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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES CO  
Form 10-Q  
November 07, 2006

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

/ x / QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

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: 1-13245

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

-----  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

75-2702753

-----  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

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

5205 N. O'Connor Blvd., Suite 200, Irving, Texas

75039

-----  
(Address of principal executive offices)

-----  
(Zip Code)

(972) 444-9001

-----  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not applicable

-----  
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,  
if changed since last report)

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 / x / No / /

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer /x/ Accelerated filer / / Non-accelerated filer / /

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in

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Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes / / No / x /

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of  
October 30, 2006..... 122,617,054

## PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

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### Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Report") contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. When used in this document, the words "believes," "plans," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "continue," "may," "will," "could," "should," "future," "potential," "estimate," or the negative of such terms and similar expressions as they relate to Pioneer Natural Resources Company ("Pioneer" or the "Company") are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company and the industry in which the Company operates. Although the Company believes that the expectations and assumptions reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, they involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and, in many cases, beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that the actual events and results will not be materially different than the anticipated results described in the forward-looking statements. See "Part I, Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" and "Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this Report and "Item 1. Business -- Competition, Markets and Regulations", "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of various factors that could materially affect the ability of Pioneer to achieve the anticipated results described in the forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no duty to publicly update these statements except as required by law.

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### Definitions of Certain Terms and Conventions Used Herein

Within this report, the following terms and conventions have specific meanings:

- o "Bbl" means a standard barrel containing 42 United States gallons.
- o "Bcf" means billion cubic feet.
- o "BOE" means a barrel of oil equivalent and is a standard convention used to express oil and gas volumes on a comparable oil equivalent basis. Gas equivalents are determined under the relative energy content method by using the ratio of 6.0 Mcf of gas to 1.0 Bbl of oil or natural gas liquid.
- o "BOEPD" means BOE per day.
- o "Btu" means British thermal unit, which is a measure of the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.
- o "LIBOR" means London Interbank Offered Rate, which is a market rate of interest.
- o "Mcf" means one thousand cubic feet and is a measure of natural gas volume.
- o "MMBbl" means one million Bbls.
- o "MMBOE" means one million BOEs.
- o "MMBtu" means one million Btus.
- o "MMcfd" means one million cubic feet per day.
- o "NGL" means natural gas liquid.
- o "NYMEX" means the New York Mercantile Exchange.
- o "proved reserves" mean the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices

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and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions.

(i) Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation test. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (A) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any; and (B) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.

(ii) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the "proved" classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed program in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

(iii) Estimates of proved reserves do not include the following: (A) oil that may become available from known reservoirs but is classified separately as "indicated additional reserves"; (B) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, the recovery of which is subject to reasonable doubt because of uncertainty as to geology, reservoir characteristics or economic factors; (C) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, that may occur in undrilled prospects; and (D) crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, that may be recovered from oil shales, coal, gilsonite and other such sources.

- o "SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
- o With respect to information on the working interest in wells, drilling locations and acreage, "net" wells, drilling locations and acres are determined by multiplying "gross" wells, drilling locations and acres by the Company's working interest in such wells, drilling locations or acres. Unless otherwise specified, wells, drilling locations and acreage statistics quoted herein represent gross wells, drilling locations or acres.
- o Unless otherwise indicated, all currency amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(in thousands)

September 30,  
2006

December 31,  
2005

-----  
(Unaudited)

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ASSETS

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 100,072	\$ 18,80
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8,905 and \$5,736 as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.....	160,031	336,06
Due from affiliates.....	1,445	1,59
Inventories.....	109,509	79,65
Prepaid expenses.....	16,497	18,09
Deferred income taxes.....	82,638	158,87
Other current assets:		
Derivatives.....	38,286	1,24
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of none as of September 30, 2006 and \$6,425 as of December 31, 2005.....	9,677	9,47
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	518,155	623,80
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, at cost:		
Oil and gas properties, using the successful efforts method of accounting:		
Proved properties.....	7,570,614	8,499,25
Unproved properties.....	201,740	313,88
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(1,816,875)	(2,577,94)
	-----	-----
Total property, plant and equipment.....	5,955,479	6,235,18
	-----	-----
Goodwill.....	310,626	311,65
Other property and equipment, net.....	107,456	90,01
Other assets:		
Derivatives.....	12,954	1,04
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$92 as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005.....	93,615	67,53
	-----	-----
	\$ 6,998,285	\$ 7,329,23
	=====	=====

The financial information included as of September 30, 2006 has been prepared by management without audit by independent registered public accountants.

