarter of 2009.

Apache and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax in various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company's tax reserves are related to tax years that may be subject to examination by the relevant taxing authority.

The Company is in Administrative Appeals with the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding the 2004 and 2005 tax years and under IRS audit for the 2006 and 2007 tax years. The Company is also under audit in various states and in most of the Company's foreign jurisdictions as part of its normal course of business.

Table of Contents**5. CAPITAL STOCK****Net Income (Loss) per Common Share**

A reconciliation of the components of basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share is presented in the table below:

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,					
	2009		2008			
	Income	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
(In thousands, except per share amounts)						
Basic:						
Income attributable to common stock	\$ 443,300	335,637	\$ 1.32	\$ 1,443,809	334,208	\$ 4.32
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Stock options and other		1,728			3,468	
Diluted:						
Income attributable to common stock, including assumed conversions	\$ 443,300	337,365	\$ 1.31	\$ 1,443,809	337,676	\$ 4.28
For the Six Months Ended June 30,						
2009		2008				
	Loss	Shares	Per Share	Income	Shares	Per Share
(In thousands, except per share amounts)						
Basic:						
Income (Loss) attributable to common stock	\$(1,315,060)	335,372	\$ (3.92)	\$ 2,463,902	333,801	\$ 7.38
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Stock options and other					3,001	
Diluted:						
Income (Loss) attributable to common stock, including assumed conversions	\$(1,315,060)	335,372	\$ (3.92)	\$ 2,463,902	336,802	\$ 7.32

The diluted earnings per share calculation excludes options and restricted stock that were anti-dilutive totaling 4.1 million and 3.9 million for the quarter and six months ending June 30, 2009, respectively, and 380,000 for the quarter and six months ending June 30, 2008. As more fully described in Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of this Form 10-Q, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP EITF Issue No. 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP EITF Issue No. 03-6-1 had a negligible impact on Apache's earnings per share.

Common and Preferred Stock Dividends

For each quarter ending June 30, 2009 and 2008, Apache paid \$50 million in dividends on its common stock. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company paid \$100 million and \$133 million, respectively.

The higher common stock dividends for the first six months of 2008 were attributable to a special cash dividend of 10 cents per common share paid March 18, 2008. In addition, for each of the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Apache paid a total of \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, in dividends on its Series B Preferred Stock.

Stock-Based Compensation

Share Appreciation Plans The Company utilizes share appreciation plans from time to time to provide incentives for substantially all full-time employees to increase Apache's share price within a stated measurement period. To achieve the payout, the Company's stock price must close at or above a stated threshold for 10 out of any 30 consecutive trading days before the end of the stated period. Since 2005, two separate share appreciation plans have been approved. A summary of these plans follows:

Table of Contents

On May 7, 2008, the Stock Option Plan Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, pursuant to the Company's 2007 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, approved the 2008 Share Appreciation Program, with a target to increase Apache's share price to \$216 by the end of 2012 and an interim goal of \$162 to be achieved by the end of 2010. Any awards under the plan would be payable in five equal annual installments. As of June 30, 2009, neither share price threshold had been met.

On May 5, 2005, the Company's stockholders approved the 2005 Share Appreciation Plan, with a target to increase Apache's share price to \$108 by the end of 2008 and an interim goal of \$81 to be achieved by the end of 2007. Awards under the plan are payable in four equal annual installments to eligible employees remaining with the Company. Apache's share price exceeded the interim \$81 threshold for the 10-day requirement as of June 14, 2007, and the first and second installments were awarded in July 2007 and 2008. The third installment was awarded in June 2009. Apache's share price exceeded the \$108 threshold for the 10-day requirement as of February 29, 2008, and the first and second installments were awarded in March of 2008 and 2009.

6. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

The following table describes changes to the Company's asset retirement obligation (ARO) liability for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

	(In thousands)
Asset retirement obligation at December 31, 2008	\$ 1,894,684
Liabilities incurred	93,706
Liabilities settled	(188,566)
Accretion expense	53,221
Asset retirement obligation at June 30, 2009	1,853,045
Less current portion	267,929
Asset retirement obligation, long-term	\$ 1,585,116

The ARO reflects the estimated present value of the amount of dismantlement, removal, site reclamation and similar activities associated with Apache's oil and gas properties. The Company utilizes current retirement costs to estimate the expected cash outflows for retirement obligations. To determine the current present value of this obligation, some key assumptions the Company must estimate include the ultimate productive life of the properties, a risk-adjusted discount rate and an inflation factor. To the extent future revisions to these assumptions impact the present value of the existing ARO liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the oil and gas property balance.

Liabilities settled primarily relate to individual properties plugged and abandoned during the period. Most of the activity was in the Gulf of Mexico, a portion of which relates to the continued abandonment activity on platforms toppled in 2005 during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and in 2008 during Hurricane Ike.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Apache is party to various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including litigation and governmental and regulatory controls. The Company has an accrued liability of approximately \$19 million for all legal contingencies that are deemed to be probable of occurring and can be reasonably estimated. Apache's estimates are based on information known about the matters and its experience in contesting, litigating and settling similar matters. Although actual amounts could differ from management's estimate, none of the actions are believed by management to involve future amounts that would be material to Apache's financial position or results of operations after consideration of recorded accruals. It is management's opinion that the loss for any other litigation matters and claims that are reasonably possible to occur will not have a material adverse affect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Legal Matters**

Grynberg As more fully described in Note 9 of the financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our 2008 fiscal year, in 1997, Jack J. Grynberg began filing lawsuits against other natural gas producers, gatherers and pipelines claiming that the defendants have underpaid royalty to the federal government and Indian tribes by mismeasurement of the volume and heating content of natural gas and are responsible for acts of others who mis-measured natural gas. The claims filed against Apache in 2005 were dismissed, though Mr. Grynberg appealed the dismissal. On March 17, 2009, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed the dismissal, and on May 4, 2009, the Tenth Circuit denied Mr. Grynberg's petition for rehearing. No other material changes in this matter have occurred since the filing of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Argentine Environmental Claims As more fully described in Note 9 of the financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K for our 2008 fiscal year, in connection with the Pioneer acquisition in 2006, the Company acquired a subsidiary of Pioneer in Argentina (PNRA) that is involved in various administrative proceedings with environmental authorities in the Neuquén Province relating to permits for and discharges from operations in that province. In addition, PNRA was named in a suit initiated against oil companies operating in the Neuquén basin entitled *Asociación de Superficiaarios de la Patagonia v. YPF S.A., et. al.*, originally filed on August 21, 2003, in the Argentine National Supreme Court of Justice relating to various environmental and remediation claims. No material change in the status of these matters has occurred since the filing of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Louisiana Restoration As more fully described in Note 9 of the financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K for our 2008 fiscal year, numerous surface owners have filed claims or sent demand letters to various oil and gas companies, including Apache, claiming that, under either expressed or implied lease terms or Louisiana law, they are liable for damage measured by the cost of restoration of leased premises to their original condition as well as damages for contamination and cleanup. No material change in the status of these matters has occurred since the filing of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Australia Gas Pipeline Force Majeure As more fully described in Note 9 of the financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K for our 2008 fiscal year, Company subsidiaries reported a pipeline explosion that interrupted deliveries of natural gas in Australia to customers under various long-term contracts. On May 27, 2009, the Department of Mines and Petroleum of Western Australia filed a prosecution notice in the Magistrates Court of Western Australia, charging Apache Northwest Pty Ltd and its co-licensees with failure to maintain a pipeline in good condition and repair under the Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969, Section 38(b). The maximum fine associated with the alleged offense is AUD\$50,000. The Company subsidiary does not believe that the charge has merit and plans to vigorously pursue its defenses. No material change in the status of these matters has occurred since the filing of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Environmental Matters

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had an undiscounted reserve for environmental remediation of approximately \$28 million. The Company is not aware of any environmental claims existing as of June 30, 2009 that have not been provided for or would otherwise have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations. There can be no assurance, however, that current regulatory requirements will not change or past non-compliance with environmental laws will not be discovered on the Company's properties.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated for recognition and disclosure through August 7, 2009, the date these financial statements were filed with the SEC. No significant subsequent events have been identified.

9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, provides a hierarchy that prioritizes and defines the types of inputs used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs, which consist of unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. Level 2 inputs consist of quoted prices for similar instruments. Level 3 valuations are derived from inputs that are significant and unobservable, and these valuations have the lowest priority.

Table of Contents**Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

Certain assets and liabilities are reported at fair value on a recurring basis in Apache's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Cash, Cash Equivalents, Short-Term Investments, Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature or maturity of the instruments.

Commodity Derivative Instruments Apache's commodity derivative instruments consist of variable-to-fixed price commodity swaps and options. The Company estimates the fair values of derivative instruments using published commodity futures price strips for the underlying commodities as of the date of the estimate. The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments are not actively quoted in the open market and are valued using forward commodity price curves provided by a third-party, which are Level 2 inputs (see Note 2 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities of this Form 10-Q).

The following table presents the Company's material assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for each hierarchy level:

	June 30, 2009					
	Fair Value Measurements Using					
	Quoted Price in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) (In millions)	Total Fair Value	Netting (¹)	Carrying Amount
Assets:						
Commodity Derivative Instruments	\$	\$ 88	\$	\$ 88	\$(13)	\$ 75
Liabilities:						
Commodity Derivative Instruments		181		181	(13)	168

(1) The derivative fair values above are based on analysis of each contract as required by SFAS No. 157. Derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are presented here on a gross basis, even where the

Table of Contents**10. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION**

Apache has production in six countries: the United States (Gulf Coast and Central regions), Canada, Egypt, offshore Australia, offshore the United Kingdom (U.K.) in the North Sea and Argentina. We also have exploration interest on the Chilean side of the island of Tierra del Fuego. Financial information by country is presented below:

	United States	Canada	Egypt	Australia	U.K. North Sea	Argentina	Other International	Total
	(In thousands)							
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2009								
Oil and Gas Production Revenues	\$ 707,081	\$ 215,476	\$ 655,063	\$ 86,726	\$ 322,181	\$ 87,817	\$	\$ 2,074,344
Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 242,962	\$ 62,934	\$ 441,175	\$ 12,482	\$ 140,149	\$ 20,107	\$	\$ 919,809
Other Income (Expense):								
Other								19,034
General and administrative								(90,905)
Financing costs, net								(61,155)
Income Before Income Taxes								\$ 786,783
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009								
Oil and Gas Production Revenues	\$ 1,302,939	\$ 425,394	\$ 1,075,291	\$ 129,561	\$ 564,954	\$ 179,819	\$	\$ 3,677,958
Operating Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (856,576)	\$ (1,495,033)	\$ 663,935	\$ (107)	\$ 227,804	\$ 39,717	\$	\$ (1,420,260)
Other Income (Expense):								
Other								49,245
General and administrative								(175,951)
Financing costs, net								(119,742)
Loss Before Income Taxes								\$ (1,666,708)

Edgar Filing: APACHE CORP - Form 10-Q

Total Assets	\$ 10,438,404	\$ 4,435,413	\$ 5,102,967	\$ 3,004,809	\$ 2,024,529	\$ 1,395,704	\$ 101	\$ 26,401,927
--------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------	---------------

**For the Quarter Ended
June 30, 2008**

Oil and Gas Production Revenues	\$ 1,665,167	\$ 516,058	\$ 878,418	\$ 127,499	\$ 628,428	\$ 88,548		\$ 3,904,118
---------------------------------	--------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	--	--------------

Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,069,688	\$ 295,585	\$ 731,592	\$ 69,182	\$ 287,706	\$ 11,965		\$ 2,465,718
---------------------------------	--------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--	--------------

Other Income (Expense):

Other								(3,927)
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------

General and administrative								(78,872)
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

Financing costs, net								(39,050)
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

Income Before Income

Taxes								\$ 2,343,869
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------

**For the Six Months
Ended
June 30, 2008**

Oil and Gas Production Revenues	\$ 3,034,635	\$ 922,320	\$ 1,550,316	\$ 251,598	\$ 1,144,804	\$ 178,394		\$ 7,082,067
---------------------------------	--------------	------------	--------------	------------	--------------	------------	--	--------------

Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,852,807	\$ 476,309	\$ 1,264,220	\$ 114,101	\$ 519,535	\$ 31,517		\$ 4,258,489
---------------------------------	--------------	------------	--------------	------------	------------	-----------	--	--------------

Other Income (Expense):

Other								5,865
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

General and administrative								(161,295)
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------

Financing costs, net								(83,303)
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

Income Before Income

Taxes								\$ 4,019,756
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------

Total Assets	\$ 13,191,709	\$ 7,542,245	\$ 4,258,260	\$ 2,308,963	\$ 2,816,537	\$ 1,745,382	\$ 14,063	\$ 31,877,159
--------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------

⁽¹⁾ Operating Income (Loss) consists of oil and gas

production revenues less depreciation, depletion and amortization, asset retirement obligation accretion, lease operating expenses, gathering and transportation costs, and taxes other than income. The U.S. and Canada operating losses for the six-month period of 2009 include additional depletion of \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, to write-down the carrying value of oil and gas properties.

Table of Contents

11. SUPPLEMENTAL GUARANTOR INFORMATION

Apache Finance Canada Corporation (Apache Finance Canada) is a subsidiary of Apache and has approximately \$650 million of publicly traded notes outstanding that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Apache. The following condensed consolidating financial statements are provided as an alternative to filing separate financial statements.

Apache Finance Pty Ltd. (Apache Finance Australia), a subsidiary of Apache, had \$100 million of publicly traded securities, which matured on March 15, 2009. The notes were repaid using existing cash balances.

Each of these companies has been fully consolidated in Apache's consolidated financial statements. As such, these condensed consolidating financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Apache Corporation and subsidiaries and notes thereto, of which this note is an integral part.

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2009

	Apache Corporation	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation (In thousands)	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES AND OTHER:					
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 640,421	\$	\$ 1,433,923	\$	\$ 2,074,344
Equity in net income of affiliates	306,956	7,393	3,911	(318,260)	
Other	(1,184)	14,630	6,625	(1,037)	19,034
	946,193	22,023	1,444,459	(319,297)	2,093,378
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	201,542		371,817		573,359
Asset retirement obligation accretion	16,166		10,317		26,483
Lease operating expenses	173,639		231,634		405,273
Gathering and transportation costs	7,217		26,262		33,479
Taxes other than income	20,861		95,080		115,941
General and administrative	73,286		18,656	(1,037)	90,905
Financing costs, net	57,959	14,115	(10,919)		61,155
	550,670	14,115	742,847	(1,037)	1,306,595
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	395,523	7,908	701,612	(318,260)	786,783
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(49,197)	(3,396)	394,656		342,063
NET INCOME	444,720	11,304	306,956	(318,260)	444,720
Preferred stock dividends	1,420				1,420
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$ 443,300	\$ 11,304	\$ 306,956	\$ (318,260)	\$ 443,300

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2008

	Apache Corporation	Apache America North	Apache Finance Australia	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation	Reclassifications & Elimination	Consolidated
	(In thousands)						
REVENUES AND OTHER:							
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 1,623,565	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,301,447	\$ (20,894)	\$ 3,904,118
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	782,543	6,742	14,166	92,918	(55,375)	(840,994)	
Other	9,889		(7,459)	14,657	(20,091)	(923)	(3,927)
	2,415,997	6,742	6,707	107,575	2,225,981	(862,811)	3,900,191
OPERATING EXPENSES:							
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	299,879				327,789		627,668
Asset retirement obligation accretion	16,931				8,748		25,679
Lease operating expenses	202,001				244,737		446,738
Gathering and transportation costs	10,849				49,812	(20,894)	39,767
Taxes other than income	61,617				236,931		298,548
General and administrative	65,829				13,966	(923)	78,872
Financing costs, net	32,629		4,498	14,113	(12,190)		39,050
	689,735		4,498	14,113	869,793	(21,817)	1,556,322
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	1,726,262	6,742	2,209	93,462	1,356,188	(840,994)	2,343,869
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	281,033		(4,533)	48,495	573,645		898,640
NET INCOME	1,445,229	6,742	6,742	44,967	782,543	(840,994)	1,445,229
Preferred stock dividends	1,420						1,420
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$ 1,443,809	\$ 6,742	\$ 6,742	\$ 44,967	\$ 782,543	\$ (840,994)	\$ 1,443,809

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	Apache Corporation	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation (In thousands)	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES AND OTHER:					
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 1,185,151	\$	\$ 2,492,807	\$	\$ 3,677,958
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	(638,787)	(534,943)	141,223	1,032,507	
Other	392	29,314	21,574	(2,035)	49,245
	546,756	(505,629)	2,655,604	1,030,472	3,727,203
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,643,031		2,329,106		3,972,137
Asset retirement obligation accretion	32,475		20,746		53,221
Lease operating expenses	346,807		455,955		802,762
Gathering and transportation costs	15,696		51,122		66,818
Taxes other than income	42,288		160,992		203,280
General and administrative	146,177		31,809	(2,035)	175,951
Financing costs, net	111,411	28,228	(19,897)		119,742
	2,337,885	28,228	3,029,833	(2,035)	5,393,911
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(1,791,129)	(533,857)	(374,229)	1,032,507	(1,666,708)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(478,909)	(140,137)	264,558		(354,488)
NET LOSS	(1,312,220)	(393,720)	(638,787)	1,032,507	(1,312,220)
Preferred stock dividends	2,840				2,840
LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$ (1,315,060)	\$ (393,720)	\$ (638,787)	\$ 1,032,507	\$ (1,315,060)

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

	Apache Corporation	Apache North America	Apache Finance Australia	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)						
REVENUES AND OTHER:							
Oil and gas production revenues	\$ 2,976,970	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,143,766	\$ (38,669)	\$ 7,082,067
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	1,425,632	14,792	25,092	182,511	(57,866)	(1,590,161)	
Other	9,855		(7,459)	29,314	(24,000)	(1,845)	5,865
	4,412,457	14,792	17,633	211,825	4,061,900	(1,630,675)	7,087,932
OPERATING EXPENSES:							
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	588,395				659,762		1,248,157
Asset retirement obligation accretion	34,708				17,468		52,176
Lease operating expenses	415,326				486,050		901,376
Gathering and transportation costs	20,976				98,436	(38,669)	80,743
Taxes other than income	115,826				425,300		541,126
General and administrative	132,712				30,428	(1,845)	161,295
Financing costs, net	70,102		8,995	28,226	(24,020)		83,303
	1,378,045		8,995	28,226	1,693,424	(40,514)	3,068,176
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,034,412	14,792	8,638	183,599	2,368,476	(1,590,161)	4,019,756
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	567,670		(6,154)	48,654	942,844		1,553,014
NET INCOME	2,466,742	14,792	14,792	134,945	1,425,632	(1,590,161)	2,466,742
Preferred stock dividends	2,840						2,840
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCK	\$ 2,463,902	\$ 14,792	\$ 14,792	\$ 134,945	\$ 1,425,632	\$ (1,590,161)	\$ 2,463,902

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	Apache Corporation	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation (In thousands)	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 659,679	\$ (22,357)	\$ 729,407	\$	\$ 1,366,729
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Additions to oil and gas property	(666,421)		(1,450,994)		(2,117,415)
Additions to gas gathering, transmission and processing facilities			(164,723)		(164,723)
Acquisition of Marathon properties	(181,133)				(181,333)
Short-term investments	791,999				791,999
Restricted cash for acquisition settlement	13,880				13,880
Proceeds from sale of oil & gas properties	144		(17)		127
Investment in subsidiaries, net	(300,472)			300,472	
Other, net	(26,903)		(58,623)		(85,526)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(368,906)		(1,674,357)	300,472	(1,742,791)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Debt borrowings	652	40	448,985	(302,011)	147,666
Payments on debt			(100,000)		(100,000)
Dividends paid	(103,331)				(103,331)
Common stock activity	9,971	20,606	(22,145)	1,539	9,971
Treasury stock activity, net	2,669				2,669
Cost of debt and equity transactions	(403)				(403)
Other	9,597				9,597
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(80,845)	20,646	326,840	(300,472)	(33,831)

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	209,928	(1,711)	(618,110)	(409,893)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	142,026	1,714	1,037,710	1,181,450
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 351,954	\$ 3	\$ 419,600	\$ 771,557

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

	Apache Corporation	Apache North America	Apache Finance Australia	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)						
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,168,611	\$	\$ (3,194)	\$ (22,652)	\$ 2,595,148	\$	\$ 3,727,913
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:							
Payments to oil and gas property	(765,114)				(1,777,963)		(2,543,077)
Payments to gas gathering, transmission and processing facilities					(245,627)		(245,627)
Payments of cash	(94,357)						(94,357)
Proceeds from sale of oil & gas properties	198,842				101,095		300,937
Change in subsidiaries, net	(175,241)	(5,974)			(23,974)	205,189	(100,000)
Change in debt	(11,242)				(14,196)		(25,438)
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(847,112)	(5,974)			(1,960,665)	205,189	(2,658,562)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:							
Proceeds from special paper and money market borrowings, net	(140,670)		(2,781)	(2,091)	90,189	(126,998)	(282,351)
Payments on fixed-rate debt					(353)		(353)
Payments of cash	(136,145)						(136,145)
Proceeds from stock activity	28,526	5,974	5,974	22,993	43,250	(78,191)	138,526
Change in stock activity, net	3,416						3,416
Proceeds from debt and equity transactions	41,139						41,139
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(204,698)	5,974	3,193	20,902	133,086	(205,189)	(146,732)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	116,801		(1)	(1,750)	767,569		782,609
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,626		1	1,751	120,445		127,623
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 120,427	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 888,014	\$	\$ 1,018,903

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
As of June 30, 2009

	Apache Corporation	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation (In thousands)	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 351,954	\$ 3	\$ 419,600	\$	\$ 771,557
Receivables, net of allowance	517,886		1,018,763		1,536,649
Inventories	63,714		507,898		571,612
Drilling advances and other	299,406	1,576	236,370		537,352
Derivative instruments	30,379		37,536		67,915
	1,263,339	1,579	2,220,167		3,485,085
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	9,161,874		13,128,434		22,290,308
OTHER ASSETS:					
Intercompany receivable, net	1,487,782		254,595	(1,742,377)	
Restricted cash					
Goodwill, net			189,252		189,252
Equity in affiliates	10,594,021	1,072,461	57,202	(11,723,684)	
Deferred charges and other	156,228	1,003,195	270,159	(1,000,000)	429,582
Derivative instruments	6,740		690		7,430
Long-term investments			270		270
	\$ 22,669,984	\$ 2,077,235	\$ 16,120,769	\$ (14,466,061)	\$ 26,401,927
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Short-term debt	\$	\$	\$ 12,656	\$	\$ 12,656
Accounts payable	250,868	250,009	1,630,847	(1,742,377)	389,347
Accrued exploration and development	165,692		522,267		687,959
Other accrued expenses	507,960	46,633	163,800		718,393
	924,520	296,642	2,329,570	(1,742,377)	1,808,355