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

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)  
(in thousands, except share data)

September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
-----	-----

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(Unaudited)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable:		
Trade.....	\$ 320,612	\$ 330,15
Due to affiliates.....	12,863	15,05
Interest payable.....	26,032	40,31
Income taxes payable.....	34,397	22,47
Other current liabilities:		
Derivatives.....	147,617	320,09
Deferred revenue.....	183,031	190,32
Other.....	153,935	114,94
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	878,487	1,033,35
	-----	-----
Long-term debt.....	1,194,556	2,058,41
Derivatives.....	166,757	431,54
Deferred income taxes.....	1,105,118	767,32
Deferred revenue.....	528,576	664,51
Other liabilities and minority interests.....	155,457	156,98
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized; 145,572,290 and 145,200,293 share issued as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.....		
	1,456	1,45
Additional paid-in capital.....	3,698,204	3,775,81
Treasury stock, at cost: 23,644,151 and 18,368,109 shares as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.....	(1,074,577)	(882,38)
Deferred compensation.....	-	(45,82)
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit).....	478,345	(184,32)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net deferred hedge losses, net of tax.....	(203,373)	(506,63)
Cumulative translation adjustment.....	69,279	59,00
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity.....	2,969,334	2,217,10
Commitments and contingencies.....		
	-----	-----
	\$ 6,998,285	\$ 7,329,23
	=====	=====

The financial information included as of September 30, 2006 has been prepared by management without audit by independent registered public accountants.

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

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	Three months ended September 30,		Nine mo Septe
	2006	2005	2006
Revenues and other income:			
Oil and gas.....	\$ 418,106	\$ 389,679	\$ 1,205,144
Interest and other.....	15,229	7,885	42,081
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net.....	(708)	375	(4,184)
	432,627	397,939	1,243,041
Costs and expenses:			
Oil and gas production.....	102,969	92,809	300,718
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	95,288	75,836	265,678
Impairment of long-lived assets.....	-	21	-
Exploration and abandonments.....	43,820	56,364	210,080
General and administrative.....	30,421	29,817	92,136
Accretion of discount on asset retirement obligations.....	1,168	1,094	3,470
Interest.....	23,586	28,862	82,928
Other.....	14,779	34,185	31,592
	312,031	318,988	986,602
Income from continuing operations before income taxes.....	120,596	78,951	256,439
Income tax provision.....	(40,270)	(17,438)	(111,194)
Income from continuing operations.....	80,326	61,513	145,245
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax.....	473	62,060	566,800
Net income.....	\$ 80,799	\$ 123,573	\$ 712,045
Basic earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ .65	.45	\$ 1.15
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax....	-	.45	4.52
Net income.....	\$ .65	\$ .90	\$ 5.67
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ .64	\$ .44	\$ 1.14
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax....	-	.44	4.39
Net income	\$ .64	\$ .88	\$ 5.53
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic.....	124,021	137,655	125,520
Diluted.....	126,734	141,786	129,134
Dividends declared per share.....	\$ .13	\$ .12	\$ .25

The financial information included herein has been prepared by

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management without audit by independent registered public accountants.

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

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Deferred Compensation	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	De Compre Net
Balance as of January 1, 2006....	\$1,452	\$3,775,812	\$ (882,382)	\$ (45,827)	\$ (184,320)	\$ (
Dividends declared (\$.25 per share).....	-	-	-	-	(31,899)	
Conversion of senior notes.....	-	(62,672)	78,731	-	-	
Exercise of long-term incentive plan stock options.....	-	2,651	26,723	-	(17,481)	
Purchase of treasury stock.....	-	-	(297,649)	-	-	
Tax benefits related to stock-based compensation.....	-	2,887	-	-	-	
Compensation costs:						
Adoption of SFAS 123(R).....	-	(45,827)	-	45,827	-	
Compensation awards.....	4	(4)	-	-	-	
Compensation costs included in net income.....	-	25,357	-	-	-	
Net income.....	-	-	-	-	712,045	
Other comprehensive income:						
Deferred hedging activity, net of tax:						
Net deferred hedge gains.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Net hedge losses included in continuing operations.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Net hedge losses included in discontinued operations.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Translation adjustment.....	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as of September 30, 2006.	\$1,456	\$3,698,204	\$ (1,074,577)	\$ -	\$ 478,345	\$ (

The financial information included herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent registered public accountants.