Edgar Filing: APACHE CORP - Form 10-Q

LONG-TERM DEBT	4,061,657	647,111	245,899		4,954,667
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Income taxes	1,220,617	3,819	1,278,118		2,502,554
Advances from gas purchasers					
Asset retirement obligation	873,118		711,998		1,585,116
Derivative instruments	100,386		30,565		130,951
Other	530,991		930,598	(1,000,000)	461,589
	2,725,112	3,819	2,951,279	(1,000,000)	4,680,210
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	14,958,695	1,129,663	10,594,021	(11,723,684)	14,958,695
	\$ 22,669,984	\$ 2,077,235	\$ 16,120,769	\$ (14,466,061)	\$ 26,401,927

Table of Contents

APACHE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 2008

	Apache Corporation	Apache North America	Apache Finance Australia	Apache Finance Canada	All Other Subsidiaries of Apache Corporation	Reclassifications & Eliminations	Consolidated
	(In thousands)						
ASSETS							
CURRENT ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 142,026	\$	\$ 2	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,037,708	\$	\$ 1,181,450
Short-term investments	791,899				100		791,999
Receivables, net of allowance	514,174			1,095	841,710		1,356,979
Inventories	59,106				439,461		498,567
Drilling advances and other	456,956			1,786	163,237		621,979
	1,964,161		2	4,595	2,482,216		4,450,974
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	9,970,619				13,987,898		23,958,517
OTHER ASSETS:							
Intercompany receivable, net	1,185,771					(1,185,771)	
Restricted cash	13,880						13,880
Goodwill, net					189,252		189,252
Equity in affiliates	12,919,395	510,620	714,092	1,556,673	(157,276)	(15,543,504)	
Deferred charges and other	212,635			1,003,353	357,874	(1,000,000)	573,862
	\$ 26,266,461	\$ 510,620	\$ 714,094	\$ 2,564,621	\$ 16,859,964	\$ (17,729,275)	\$ 29,186,485
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY							
CURRENT LIABILITIES:							
Short-term debt	\$	\$	\$ 99,977	\$	\$ 12,621	\$	\$ 112,598

Edgar Filing: APACHE CORP - Form 10-Q

Accounts payable	2,038,266				(1,489,321)		548,945
Other accrued expenses	855,197	(10,097)	165,432	290,587	1,743,544	(1,185,771)	1,858,892
	2,893,463	(10,097)	265,409	290,587	266,844	(1,185,771)	2,520,435
LONG-TERM DEBT	4,061,005			647,071	100,899		4,808,975
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:							
Income taxes	1,599,539		(31,292)	3,548	1,594,862		3,166,657
Asset retirement obligation	844,126				711,403		1,555,529
Derivative instruments		30,643	(30,643)		7,713		7,713
Other	359,607				1,258,848	(1,000,000)	618,455
	2,803,272	30,643	(61,935)	3,548	3,572,826	(1,000,000)	5,348,354
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	16,508,721	490,074	510,620	1,623,415	12,919,395	(15,543,504)	16,508,721
	\$ 26,266,461	\$ 510,620	\$ 714,094	\$ 2,564,621	\$ 16,859,964	\$ (17,729,275)	\$ 29,186,485

Table of Contents

ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Apache Corporation, a Delaware corporation formed in 1954, together with its subsidiaries (collectively, Apache) is one of the world's largest independent oil and gas companies. We have exploration and production interests in the United States, Canada, Egypt, offshore Australia, offshore the United Kingdom (U.K.) in the North Sea (North Sea) and Argentina. We also have exploration interests on the Chilean side of the island of Tierra del Fuego.

This discussion relates to Apache Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included under Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW

Apache's performance during the quarter reflects the benefits of our geological and geographical diversity as well as our balanced product mix. Initial development from projects in the Gulf of Mexico and the Western Desert of Egypt contributed to record second-quarter 2009 production, which increased six percent from the second quarter of 2008 and seven percent from the first quarter of 2009. Both increases reflect production growth in four of the six countries in which we operate.

Our balanced product mix served us well during the year, as the benefit from the rebound in oil prices more than offset continuing deterioration of North American natural gas prices. Oil production contributed 48 percent of Apache's worldwide second-quarter production, but 72 percent of oil and gas revenues. Prices for both oil and gas were substantially below year-earlier quarter and six-month levels, which were at historically high levels.

We continue to make progress reducing per unit operating costs. Lease operating costs are down nine percent from the second quarter and 11 percent from the first half of 2008. Absent nonrecurring costs related to staff reductions and the retirement of our founder and former chairman, our general and administrative costs for the first six months of 2009 would have been \$23 million lower than the first half of 2008. Apache employees united in cost-reduction efforts and, in addition to other cost-cutting initiatives, company-wide salary increases were deferred for a six-month period, and the four members of the Office of the Chief Executive reduced their salaries by 10 percent. We continue to push for even greater efficiencies.

We remain steadfast to the business principles that have guided Apache's progress since our inception. We set the objective of continuing to live within our means and are on target to keep 2009 exploration and development capital spending within cash flow. We also remain strategically positioned to take advantage of potential acquisition opportunities that may materialize. We ended the quarter with \$772 million in cash, \$2.4 billion of available committed borrowing capacity, a debt-to-capitalization ratio of 25 percent and single-A credit ratings. In the current economic and political climate, it is imperative that we keep a long-term perspective and continue to demand operational excellence.

EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW

Our second-quarter earnings of \$1.31 per diluted common share were negatively impacted by significantly lower crude oil and natural gas price realizations relative to the second quarter of 2008, which saw record earnings of \$4.28 per share. Our six-month period earnings in 2009, relative to 2008, were also negatively impacted by lower crude oil and natural gas price realizations and our \$1.98 billion non-cash after-tax write-down of the carrying value of our U.S. and Canadian proved oil and gas properties in the first quarter of 2009. This write-down contributed to a

Table of Contents

loss of \$3.92 per share for the 2009 six-month period compared to earnings of \$7.32 per share in the year-ago period. Cash provided by operating activities for the 2009 six-month period totaled \$1.4 billion compared to \$3.7 billion in the comparable prior-year period. For additional discussion on prices, refer to Pricing Trends under this Item 2. We believe weak commodity prices are likely to be a challenge for the remainder of 2009.

Second-quarter 2009 oil and gas revenues were 47 percent, or \$1.8 billion, lower than the second quarter of 2008, driven by a 47 percent drop in average crude oil realizations and a 57 percent drop in natural gas realizations. On a unit basis, daily production was six percent above the year-ago period, with gains in Egypt, Australia and the North Sea offsetting the continuing impact of the 2008 U.S. hurricanes. Total operating expenses were 16 percent lower than the second quarter of 2008. Reductions in service costs continue to lag behind the sharp decline in commodity prices and are not presently at levels we believe are in line with today's lower commodity prices. We continue to monitor service cost trends very closely and make appropriate adjustments to drilling and development schedules while actively pursuing further cost reductions.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS**Egypt***Exploration Activity*

On July 30, 2009, we announced that the Falcon 1-X wildcat in the Matruh Concession, drilled in May 2009, tested 4,400 barrels of oil per day (b/d) from the Alam El Buieb (AEB-3D) formation. The well will be initially completed in the AEB-3D oil zone, and first production from the well should commence in the third quarter of 2009. The well also encountered hydrocarbon pay zones in the AEB-6 and Jurassic Safa formation that will not be produced until additional processing and transportation capacity is developed. The Jurassic Safa tested at a rate of 11 million cubic feet of natural gas per day (MMcf/d) and 415 b/d. The AEB-6 tested at 35 MMcf/d and 1,953 b/d. An appraisal well is planned before year-end.

On July 30, 2009, we also announced that the Hydra-5X appraisal well in the Shushan Concession tested 21 MMcf/d and 3,744 barrels of condensate per day from the Jurassic Upper Safa formation. This well follows Apache's Hydra-1X discovery drilled in 2008. The field will be developed upon completion of a gas sales agreement with the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation.

On April 30, 2009, Apache announced discovery of the Phiops field, the largest of five fields discovered since 2006 by Apache through its joint venture partner, Khalda Petroleum Company, in the Faghur Basin of the Western Desert. The Phiops-1X well in the South Umbarka Concession was completed earlier this year as an oil producer and test-flowed 2,278 b/d and 5 MMcf/d from the Safa formation. The Phiops field was subsequently appraised by the Phiops-5 well discussed below.

On April 30, we also announced that the WKAL-A-1X well, located five miles west of Phiops-1X in the West Kalabsha Concession, tested at 770 b/d and 4 MMcf/d from the Jurassic Zahra formation and 2,906 b/d and 16 MMcf/d from the Cretaceous AEB-3 formation. Apache plans to apply for a development lease on this discovery.

On April 30, we also announced the NTRK-C-1X well, our first new field discovery in the North Tarek Concession along the Mediterranean coast, tested at a rate of 3,489 b/d and 5 MMcf/d. Additional drilling is planned for this new concession.

Development and Appraisal Activity

On June 9, 2009, we announced that the Phiops-5 appraisal well in the Faghur Basin in Egypt's Western Desert test-flowed 8,279 b/d and 0.4 MMcf/d. A new pipeline from Phiops to the Khepri-Sethos facilities is expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2009. The new pipeline and additional storage capacity at Kalabsha and Khepri-Sethos are estimated to increase gross production capacity in the Kalabsha area from 4,000 b/d to 20,000 b/d in early 2010. We plan to continue an exploration, appraisal and development program in the

second half of 2009 to capitalize on these successes, including the acquisition of 740 square kilometers of three-dimensional seismic data in the area.

During the second quarter, we completed performance tests at the new Salam Gas Plant Trains 3 and 4, and the Northern Pipeline Compression project is now fully operational. These two new trains add 200 MMcf/d and 10,000 b/d of gross processing capacity and are currently operating at design capacity throughput.

Table of Contents

Amendments to extend our Siwa, Sallum, and West Ghazalat exploration concessions for an additional three years (to July 27, 2013) were approved by the Egyptian Parliament in June 2009. These concessions encompass 3.8 million gross acres, which Apache operates with a 50-percent contractor interest. Apache's first well in West Ghazalat should spud in October 2009.

Australia

Varanus Island

Early in the third quarter, Apache subsidiaries completed final repairs to the Varanus Island gas processing and transportation hub offshore Western Australia, which sustained damage from a gas pipeline explosion in June 2008. The subsidiaries are also installing a compressor at Varanus Island to expand gross compression capacity to 460 terajoules per day (TJ/d). Installation is expected to be completed during the third quarter of this year.

Exploration Activity

We drilled two new wells in the Julimar-Brunello complex during the second quarter. We are presently evaluating all options to commercialize this large gas resource, and the process is expected to be completed by year-end.

Development Activity

At our Van Gogh oil project, the Van Gogh-6H development well and Van Gogh-12 water injector were completed. Repairs of the floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel, a result of April's control room fire, are well underway, and we estimate first production at Van Gogh around year-end. The fire delayed first production, initially scheduled for the second quarter of this year. The FPSO is owned and operated by a third party and will be leased by Apache when it is delivered to the Van Gogh field.

North Sea

Development Activity

Apache completed four successful oil development wells during the quarter, bringing the 2009 total to seven. Of note is the Forties Charlie 6-3 well, which encountered 34 meters of pay and was brought on production in mid-June at 10,500 b/d, the highest initial rate in the field since 1994. Apache owns a 97.14-percent interest in the Forties field.

The Forties Field is currently producing at sustained rates in excess of 70,000 gross b/d. We are in the process of drilling one development well and completing an additional successful oil development well, which is scheduled to be on production in August 2009.

U.S. Central Region

Development Activity

Region rig activity was deliberately slowed in the first two quarters of 2009 in an effort to better align service costs with the current lower oil and gas price environment. With the reduced activity levels, the region concentrated on building their inventory of drillable prospects and proceeded with lower cost projects, such as water-flood expansions to target oil.

We also began a rigorous evaluation of our emerging horizontal tight-gas play in the Anadarko Basin. We are presently drilling our first operated horizontal granite wash well following recent industry successes. Apache has identified a number of horizontal oil and gas plays on our acreage and will be testing these over the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.

We believe we can drill and complete a well today for roughly two-thirds of 2008 costs as service costs continue to fall. With costs down and over 60 percent of the region's annual budget unspent at the end of the second quarter, we plan to accelerate our drilling and workover programs in the second half of 2009.

Table of Contents

Acquisitions

On June 3, 2009, we completed the acquisition of nine Permian Basin oil and gas fields from Marathon Oil Corporation. Apache has indentified numerous attractive oil drilling targets, especially in southeastern New Mexico, where we recently sanctioned a 10-well program for the second half of 2009.

U.S. Gulf Coast Region

Development Activity

Our much anticipated, 40-percent owned, Geauxpher (Garden Banks 462) development came on line May 15, 2009. Through July 31, 2009, the two-well field had already produced 7.5 billion cubic feet (Bcf) and was continuing to flow at 105 MMcf/d.

We also made considerable progress restoring Gulf Coast region production previously shut-in because of hurricane damage. The region restored an average of 5,100 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) in the second quarter. The last 8,800 boe/d is projected to be restored in the third quarter of 2009. The timing of the remaining restoration in many instances is beyond our control since we are awaiting repairs to third-party pipelines and facilities.

On April 20, 2009, Apache reported that its Ewing Banks 998 #1 discovery test-flowed 4,254 b/d and 5.4 MMcf/d. The well will be connected to existing facilities, with first production projected for the first quarter of 2010. Apache owns a 50-percent interest in the property.

The Gulf Coast Region continues to see further reductions in rig rates. For example, jack-up rig activity has fallen to fewer than 20 rigs, down from the more traditional 100-rig level. As a result, quotes are now below 2008 rates. We are also seeing significant cost reductions for support vessels.

Canada

Development Activity

Continued weak gas prices and a high-cost environment slowed our development drilling activity in Canada. Although we drilled 118 development wells during the first half of 2009, very little activity occurred after the winter drilling campaign concluded in the first quarter. We plan to drill another 53 wells in the second half of the year, predominately for oil targets. The province of Alberta implemented a royalty incentive limiting royalties to five percent for the first year if the well is completed before April 1, 2011, as well as a \$200-per-meter drilled royalty credit. We continue to evaluate our substantial prospect inventory with these incentives in mind but will generally need more cost relief and/or higher gas prices to increase activity substantially.

Activity at our Horn River (Ootla) shale play remained high during the quarter. We currently have six horizontal Muskwa wells from the 2008 drilling program producing an aggregate gross 14 MMcf/d after more than a year, on average. Also, the first three wells from the Encana-operated 2009 program are on production and together produced a gross 26 MMcf/d after three weeks, on average. A fourth well is expected to be on production in early August 2009. Encana will finish drilling another 11 wells while Apache completes its 16-well program on the 70-K pad by the end of the third quarter of 2009. Completion operations for these wells will commence late this year, and we anticipate first production by the end of the first quarter of 2010. We are quite pleased with the improved efficiencies that we have been able to achieve, as drilling times have improved to as little as 16 days from our original estimation of 30 days.

In the second quarter, the partners commissioned a new dehydration and compressor facility and a new 42-mile, 24-inch sales line, with capacity of over 700 MMcf/d, that will allow us to flow gas to a third-party s interconnect point.

Given soft gas prices, the partners will need to continue to look for ways to reduce costs. We believe combining our results to date with our acreage position will enable us to drill up to 3,000 gross wells in the Ootla shale play over the next several decades.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Revenues**Changes in Oil and Gas Production Revenues Quarter**

	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	NGL s	Total
	(In thousands)			
Revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2007	\$ 1,473,621	\$ 922,736	\$ 47,674	\$ 2,444,031
Volume increase (decrease)	89,708	(119,798)	(5,056)	(35,146)
Price increase	1,243,800	444,557	18,948	1,707,305
Impact of hedges decrease	(200,225)	(11,847)		(212,072)
Increase in 2008	\$ 1,133,283	\$ 312,912	\$ 13,892	\$ 1,460,087
Revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2008	\$ 2,606,904	\$ 1,235,648	\$ 61,566	\$ 3,904,118
Contribution to total year-to-date 2008 revenues	67%	31%	2%	100%
Volume increase (decrease)	118,948	31,342	(2,936)	147,354
Price decrease	(1,453,720)	(760,451)	(35,981)	(2,250,152)
Impact of hedges increase	219,264	53,760		273,024
Decrease in 2009	\$ (1,115,508)	\$ (675,349)	\$ (38,917)	\$ (1,829,774)
Revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2009	\$ 1,491,396	\$ 560,299	\$ 22,649	\$ 2,074,344
Contribution to total year-to-date 2009 revenues	72%	27%	1%	100%

Changes in Oil and Gas Production Revenues Six Months

	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	NGL s	Total
	(In thousands)			
Revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2007	\$ 2,633,550	\$ 1,749,497	\$ 84,051	\$ 4,467,098
Volume increase (decrease)	416,323	(129,932)	(3,637)	282,754
Price increase	1,989,824	631,233	41,727	2,662,784
Impact of hedges decrease	(313,073)	(17,496)		(330,569)
Increase in 2008	\$ 2,093,074	\$ 483,805	\$ 38,090	\$ 2,614,969
Revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2008	\$ 4,726,624	\$ 2,233,302	\$ 122,141	\$ 7,082,067

Contribution to total year-to-date 2008

revenues	67%	31%	2%	100%
Volume increase (decrease)	125,669	2,387	(7,180)	120,876
Price decrease	(2,693,106)	(1,180,396)	(72,845)	(3,946,347)
Impact of hedges increase	354,842	66,520		421,362
Decrease in 2009	\$ (2,212,595)	\$ (1,111,489)	\$ (80,025)	\$ (3,404,109)

Revenues for the six months ended

June 30, 2009	\$ 2,514,029	\$ 1,121,813	\$ 42,116	\$ 3,677,958
----------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	--------------

Contribution to total 2009 year-to-date

revenues	68%	31%	1%	100%
	30			

Table of Contents**Production and Pricing**

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,			For the Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)
Oil Volume b/d:						
United States	88,530	100,049	(12)%	87,642	100,364	(13)%
Canada	15,833	17,746	(11)%	16,090	17,547	(8)%
North America	104,363	117,795	(11)%	103,732	117,911	(12)%
Egypt	95,359	64,886	47%	89,475	63,718	40%
Australia	10,478	8,367	25%	9,164	8,894	3%
North Sea	59,688	56,570	6%	60,089	57,670	4%
Argentina	11,948	12,067	(1)%	12,192	12,146	
International	177,473	141,890	25%	170,920	142,428	20%
Total ⁽¹⁾	281,836	259,685	9%	274,652	260,339	6%
Average Oil price Per barrel:						
United States	\$ 57.00	\$ 97.64	(42)%	\$ 49.95	\$ 90.59	(45)%
Canada	55.17	119.16	(54)%	46.49	106.33	(56)%
North America	56.72	100.88	(44)%	49.41	92.93	(47)%
Egypt	60.30	126.20	(52)%	51.90	112.28	(54)%
Australia	63.01	133.79	(53)%	49.74	116.78	(57)%
North Sea	58.77	121.10	(51)%	51.51	108.23	(52)%
Argentina	46.17	50.12	(8)%	46.73	47.61	(2)%
International	58.99	118.14	(50)%	51.28	105.41	(51)%
Total ⁽²⁾	58.15	110.32	(47)%	50.57	99.76	(49)%
Natural Gas Volume Mcf/d:						
United States	662,834	758,524	(13)%	637,894	751,269	(15)%
Canada	373,796	357,828	4%	365,551	359,289	2%
North America	1,036,630	1,116,352	(7)%	1,003,445	1,110,558	(10)%
Egypt	376,737	233,793	61%	347,443	238,385	46%
Australia	161,069	129,531	24%	151,607	160,355	(5)%
North Sea	2,645	2,507	6%	2,663	2,556	4%
Argentina	192,542	197,284	(2)%	192,250	181,209	6%
International	732,993	563,115	30%	693,963	582,505	19%

Edgar Filing: APACHE CORP - Form 10-Q

Total ⁽³⁾	1,769,623	1,679,467	5%	1,697,408	1,693,063	
Average Natural Gas price Per Mcf:						
United States	\$ 3.88	\$ 10.62	(63)%	\$ 4.21	\$ 9.50	(56)%
Canada	3.86	9.63	(60)%	4.26	8.59	(50)%
North America	3.88	10.30	(62)%	4.23	9.21	(54)%
Egypt	3.85	6.26	(39)%	3.73	5.72	(35)%
Australia	1.82	2.17	(16)%	1.71	2.14	(20)%
North Sea	12.24	21.90	(44)%	9.82	19.05	(48)%
Argentina	1.89	1.39	36%	1.94	1.60	21%
International	2.92	3.69	(21)%	2.82	3.51	(20)%
Total ⁽⁴⁾	3.48	8.09	(57)%	3.65	7.25	(50)%
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)						
Volume Barrels per day:						
United States	5,483	7,231	(24)%	5,198	7,236	(28)%
Canada	2,052	1,868	10%	2,082	2,052	1%
North America	7,535	9,099	(17)%	7,280	9,288	(22)%
Argentina	3,091	2,905	6%	3,114	2,812	11%
Total	10,626	12,004	(11)%	10,394	12,100	(14)%
Average NGL Price Per barrel:						
United States	\$ 27.36	\$ 65.27	(58)%	\$ 25.90	\$ 61.32	(58)%
Canada	24.23	59.26	(59)%	22.40	56.05	(60)%
North America	26.50	64.04	(59)%	24.90	60.15	(59)%
Argentina	15.91	32.31	(51)%	16.51	39.98	(59)%
Total	23.42	56.36	(58)%	22.39	55.46	(60)%

(1) Approximately eight percent of oil production was subject to financial derivative hedges for the second quarter and six-month period of 2009; 18 percent for the 2008 second quarter and six-month period.

- (2) Reflects a per barrel increase of \$.51 and \$1.04 from financial derivative hedging activities for the 2009 second quarter and six-month period, respectively, and a decrease of \$8.72 and \$6.40 from financial derivative hedging activities for the 2008 second quarter and six-month period, respectively.
- (3) Approximately eight percent of natural gas production was subject to financial derivative hedges for the second quarter and six-month period of 2009; 20 percent and 19 percent for the 2008 second quarter and six-month period, respectively.
- (4) Reflects a per Mcf increase of \$.24 and \$.18 from financial derivative

hedging activities for the 2009 second quarter and six-month period, respectively, and a decrease of \$.10 and \$.03 from financial derivative hedging activities for the 2008 second quarter and six-month period, respectively.

Table of Contents*Second-Quarter 2009 compared to Second-Quarter 2008*

Crude Oil Revenues Second-quarter crude oil revenues of \$1.5 billion were \$1.1 billion lower than the 2008 period, with gains driven by a nine percent increase in oil production more than offset by a 47 percent decrease in average realized price. Crude oil accounted for 72 percent of our oil and gas production revenues during the quarter and 48 percent of our equivalent production, compared to 68 and 47 percent, respectively, for the same period last year. While production increased in three of our six producing countries, production in North America declined from natural decline on lower levels of capital investments. North American exploration and development capital was 43 percent less than 2008.