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

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		
	2006	2005	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income.....	\$ 80,799	\$ 123,573	\$ 7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	95,288	75,836	2
Impairment of long-lived assets.....	-	21	
Exploration expenses, including dry holes.....	15,981	38,609	1
Deferred income taxes.....	43,336	4,383	1
Loss (gain) on disposition of assts, net.....	708	(375)	
Loss on extinguishment of debt.....	-	18,633	
Accretion of discount on asset retirement obligations.	1,168	1,094	
Discontinued operations.....	(3,248)	78,804	(5
Interest expense.....	2,357	1,493	
Commodity hedge related activity.....	(3,867)	1,658	
Stock-based compensation.....	7,047	6,449	
Amortization of deferred revenue.....	(47,396)	(21,882)	(1
Other noncash items.....	4,494	4,059	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisition:			
Accounts receivable, net.....	(1,351)	9,047	1
Inventories.....	(12,988)	(8,964)	(
Prepaid expenses.....	(1,673)	(13,513)	
Other current assets, net.....	(7,214)	405	
Accounts payable.....	80,005	27,730	(
Interest payable.....	(1,202)	(21,593)	(
Income taxes payable.....	(37,995)	(6,314)	
Other current liabilities.....	(31,551)	(9,350)	(
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	182,698	309,803	6
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for acquisition, net of cash acquired.....	-	-	
Proceeds from disposition of assets.....	(354)	63,598	1,6
Additions to oil and gas properties.....	(342,236)	(406,241)	(9
Additions to other assets and other property and equipment, net.....	(24,589)	(14,337)	(

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Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities.	(367,179)	(356,980)	5
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under long-term debt.....	200,000	599,700	1,0
Principal payments on long-term debt.....	(256,744)	(66,967)	(1,9
Payment of other liabilities.....	(560)	(18,462)	
Exercise of long-term incentive plan stock options.....	7,227	12,736	
Purchase of treasury stock.....	(125,204)	(472,580)	(2
Tax benefits related to stock-based compensation.....	2,887	-	
Payment of financing fees.....	(9)	(1,811)	
Dividends paid.....	-	-	(
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.	(172,403)	52,616	(1,1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(356,884)	5,439	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents.....	(86)	618	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	457,042	58,451	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period.....	\$ 100,072	\$ 64,508	\$ 1

The financial information included herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent registered public accountants.

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

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
(in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine mo Septe
	2006	2005	2006
Net income.....	\$ 80,799	\$ 123,573	\$ 712,045
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Deferred hedging activity, net of tax:			
Net deferred hedge gains (losses).....	68,367	(286,200)	105,315
Net hedge losses included in continuing operations.....	16,759	50,513	71,676
Net hedge losses included in discontinued operations.....	-	27,264	126,272

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Translation adjustment.....	(507)	12,561	10,276
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	84,619	(195,862)	313,539
Comprehensive income (loss).....	\$ 165,418	\$ (72,289)	\$ 1,025,584

The financial information included herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent registered public accountants.

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

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2006

(Unaudited)

#### NOTE A. Organization and Nature of Operations

Pioneer is a Delaware corporation whose common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The Company is a large independent oil and gas exploration and production company with operations in the United States, Canada, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia.

#### NOTE B. Basis of Presentation

Presentation. In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of September 30, 2006 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 include all adjustments and accruals, consisting only of normal recurring accrual adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. These interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. To conform to current period presentations, the Company reclassified the results of discontinued operations, as disclosed in Note N, and \$7.9 million and \$61.8 million of cash used for geological expenses during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005, respectively, from investing activities to operating activities in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted in this Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. These consolidated financial statements should be read in connection with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Discontinued operations. During 2005 and 2006, the Company sold its

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interests in the following oil and gas asset groups:

Country -----	Description of Asset Groups -----	Date Divested -----
Canada	Martin Creek, Conroy Black and Lookout Butte fields	May 2005
United States	Two Gulf of Mexico shelf fields	August 2005
United States	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico fields	March 2006
Argentina	Argentine assets	April 2006

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"), the Company has reflected the results of operations of the above divestitures as discontinued operations, rather than as a component of continuing operations. See Note N for additional information regarding discontinued operations.