U.S. oil revenues were \$430 million less than the 2008 quarter: \$370 million from lower price and \$60 million from lower production. Prices in the U.S. decreased 42 percent from the year-ago period, while production declined 12 percent. Our Gulf Coast region production was down 15 percent; nine percent on natural decline and six percent from production shut-in as a result of the hurricanes in the second half of 2008. Our Central region production decreased six percent from natural decline.

Canada's revenues decreased \$113 million, with \$103 million of the decline attributed to lower price realizations. Canada's oil prices averaged \$55.17 per barrel, down from \$119.16 in the 2008 comparative quarter. Production declined 11 percent, primarily from natural decline.

Egypt's crude oil revenues were \$222 million less than the prior-year quarter, despite a significant increase in production. Oil price realizations were well below year-ago levels, falling 52 percent, reducing revenues by \$389 million. Production growth added \$167 million, relative to the 2008 period. Net production increased 47 percent while gross production was up only 27 percent. Our drilling and recompletion programs at the Khalda, Khalda Extension, East Bahariya, South Umbarka, Matruh and West Kalabsha concessions drove the gross production growth. The additional gains in net production were related to an increased allocation of gross production for cost recovery relative to the prior period, a function of lower prices and the mechanics of our production sharing contracts.

Australia's oil revenues dropped \$42 million, with the impact of lower prices offsetting a 25 percent increase in production. Oil price realizations were 53 percent lower than the 2008 quarter reducing revenues by \$54 million. Production increased on restored volumes at Varanus Island, less third-party downtime, and a successful workover and recompletion program at our Stag platform. The additional production added \$12 million in revenues. Repairs to the Varanus Island facility, which was damaged in a 2008 gas pipeline explosion, and installation of a compressor to expand gross compression capacity to 460 TJ/d will be completed in the third quarter and enable the facility to produce above pre-incident levels.

North Sea crude oil revenues fell \$304 million on a 51 percent decline in prices, reducing revenues by \$321 million. The impact of lower prices was partially offset by a six percent increase in production. Production was up on a comparative basis because of our drilling program, particularly at our Alpha platform, a successful workover program and less downtime. On June 22, 2009, we announced that our Forties Charlie 6-3 well commenced production at a gross rate of 10,500 b/d, boosting our second-quarter exit-rate to more than 70,000 gross b/d.

Argentina's oil revenues fell \$4.8 million, as the combination of lower production and lower pricing impacted the current year's quarter. Oil realizations declined eight percent, reducing revenues by \$4.3 million. Export price limitations imposed on our Argentine production limited the volatility on price realizations that we experienced in other areas. Production declined one percent as natural decline offset the impact of new wells and a successful workover program.

Natural Gas Revenues Second-quarter natural gas revenues of \$560 million declined \$675 million on a 57 percent decrease in realized natural gas prices. Worldwide production increased five percent to 1,770 MMcf/d. Production increased in four of our six producing countries.

U.S. natural gas revenues decreased \$499 million, with a 63 percent drop realized prices and a 13 percent decrease in production reducing revenues by \$465 million and \$34 million, respectively. Natural gas prices averaged \$3.88 per Mcf, down \$6.74 per Mcf from the comparable year-ago period. Central region production was down one percent from natural decline. Gulf Coast region production was 20 percent lower, split between natural decline and production shut-in because of the 2008 hurricanes. Gulf Coast region gas production was impacted by the lower levels of capital investment as discussed under **Crude Oil Revenues** above. The wells still shut-in are awaiting repairs to third-party

pipelines, the timing of which is beyond our control.

Table of Contents

Canada's natural gas revenues fell \$182 million on a 60 percent decrease in realized natural gas prices. Gas price realizations fell \$5.77 to \$3.86 per Mcf, lowering revenues \$188 million. Natural gas production increased four percent on improved net realizations resulting from a lower effective royalty rate, new wells and recompletion activity. Increased production added \$6 million in revenues.

Egypt's natural gas revenues were essentially flat compared to the 2008 second quarter, with \$50 million of additional revenues attributed to production gains offsetting the \$51 million reduction related to a 39 percent price decline. Net production was up 61 percent, while gross production rose only 33 percent. The increase in gross production followed the completion of two new Salam Base gas trains and the Northern Pipeline compression project, which increased transportation and processing capacity. The additional net production was primarily related to an increased allocation of gross production for cost recovery relative to the prior period, a function of lower prices and the mechanics of our production sharing contracts.

Australia's natural gas revenues were flat to the prior-year period, with the impact of a 24 percent increase in production offsetting a 16 percent decrease in price. Prices were down mostly on foreign currency fluctuations. Production was up primarily because of repairs to the Varanus Island facility, which was damaged in a 2008 gas pipeline explosion. These repairs and installation of a compressor to expand gross compression capacity to 460 TJ/d will be completed in the third quarter and enable the facility to produce above pre-incident levels.

Argentina's gas revenues increased \$8 million as higher prices offset the impact of slightly lower production. Natural gas realizations averaged \$1.89, up \$.50 per Mcf from last year's second quarter as we delivered more of our gas into higher-priced contracts. The increase in price added \$9 million in revenues. Production declined two percent because of sales pipeline constraints.

Year-to-Date 2009 compared to Year-to-Date 2008

Crude Oil Revenues Crude oil revenues for the six-month period of 2009 totaled \$2.5 billion and were \$2.2 billion lower than the 2008 period because of a 49 percent decrease in average realized price. Crude oil for the six-month period accounted for 68 percent of our oil and gas revenues and 48 percent of our equivalent production, compared to 67 and 47 percent, respectively, for the same period last year. Production increased five percent, to 274,652 b/d, as a 20 percent increase in production from our international regions more than offset a 12 percent decline in our North America production. Production declines in North America stem from our reduction in exploration and development capital, which was 43 percent below year-ago levels. Worldwide, our exploration and development capital investments for the first half of the year decreased 33 percent from the same period in 2008.

U.S. oil revenues declined \$862 million on a 45 percent decrease in realized crude oil prices and a 13 percent decrease in production. The impact from price and production was \$742 million and \$120 million, respectively. Gulf Coast region production was down 18 percent, two-thirds of which was driven by natural decline which offset drilling and recompletion activities. The remainder was associated with production that has not yet been restored after the hurricanes in the second half of 2008. Production from our Central region decreased four percent from natural decline and lower drilling activities.

Canada's revenues decreased \$204 million, \$191 million of which was related to lower price realizations. Canada's oil prices averaged \$46.49 per barrel, down from \$106.33 in the comparative period. Production declined eight percent, with the impact of natural decline, increases in provincial royalties and property divestitures more than offsetting a reduction in drilling activities.

Egypt's oil revenues fell \$462 million compared to last year's six-month period, despite an increase in production. Oil realizations fell 54 percent reducing revenues by \$700 million. Net production was 40 percent higher, while gross production increased only 24 percent. The increase in gross production came from new wells and successful recompletions, notably from our East Bahariya Extension, South Umbarka and Matruh concessions. Additional gains in net production resulted from a higher allocation of gross production for cost recovery relative to the prior period, a function of lower prices and the mechanics of our production sharing contracts.

Australia's oil revenues were \$107 million lower than the comparable period despite a three percent increase in production. Prices, which were 57 percent lower than the prior year, reduced revenues by \$109 million. Production rose on less weather-related and third-party downtime, as well as restored production volumes from Varanus Island.

Table of Contents

North Sea crude oil revenues fell \$576 million from year-ago levels, with a 52 percent drop in realized prices reducing revenues by \$595 million. Production rose 2,419 b/d driven by our drilling program, a successful workover program and less downtime.

Argentina's oil revenues were down \$2 million on lower prices. Oil realizations fell two percent to \$46.73 per barrel. Export price limitations imposed on our Argentine production limited the volatility on realized prices that we experienced in other jurisdictions. Production rose marginally from last year's levels as new wells brought online offset production lost from natural decline.

Natural Gas Revenues Natural gas revenues for the six-month period of 2009 totaled \$1.1 billion, half of the comparable 2008 revenues. The decline reflects a 50 percent decrease in realized natural gas prices. Production was flat period-over-period as a 10 percent decline in North America production was offset by increased gas production internationally.

U.S. natural gas revenues decreased \$813 million on a 56 percent decline in realized prices and a 15 percent decrease in production. Natural gas prices averaged \$4.21 per Mcf, down \$5.29 per Mcf from the comparable year-ago period, decreasing revenues by \$723 million. In our Central region, production was held flat, with drilling activities and strategic acquisitions offsetting natural decline. In the Gulf Coast region, production was 25 percent lower, split between natural decline and production shut-in from the 2008 hurricanes. The wells still shut-in are awaiting repairs to damaged third-party pipelines, the timing of which is beyond our control.

Canada's natural gas revenues fell \$280 million on a 50 percent decrease in realized natural gas prices. Gas price realizations fell \$4.33 to \$4.26 per Mcf. Natural gas production increased two percent on improved net realizations resulting from a lower effective royalty rate, in addition to new wells and recompletion activity, relative to the prior-year period.

Egypt's natural gas revenues fell \$13 million. Increased net production did not fully offset the impact of a 35 percent decrease in realized price, which lowered revenues \$86 million. Production gains increased revenues \$73 million. Net production was up 46 percent, while gross production rose only 22 percent. The increase in gross production followed the completion of two new Salam Base gas trains and the Northern Pipeline compression project, which increased transportation and processing capacity. The additional net production was primarily related to an increased allocation of gross production for cost recovery relative to the prior period, a function of lower prices and the mechanics of our production sharing contracts.

Australia reported a \$16 million dollar decrease in natural gas revenues compared to last year's six-month period. Lower realized prices and production reduced revenues \$13 million and \$3 million, respectively. Realized prices fell 20 percent, mostly on foreign currency fluctuations. Production was five percent lower on the impact of a June 2008 pipeline explosion and fire at the Varanus Island facility, which shut-in production from our John Brooke's field and Harriet Joint Venture. Repairs to the Varanus Island facility and installation of a compressor to expand gross compression capacity to 460 TJ/d will be completed in the third quarter and enable the facility to produce above pre-incident levels.

Argentina's natural gas revenues rose \$15 million on increases in both prices and production. Production increased six percent from new wells and recompletions in the Neuquén basin, which more than offset the impact of natural decline and increased re-injections at Tierra del Fuego. Prices averaged \$1.94 per Mcf, 21 percent higher than the prior-year period on a more favorable sales mix achieved by delivering more of our gas into higher-priced contracts.

Table of Contents**Costs**

The table below presents a comparison of our expenses on an absolute dollar basis and an equivalent unit of production (boe) basis. Our discussion may reference expenses either on a boe basis, on an absolute dollar basis or both, depending on their relevance.

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,		2009		2008	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(In millions)		(Per boe)		(In millions)		(Per boe)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A):								
Oil and gas property								
Recurring	\$ 527	\$ 591	\$ 9.86	\$ 11.77	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,174	\$ 10.34	\$ 11.63
Additional					2,818		27.41	
Other assets	46	37	.87	.74	91	74	.89	.73
Total DD&A	573	628	10.73	12.51	3,972	1,248	38.64	12.36
Asset retirement obligation accretion	27	25	.50	.51	53	52	.52	.52
Lease operating costs	405	447	7.58	8.90	803	902	7.81	8.93
Gathering and transportation costs	34	40	.62	.79	67	81	.65	.80
Taxes other than income	116	298	2.17	5.95	203	541	1.98	5.36
General and administrative expense	91	79	1.70	1.57	176	161	1.71	1.60
Financing costs, net	61	39	1.14	.78	120	83	1.16	.83
Total	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,556	\$ 24.44	\$ 31.01	\$ 5,394	\$ 3,068	\$ 52.47	\$ 30.40

Second-Quarter 2009 compared to Second-Quarter 2008

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A) The following table details the changes in recurring DD&A of oil and gas properties between the second quarters of 2009 and 2008:

	Recurring DD&A (In millions)
2008 DD&A	\$ 591
Volume change	11
Rate change	(75)
2009 DD&A	\$ 527

Recurring full-cost DD&A expense of \$527 million decreased \$64 million on an absolute dollar basis: \$75 million lower on rate offset by an increase of \$11 million from higher production. The Company's full-cost DD&A rate decreased \$1.91 to \$9.86 per boe. The decrease in rate reflects the impact of a \$5.33 billion non-cash write-down of the carrying value of our December 31, 2008 proved oil and gas property balances in the U.S., U.K. North Sea, Canada and Argentina and a \$2.82 billion non-cash write-down of the carrying value of our March 31, 2009, proved oil and gas property balances in the U.S. and Canada.

Under the full-cost method of accounting, the Company is required to review the carrying value of its proved oil and gas properties each quarter on a country-by-country basis. Under these rules, capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, net of accumulated DD&A and deferred income taxes, may not exceed the present value of estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves, discounted 10 percent, net of related tax effects. These rules

generally require pricing future oil and gas production at the unescalated oil and gas prices and using costs in effect at the end of each fiscal quarter and require a write-down if the ceiling is exceeded, even if prices declined for only a short period of time.

Lease Operating Expenses (LOE) Our 2009 second-quarter LOE decreased nine percent on an absolute dollar basis. On a per unit basis, LOE was down 15 percent when compared to the same period in 2008: nine percent on lower cost and six percent on higher production.

Our LOE rate, which decreased \$1.32 per boe, was impacted by the items below:

A stronger U.S. dollar relative to the prior-year quarter resulted in a \$.56 reduction.

Reduced workover costs in all regions, particularly on Permian Basin oil properties, resulted in a reduction of \$.53.

Higher production reduced the rate by \$.49.

A reduction in power usage and declining rates per kilowatt hour in the U.S. Central Region and Canada, lowered the rate by \$.28.

Table of Contents

Hurricane repair costs in the U.S. added \$.33 to the rate.

The prior period includes a non-recurring LOE credit related to a reduction in our accrual for an insurance contingency assessed by Oil Insurance Limited (OIL) should Apache withdraw from the insurance pool. This credit in the second quarter of 2008 accounted for \$.21 of the increase in rate.

Gathering and Transportation Gathering and transportation costs totaled \$34 million in the second quarter of 2009, down \$6 million. On a per unit basis, gathering and transportation costs were down 21 percent: 15 percent on lower costs and six percent on higher total production. The following table presents gathering and transportation costs paid by Apache directly to third-party carriers for each of the periods presented:

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In millions)	
U.S.	\$ 8	\$ 11
Canada	13	16
North Sea	6	7
Egypt	6	5
Argentina	1	1
Total Gathering and Transportation	\$ 34	\$ 40

The decrease in Canada resulted primarily from the impact of foreign exchange rates, lower oil production and decreased gas transportation rates. The decrease in the U.S. resulted primarily from lower volumes transported under contracts where costs are paid directly to a third party.

Taxes other than Income Taxes other than income totaled \$116 million, a decrease of \$182 million. On a per unit basis, taxes other than income decreased 64 percent: 58 percent on lower costs and six percent on higher total production. A detail of these taxes follows:

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In millions)	
U.K. PRT	\$ 73	\$ 220
Severance taxes	18	47
Ad valorem taxes	13	17
Canadian taxes	4	4
Other	8	10
Total Taxes other than Income	\$ 116	\$ 298

North Sea Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) is assessed on net profits from subject fields in the U.K. North Sea. U.K. PRT was \$147 million less than the 2008 period on a 49 percent decrease in net profits, driven by 50 percent lower realized oil prices.

Severance taxes are incurred primarily on onshore properties in the U.S. and certain properties in Australia and Argentina. The decrease in severance taxes resulted from lower taxable revenues in the U.S. and Australia, consistent with the lower realized oil and natural gas prices.

Ad valorem taxes are assessed on U.S. and Canadian assessed property values. The \$4 million decrease resulted from lower taxable valuations associated with decreases in oil and natural gas prices.

General and Administrative Expenses General and administrative expenses (G&A) were \$12 million higher, up \$.13 to an average of \$1.70 per boe. Non-recurring employee separation costs incurred in the second quarter of 2009 added \$.28 to the rate relative to 2008. Higher stock-based compensation expense, which includes stock appreciation rights (SARs) expense, added \$.03 to the second-quarter 2009 rate as compared to 2008. These costs were partially offset by the impact of production gains (-\$.11 per boe) and various other miscellaneous corporate expense reductions (-\$.07 per boe).

Table of Contents

Financing Costs, Net Financing costs incurred during the period noted are composed of the following:

	For the Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Interest expense	\$ 77,363	\$ 66,328
Amortization of deferred loan costs	1,365	829
Capitalized interest	(14,972)	(22,810)
Interest income	(2,601)	(5,297)
 Financing costs, net	 \$ 61,155	 \$ 39,050

Net financing costs rose \$22 million, or \$.37 per boe. The increase in absolute dollars is the result of an \$11 million increase in interest expense related to higher average outstanding debt balances, \$8 million reduction in capitalized interest related to lower unproved property balances and completion of long-term construction projects, and a \$3 million decrease in interest income. Higher production mitigated the impact of higher absolute costs on the rate per boe.

Provision for Income Taxes During interim periods, income tax expense is based on the estimated effective income tax rate that is expected for the entire fiscal year, after consideration of discrete items. No significant discrete tax events occurred during the second quarter of 2009.

The provision for income taxes decreased \$557 million to \$342 million, 62 percent below prior year, as income before taxes fell on lower oil and gas production revenues. The effective income tax rate in the second quarter of 2009 was 43.5 percent compared to 38.3 percent in the second quarter of 2008. The 2009 rate was higher on a \$31 million non-cash deferred tax expense related to the effect of the weakening U.S. dollar on re-measurement of our foreign deferred tax liabilities. The foreign exchange impact on second-quarter 2008 income taxes was minimal.

Year-to-Date 2009 compared to Year-to-Date 2008

Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD&A) The following table details the changes in recurring DD&A of oil and gas properties between the six-month periods of 2009 and 2008:

	Recurring DD&A (In millions)
2008 DD&A	\$ 1,174
Volume change	(24)
Rate change	(87)
 2009 DD&A	 \$ 1,063

Recurring full-cost DD&A expense of \$1.06 billion decreased \$111 million on an absolute dollar basis: \$87 million lower on rate and \$24 million from production mix, despite an increase in total production. A higher percentage of production was contributed from regions with lower DD&A rates. The Company's full-cost DD&A rate decreased \$1.29 to \$10.34 per boe. The decrease in rate reflects the impact of a \$5.33 billion non-cash write-down of the carrying value of our December 31, 2008 proved property balances in the U.S., U.K. North Sea, Canada and Argentina and a \$2.82 billion non-cash write-down of the carrying value of our March 31, 2009, proved oil and gas property balances in the U.S. and Canada.

Under the full-cost method of accounting, the Company is required to review the carrying value of its proved oil and gas properties each quarter on a country-by-country basis. Under these rules, capitalized costs of oil and gas

properties, net of accumulated DD&A and deferred income taxes, may not exceed the present value of estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves, discounted 10 percent, net of related tax effects. These rules generally require pricing future oil and gas production at the unescalated oil and gas prices and using costs in effect at the end of each fiscal quarter and require a write-down if the ceiling is exceeded, even if prices declined for only a short period of time. Write-downs required by these rules do not impact cash flow from operating activities. If oil and gas prices deteriorate from the Company's quarter-end levels, additional write-downs may occur.

Table of Contents

Lease Operating Expenses (LOE) Our first six months of 2009 LOE decreased 11 percent on an absolute dollar basis. On a per unit basis, LOE was down 13 percent; 11 percent on lower costs and two percent on higher production. Our LOE rate, which decreased \$1.12 per boe, was impacted by the items below:

A stronger U.S. dollar relative to the first six months of 2008 resulted in a \$.64 reduction.

Reduced workover costs in all regions, particularly on Permian Basin oil properties, resulted in a reduction of \$.47.

Higher production reduced the rate by \$.38.

Lower labor and service costs reduced the rate by \$.21.

A reduction in power usage and declining rates per kilowatt hour in the U.S. Central Region and Canada lowered the rate by \$.16.

Repair costs and shut-in production related to the 2008 Gulf of Mexico hurricanes added \$.55 to the rate.

General cost increases in various other categories increased the rate by \$.19.

Gathering and Transportation Gathering and transportation costs totaled \$67 million in the first six months of 2009, down \$14 million. On a per unit basis, gathering and transportation costs were down 19 percent: 17 percent on lower costs and two percent on higher total production. The following table presents gathering and transportation costs paid by Apache directly to third-party carriers for each of the periods presented:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In millions)	
U.S.	\$ 16	\$ 21
Canada	24	34
North Sea	13	15
Egypt	12	9
Argentina	2	2
Total Gathering and Transportation	\$ 67	\$ 81

The decrease in the U.S resulted primarily from a decrease in volumes transported under contracts where charges are paid directly to a third party. Canada's transportation was down primarily from the impact of foreign exchange rates and lower transported volumes. North Sea costs were down on foreign exchange rates. Egypt costs were up \$3 million on an increase in exported cargoes.

Taxes other than Income Taxes other than income totaled \$203 million, a decrease of \$338 million. On a per unit basis, taxes other than income decreased 63 percent: 61 percent on lower costs and two percent on higher total production. A detail of these taxes follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008

	(In millions)	
U.K. PRT	\$ 123	\$ 385
Severance taxes	35	93
Ad valorem taxes	21	39
Canadian taxes	8	8
Other	16	16
Total Taxes other than Income	\$ 203	\$ 541

North Sea PRT is assessed on net profits from subject fields in the U.K. North Sea. U.K. PRT was \$262 million less than the 2008 period on a 51 percent decrease in net profits driven by a 52 percent decrease in realized oil prices.

Severance taxes are incurred primarily on onshore properties in the U.S. and certain properties in Australia and Argentina. The decrease in severance taxes resulted from lower taxable revenues in the U.S., consistent with the lower realized oil and natural gas prices.

Table of Contents

Ad valorem taxes are assessed on U.S. and Canadian assessed property values. The \$18 million decrease resulted from lower taxable valuations associated with decreases in oil and natural gas prices.

General and Administrative Expenses General and administrative expenses (G&A) were \$15 million higher, up \$.11 to an average of \$1.71 per boe. Expenses recognized pursuant to the retirement of our founder and former chairman and separation costs related to staff reductions added \$.37 to the 2009 rate. These non-recurring costs were partially offset by lower incentive compensation (-\$.14), stock-based compensation, which includes SARs expense (-\$.03), lower fringe benefit cost (-\$.06) and the impact of higher production (-\$.03). SARs expense was down as a result of a four percent decline in Apache's stock price during the first six months of 2009 compared to a 46 percent increase in the comparative 2008 period.

Financing Costs, Net Financing costs incurred during the periods noted are composed of the following:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Interest expense	\$ 156,277	\$ 135,635
Amortization of deferred loan costs	2,773	1,680
Capitalized interest	(30,981)	(44,387)
Interest income	(8,327)	(9,625)
Financing costs, net	\$ 119,742	\$ 83,303

Net financing costs rose \$36 million, or \$.34 per boe. The increase in absolute dollars is primarily the result of a \$21 million increase in interest expense related to higher average outstanding debt balances and a \$13 million reduction in capitalized interest related to lower unproved property balances and completion of long-term construction projects. Higher production mitigated the impact of higher absolute costs on the rate per boe.

Provision for Income Taxes During interim periods, income tax expense is based on the estimated effective income tax rate that is expected for the entire fiscal year, after consideration of discrete items. The Company's non-cash write-down of the carrying value of its proved oil and gas properties was deemed a discrete event, and therefore, the tax effects of the write-down were recorded in the first quarter of 2009. No significant discrete tax events occurred during the second quarter of 2009.

The provision for income taxes for the first six months of 2009 was a benefit of \$354 million compared to an expense of \$1.55 billion in the 2008 period. The benefit was associated with the non-cash write-down of the carrying value of our proved oil and gas properties previously discussed. The effective income tax rate, impacted by the magnitude of the tax benefit related to the write-down, was 21.3 percent compared to 38.6 percent in 2008. We recorded a \$26 million increase to tax expense in 2009 related to foreign currency fluctuations, compared to a \$13 million benefit in 2008.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Our primary uses of cash are exploration, development and acquisition of oil and gas properties, costs necessary to maintain ongoing operations, repayment of principal and interest on outstanding debt and payment of dividends.

Our business, as with other extractive industries, is a depleting one in which each barrel produced must be replaced or the Company and our reserves, a critical source of future liquidity, will shrink. Cash investments are continuously required to fund exploration and development projects and acquisitions, which are necessary to offset the inherent declines in production and proven reserves. Future success in maintaining and growing reserves and production is highly dependent on having capital resources available, the success of our exploration and development activities and on acquiring additional reserves.

We fund our exploration and development activities primarily through net cash provided by operating activities (operating cash flows or cash flows) and budget our capital expenditures based on projected cash flows. Our long-term operating cash flows are dependent on commodity prices, reserve replacement and the level of costs required for

ongoing operations. Our operating cash flows, both in the short-term and the long-term, are impacted by highly volatile oil and natural gas prices (see [Commodity Price](#) below). Sales volumes and costs have also impacted cash flows in the short-term, but have not been as volatile as commodity prices.

Table of Contents

While cash flows are our primary source of liquidity, we may also elect to utilize available committed borrowing capacity, access to both debt and equity capital markets or proceeds from the occasional sale of nonstrategic assets for all other liquidity and capital resource needs. Apache's ability to access the debt and equity capital markets is supported by its investment-grade credit ratings. We believe the liquidity and capital resource alternatives available to Apache, combined with internally-generated cash flows, will be adequate to fund our short-term and long-term operations, including our capital spending program, repayment of debt maturities and any amount that may ultimately be paid in connection with contingencies.

The ongoing disruption in the credit markets has had a significant adverse impact on a number of financial institutions. We regularly review the credit worthiness of the banks and financial institutions with which we do business. Thus far, our financial position and sources of liquidity have not been materially impacted. However, further deterioration in the credit markets could adversely affect the availability of external sources of short-term and long-term capital funding.

See Part II, Other Information, Item 1A, Risk Factors of this Form 10-Q and Part 1, Item 1 and 2, Business and Properties, Risk Factors Related to Our Business and Operations, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Commodity Prices

Crude oil trades in a global market; consequently, prices for all types and grades of crude oil have historically moved in the same general direction. Natural gas has a limited global transportation system and, therefore, is currently subject to local supply and demand conditions. Approximately 60 percent of our natural gas is sold in the North American market, which tracks New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) prices, while our remaining international gas is not subject to fluctuating daily gas spot markets.

Our average natural gas price realizations have been on a downward trend since peaking in July 2008, reaching a multi-year low of \$3.38 per Mcf in April 2009. Our crude oil realizations initially followed a similar trend, bottoming at a monthly average of \$36.45 per barrel in December 2008, before increasing to an average of \$68.76 in June 2009. Second-quarter 2009 average realized prices were substantially lower than 2008 second-quarter prices. Average realized prices for natural gas and crude oil in the first six months of 2009 were \$3.65 per Mcf and \$50.57 per barrel, respectively, substantially below the \$7.25 per Mcf and \$99.76 per barrel realized in the year-earlier period.

Following is a table of published monthly average NYMEX prices in the first half of 2009 and 2008:

	2009					
	June	May	April	March	February	January
Crude Oil (per bbl)	\$69.72	\$59.51	\$50.48	\$48.25	\$39.47	\$41.99
Natural Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.97	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.49	\$ 5.96
	2008					
	June	May	April	March	February	January
Crude Oil (per bbl)	\$134.65	\$125.67	\$112.62	\$105.15	\$94.92	\$92.96
Natural Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 11.86	\$ 11.01	\$ 9.52	\$ 9.11	\$ 8.03	\$ 7.08

As we have experienced over the last 12 months, commodity prices remain volatile. Future prices cannot be accurately predicted. For these reasons, we have historically based our capital expenditure budget on projected cash flows, modifying initial annual budgets in the event of significant changes in commodity prices. Given the recent commodity price levels, our expenditures for the second quarter and first six months of 2009 were substantially lower than 2008 levels. We continue to monitor prices and will adjust our capital budgets accordingly. Any price deterioration will negatively impact our future oil and gas production revenues, earnings, cash flows and liquidity.

Table of Contents**Sources and Uses of Cash**

The following table presents the sources and uses of our cash and cash equivalents for the periods presented.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
	(In millions)	
Sources of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,367	\$ 3,738
Sale of short-term investments	792	
Sales of property and equipment		300
Net commercial paper and bank loan borrowings	148	
Restricted cash	14	
Common stock issuances	10	29
Other	12	45
	2,343	4,112
Uses of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,464	\$ 2,789
Payments on fixed-rate notes	100	
Dividends	103	136
Restricted cash		94
Net commercial paper and bank loan repayments		183
Other	86	27
	2,753	3,229
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (410)	\$ 883

(1) The table presents capital expenditures on a cash basis; therefore, the amounts differ from those discussed elsewhere in this document, which include accruals.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Net cash provided by operating activities is our primary source of capital and liquidity. Factors affecting operating cash flows are largely the same as those that affect net earnings, with the exception of non-cash expenses such as DD&A, ARO accretion and deferred income tax expense.

Operating cash flows totaled \$1.4 billion for the first six months of the year, down \$2.4 billion from the comparable 2008 period. The primary driver of the reduction was a \$3.4 billion decrease in oil and gas revenues, with

the impact of lower commodity prices (oil and gas realizations declined 49 percent and 50 percent, respectively) more than offsetting a two percent increase in equivalent production. Also negatively impacting operating cash flows was a \$449 million net decrease in working capital. These items were partially offset by the positive impact of a \$399 million decline in cash based expenses (expenses excluding non-cash expenses described above) and lower current taxes, which decreased \$969 million.

For a detailed discussion of commodity prices, production, costs and expenses, refer to the Results of Operations of this Item 2. For additional detail of the changes in operating assets and liabilities and the non-cash expenses which do not impact net cash provided by operating activities, see the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows in Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q.

Short-term Investments We occasionally invest in highly-liquid, short-term investments in order to maximize our income on available cash balances. As needed, we may reduce such short-term investment balances to further supplement our operating cash flows. At December 31, 2008, we had \$792 million invested in U.S. Treasury securities with original maturities greater than three months but less than one year. These securities matured on April 2, 2009. At June 30, 2009, we held no short-term investments.

Net commercial paper and bank loan borrowings One of the Company's Australian subsidiaries has a secured revolving syndicated credit facility for its Van Gogh and Pyrenees oil developments offshore Western Australia. During the year, the amount outstanding under that facility increased \$145 million, to \$245 million.

Capital Expenditures As a result of the global economic slowdown and decline in oil and gas prices, we substantially reduced our 2009 capital budget to approximately half of 2008 spending in an effort to keep expenditures in line with our cash flows. Capital spending for the first half of the year is in line with our Plan. As is our custom, we will review and revise our capital expenditure estimates throughout the year based on changing industry conditions and results-to-date.

Table of Contents

Capital expenditures totaled \$2.3 billion for the first six months of 2009, \$944 million lower than the first half of 2008. The following table presents a summary of the Company's capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 2008 (In millions)	
Exploration and Development Costs:		
United States	\$ 569	\$ 1,005
Canada	210	353
North America	779	1,358
Egypt	389	413
Australia	285	453
North Sea	216	255
Argentina	82	146
Chile	4	4
International	976	1,271
Worldwide Exploration and Development Costs	1,755	2,629
Gathering Transmission and Processing Facilities:		
Canada	56	10
Egypt	95	218
Australia	13	5
Argentina	1	3
Total Gathering Transmission and Processing Facility Cost	165	236
Asset Retirement Costs	88	172
Capitalized Interest	31	44
Capital Expenditures, excluding acquisitions	2,039	3,081
Acquisitions - Oil and Gas Properties	249	151
Total Capital Expenditures	\$ 2,288	\$ 3,232

Worldwide exploration and development (E&D) expenditures were down 33 percent from the same period last year, with decreases in all six countries in which we have exploration and production interests. The most significant

decrease in spending occurred in North America, where E&D investments declined 43 percent on lower activity. Decreased drilling activity in the Western Desert drove Egypt's E&D spending \$24 million lower than the prior-year period. However, Egypt's percentage of worldwide E&D spending rose to 22 percent, up from 16 percent, as this decline was less pronounced than in other regions. Australia's E&D expenditures decreased nearly 37 percent on lower drilling activity and reduced investments in platforms and production facilities. North Sea E&D expenditures were \$39 million lower upon completion of several platform upgrade projects in 2008.

Payments on fixed-rate notes The \$100 million Apache Finance Pty Ltd (Apache Finance Australia) 7.0% notes matured on March 15, 2009. The notes were repaid using existing cash balances.

Dividends Common stock dividends of \$100 million paid during the first six months of 2009 were \$33 million less than in 2008. The 2008 common stock dividends included a special cash dividend of 10 cents per common share paid on March 18, 2008. During the first six months of 2009 and 2008, Apache paid \$2.8 million in dividends on its Series B Preferred Stock issued in August 1998.

Table of Contents**Liquidity**

The following table presents a summary of our key financial indicators at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In millions of dollars, except as indicated)	
Cash	\$ 772	\$ 1,181
Short-term investments		792
Restricted cash		14
Total debt	4,967	4,922
Shareholders' equity	14,959 ⁽²⁾	16,509 ⁽¹⁾
Available committed borrowing capacity	2,405	2,550
Floating-rate debt/total debt	5%	2%
Percent of total debt-to-capitalization	25% ⁽²⁾	23% ⁽¹⁾

(1) Our year-end shareholders' equity balance and debt-to-capitalization ratio were impacted by a \$3.6 billion (after-tax) non-cash write-down in the carrying value of oil and gas properties on December 31, 2008.

(2) Our June 30, 2009, shareholders' equity balance and debt-to-capitalization ratio were impacted by a \$3.6 billion (after-tax) non-cash write-down in the carrying value of oil and gas properties on December 31, 2008, and a \$1.98 billion (after-tax) non-cash write-down in the carrying value of oil and gas properties on March 31, 2009.

Cash and Cash Equivalents We had \$772 million in cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2009, compared to \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2008. At June 30, 2009, \$415 million of cash was held by foreign subsidiaries and \$357 million was held by Apache Corporation and U.S. subsidiaries. The cash held by foreign subsidiaries is subject to additional U.S. income taxes if repatriated. Almost all of the cash is denominated in U.S. dollars and, at times, is

invested in highly liquid, investment grade securities with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. We intend to use cash from our international subsidiaries to fund international projects.

Short-term Investments We occasionally invest in highly-liquid, short-term investments in order to maximize our income on available cash balances. At June 30, 2009, we held no short-term investments.

Debt At June 30, 2009, outstanding debt, which consisted of notes, debentures and uncommitted bank lines, totaled \$4.97 billion. Current debt includes \$12 million borrowed under uncommitted overdraft lines in Argentina.

Available committed borrowing capacity We ended the quarter with \$2.4 billion of available committed borrowing capacity, as discussed below.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had unsecured committed revolving syndicated bank credit facilities totaling \$2.3 billion. The facilities consist of a \$1.5 billion facility and a \$450 million facility in the U.S., a \$200 million facility in Australia and a \$150 million facility in Canada. Since there are no outstanding borrowings or commercial paper at quarter-end, the full \$2.3 billion of unsecured credit facilities are available to the Company.

The Company has available a \$1.95 billion commercial paper program, which generally enables Apache to borrow funds for up to 270 days at competitive interest rates. If the Company is unable to issue commercial paper following a significant credit downgrade or dislocation in the market, the Company's U.S. credit facilities are available as a 100-percent backstop.

One of the Company's Australian subsidiaries has a secured revolving syndicated credit facility for its Van Gogh and Pyrenees oil developments offshore Western Australia. The facility provides for total commitments of \$350 million, with availability determined by a borrowing base formula. The borrowing base was set at \$350 million and will be redetermined after the fields commence production and certain tests have been met, and semi-annually thereafter. As of June 30, 2009, there was \$245 million outstanding under the facility, allowing for additional available borrowing capacity of \$105 million.

The Company was in compliance with the terms of all credit facilities as of June 30, 2009.

Percent of total debt to capitalization The Company's June 30, 2009, debt-to-capitalization ratio was 25 percent, up from 23 percent at December 31, 2008.

Credit Rating As of June 30, 2009, we have maintained our single-A credit ratings. We cannot predict, nor can we assure, that we will not receive a ratings downgrade in the future.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Risk

We periodically enter into hedging activities on a portion of our projected oil and natural gas production through a variety of financial and physical arrangements intended to support oil and natural gas prices at targeted levels and to manage our overall exposure to oil and gas price fluctuations. For the first six months of 2009, approximately eight percent of our natural gas and crude oil production was subject to financial derivative hedges.

Apache may use futures contracts, swaps, options and fixed-price physical contracts to hedge its commodity prices. Realized gains or losses from the Company's price-risk management activities are recognized in oil and gas production revenues when the associated production occurs. Apache does not generally hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes.

On June 30, 2009, the Company had open natural gas derivative hedges in an asset position with a fair value of \$60 million. A 10 percent increase in natural gas prices would reduce the fair value by approximately \$33 million, while a 10 percent decrease in prices would increase the fair value by approximately \$36 million. The Company also had open oil derivatives in a liability position with a fair value of \$153 million. A 10 percent increase in oil prices would increase the liability by approximately \$170 million, while a 10 percent decrease in prices would move the derivatives to an asset position of \$11 million. These fair value changes assume volatility based on prevailing market parameters at June 30, 2009. See Note 2 Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for notional volumes and terms associated with the Company's derivative contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company considers its interest rate risk exposure to be minimal as a result of fixing interest rates on approximately 95 percent of the Company's debt. At June 30, 2009, total debt included \$257 million of floating-rate debt. As a result, Apache's annual interest costs in 2009 will fluctuate based on short-term interest rates on what is approximately five percent of our total debt outstanding at June 30, 2009. The impact on cash flow of a 10 percent change in the floating interest rate from that at June 30, 2009, would be approximately \$144,000 per quarter.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's cash flows relating to certain international operations are based on the U.S. dollar equivalent of cash flows measured in foreign currencies. In Australia, oil production is sold under U.S. dollar contracts, and the majority of our gas production is sold under fixed-price Australian dollar contracts. Approximately half of our costs incurred for Australian operations are paid in U.S. dollars. In Canada, the majority of oil and gas production is sold under Canadian dollar contracts. The majority of our costs incurred are paid in Canadian dollars. Our North Sea production is sold under U.S. dollar contracts, and the majority of costs incurred are paid in British pounds. In Egypt, all oil and gas production is sold under U.S. dollar contracts, and the majority of the costs incurred are denominated in U.S. dollars. Argentine revenues and expenditures are largely denominated in U.S. dollars but converted into Argentine pesos at the time of payment. Revenue and disbursement transactions denominated in Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, British pounds, Egyptian pounds and Argentine pesos are converted to U.S. dollar equivalents based on the average exchange rates during the period.

Foreign currency gains and losses also arise when monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the end of each month. Currency gains and losses are included as either a component of

Other under Revenues and Other, or, as is the case when we remeasure our foreign tax liabilities, as a component of the Company's income tax provision (benefit) on the Statement of Consolidated Operations in Item 1 of this quarterly report.

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements and Risk

This report 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 included or incorporated by reference in this report, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected revenues, projected costs, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on our examination of historical operating trends, the information that was used to prepare our estimate of proved reserves as of December 31, 2008, and other data in our possession or available from third parties. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, project, estimate, anticipate, believe, continue or similar terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, our assumptions about:

the market prices of oil, natural gas, NGLs and other products or services;

our commodity hedging arrangements;

the supply and demand for oil, natural gas, NGLs and other products or services;

production and reserve levels;

drilling risks;

economic and competitive conditions;

the availability of capital resources;

capital expenditure and other contractual obligations;

currency exchange rates;

weather conditions;

inflation rates;

the availability of goods and services;

legislative or regulatory changes;

terrorism;

occurrence of property acquisitions or divestitures;

the securities or capital markets and related risks such as general credit, liquidity, market and interest-rate risks; and

other factors disclosed under Items 1 and 2 Business and Properties Estimated Proved Reserves and Future Net Cash Flows, Item 1A Risk Factors, Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and

elsewhere in our most recently filed Form 10-K.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. We assume no duty to update or revise our forward-looking statements based on changes in internal estimates or expectations or otherwise.

Table of Contents

ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

G. Steven Farris, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, in his capacity as principal executive officer, and Roger B. Plank, the Company's President, in his capacity as principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2009, the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation and as of the date of that evaluation, these officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, providing effective means to ensure that information we are required to disclose under applicable laws and regulations is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We periodically review the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls, including compliance with various laws and regulations that apply to our operations both inside and outside the United States. We make modifications to improve the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls, and may take other corrective action, if our reviews identify deficiencies or weaknesses in our controls.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Please refer to both Part I, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 (filed with the SEC on March 1, 2009) and Part I, Item 1 of each of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, for a description of material legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

During the quarter ending June 30, 2009, there were no material changes from the risk factors as previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 other than the following:

Federal climate change regulation could increase our operating and capital costs.

The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES), also known as the Waxman-Markey Bill, was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 26, 2009. The ACES, if passed by the U.S. Senate, would establish a variant of a cap-and-trade plan for greenhouse gases (GHG) in order to address climate change. A cap-and-trade plan would require businesses that emit more greenhouse gases than permitted to acquire emission allowances from other businesses that emit greenhouse gases at levels lower than the limits specified and then surrender these allowances as a credit against such emissions. As a result of such a plan, we could be required to implement costly compliance technology and procedures in the U.S.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of the ACES, any new federal restrictions on GHG emissions, including a cap-and-trade-plan, that may be imposed in areas in which we conduct business could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, and could have an adverse effect on our business or demand for the crude oil and natural gas we produce in the U.S.

The proposed U.S. federal budget for fiscal year 2010 includes certain provisions that, if passed as originally submitted, will have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

On February 26, 2009, the Office of Management and Budget released a summary of the proposed U.S. federal budget for fiscal year 2010. The proposed budget repeals many tax incentives and deductions that are currently used by U.S. oil and gas companies and imposes new taxes. The provisions include: elimination of the ability to fully deduct intangible drilling costs in the year incurred; increases in the taxation of foreign source income; levy of an excise tax on Gulf of Mexico oil and gas production; repeal of the manufacturing tax deduction for oil and gas companies; and increase in the geological and geophysical amortization period for independent producers.

Should some or all of these provisions become law our taxes will increase, potentially significantly, which would have a negative impact on our net income and cash flows. This could also reduce our drilling activities in the U.S. Since none of these proposals have yet to be voted on or become law, we do not know the ultimate impact these proposed changes may have on our business.

Proposed federal regulation regarding hydraulic fracturing could increase our operating and capital costs.

Several proposals are before the U.S. Congress that if implemented would either prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracturing or subject the process to regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. We routinely use fracturing techniques in the U.S. and other regions to expand the available space for natural gas to

migrate toward the well-bore. It is typically done at substantial depths in very tight formations.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of the legislation regarding hydraulic fracturing, any new federal restrictions on hydraulic fracturing that may be imposed in areas in which we conduct business could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions in the U.S.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company's annual meeting of stockholders was held in Houston, Texas, at 10:00 a.m. local time, on Thursday, May 7, 2009. Proxies for the meeting were solicited pursuant to Regulation 14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Out of a total of 335,174,637 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, 290,759,619 shares were present at the meeting in person or by proxy, representing 86.75 percent of the shares entitled to vote. Matters voted upon at the meeting were as follows:

We received stockholder votes for the election of four directors of Apache, each to serve until Apache's annual meeting in 2012, or until their successors are duly elected. We counted and tabulated all votes and determined the results of the votes as follows:

Nominee	For	Against	Abstain
Frederick M. Bohen	263,940,934	26,394,545	424,140
George D. Lawrence	264,008,005	26,334,486	417,128
Rodman D. Patton	282,665,960	7,762,956	330,703
Charles J. Pitman	275,517,526	14,918,628	323,465

The name of each director whose term of office as a director continued after the meeting is listed below:

G. Steven Farris	Randolph M. Ferlic
Eugene C. Fiedorek	A. D. Frazier, Jr.
Patricia Albjerg Graham	John A. Kocur
F. H. Merelli	

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On August 6, 2009, the Board of Directors of Apache Corporation (Apache) amended Sections 4 and 5 of Article IV and Section 4 of Article XI of Apache's bylaws, in compliance with applicable law, to delete all references to 50 days therein and replace such text with 60 days, which extends the period between the record date for stockholders' meetings and the associated meeting date to 60 days (from 50 days). This description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Apache's bylaws, as amended August 6, 2009, which is listed under Item 6 as Exhibit 3.1 and incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant, dated February 11, 2004, as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on February 12, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended December 31, 2003, SEC File No. 001-4300).
 - *3.2 Bylaws of Apache Corporation, as amended August 6, 2009.
 - *12.1 Statement of computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges and combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends.
 - *31.1 Certification (pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act) by Principal Executive Officer.
 - *31.2 Certification (pursuant to 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act) by Principal Financial Officer.
 - **32.1 Section 1350 Certification (pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 906) by Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.
 - **101 The following materials from Apache Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Statement of Income, (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheet, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, (iv) Consolidated Statement of Equity, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.
- * Filed herewith
- ** Furnished herewith

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

APACHE CORPORATION

Dated: August 7, 2009

/s/ ROGER B. PLANK
Roger B. Plank
President
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: August 7, 2009

/s/ REBECCA A. HOYT
Rebecca A. Hoyt
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)