Inventories. Inventories were comprised of \$107.5 million and \$77.3 million of materials and supplies and \$2.0 million and \$2.4 million of commodities as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The Company's materials and supplies inventory is primarily comprised of oil and gas drilling or repair items such as tubing, casing, chemicals, operating supplies and ordinary maintenance materials and parts. The materials and supplies inventory is primarily acquired for use in future drilling operations or repair operations and is carried at the lower of cost or market, on a first-in, first-out basis. Commodities inventory is carried at the lower of average cost or market, on a first-in, first-out basis. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company's materials and supplies inventory was net of \$7.9 million and \$2 million, respectively, of valuation reserve allowances.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

Goodwill. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", goodwill is not amortized to earnings, but is assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that impairment of the carrying value of goodwill is likely, but no less often than annually. If the carrying value of goodwill is determined to be impaired, it is reduced for the impaired value with a corresponding charge to pretax earnings in the period in which it is determined to be impaired. During the third quarter of 2006, the Company performed its annual assessment of goodwill impairment and determined that there was no impairment.

In accordance with GAAP, certain qualifying income tax benefits derived from stock-based compensation are recorded as reductions in the carrying value

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of goodwill.

Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries. The Company owns the majority interests in certain subsidiaries with operations in the United States and Nigeria. Associated therewith, the Company has recognized minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries of \$14.1 million and \$9.3 million in other liabilities and minority interests in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Minority interests in the net losses of the Company's consolidated Nigerian subsidiary amounting to \$742 thousand and \$4.4 million for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively, and \$234 thousand and \$389 thousand for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005, respectively, are included in interest and other income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Minority interests in the net income of the Company's consolidated United States subsidiaries amounting to \$589 thousand and \$2.1 million for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively, and \$826 thousand and \$2.2 million for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005, respectively, are included in other expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Stock-based compensation. On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)") to account for stock-based compensation. Among other items, SFAS 123(R) eliminates the use of the Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"), intrinsic value method of accounting and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of those awards in the financial statements. The Company elected to use the modified prospective method for adoption of SFAS 123(R), which requires compensation expense to be recorded for all unvested stock options and other equity-based compensation beginning in the first quarter of adoption. For all unvested stock options outstanding as of January 1, 2006, the previously measured but unrecognized compensation expense, based on the fair value on the date of grant, was recognized in the Company's financial statements over their remaining vesting periods, which ended in August 2006. For equity-based compensation awards granted or modified subsequent to January 1, 2006, compensation expense, based on the fair value on the date of grant, is being recognized in the Company's financial statements over the vesting period. The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option pricing model to measure the fair value of stock options and utilizes the stock price on the date of grant for the fair value of restricted stock awards. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company followed the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 to account for stock options. Prior period financial statements have not been restated. The modified prospective method requires the Company to estimate forfeitures in calculating the expense related to stock-based compensation as opposed to its prior policy of recognizing forfeitures as they occurred. The Company recorded no cumulative effect as a result of adopting SFAS 123(R).

Additionally, under the provisions of SFAS 123(R), deferred compensation recorded under APB 25 related to equity-based awards should be eliminated against the appropriate equity accounts. As a result, upon adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company eliminated \$45.8 million of deferred compensation cost in stockholders' equity and reduced by a like amount additional paid-in capital in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded \$7.1 million and \$25.4 million, respectively, of stock-based compensation costs for all plans. The impact to net income of adopting SFAS 123(R) was \$359 thousand and \$1.5 million for the three and nine month periods

## PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
September 30, 2006  
(Unaudited)

ended September 30, 2006, respectively, or less than \$.01 per diluted share. For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, the adoption impact is comprised of \$153 thousand and \$1.0 million, respectively, of compensation expense associated with stock options and \$206 thousand and \$565 thousand, respectively, of compensation expense associated with the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which is a compensatory plan under the provisions of SFAS 123(R).

Pursuant to the provisions of SFAS 123(R), the Company's issued shares, as reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, do not include 1,992,264 shares and 1,756,180 shares, respectively, related to unvested restricted stock awards. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company issued 625,098 shares of restricted stock awards, net of associated forfeitures.

As of September 30, 2006, there was approximately \$48.1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested share-based compensation plan awards, primarily related to restricted stock awards. This compensation will be recognized over the remaining vesting periods of the awards, which is a remaining period of less than three years.

The following table illustrates the pro forma effect on net income and net income per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) to stock-based compensation during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005:

	Three months ended September 30, 2005	Nine mon ended September 30, 2005
	(in thousands, except per share d	
Net income, as reported.....	\$ 123,573	\$ 393,000
Plus: Stock-based compensation expense included in net income for all awards, net of tax (a).....	4,095	12,000
Deduct: Stock-based compensation determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax (a).....	(4,586)	(14,000)
Pro forma net income.....	\$ 123,082	\$ 391,000
Net income per share:		
Basic - as reported.....	\$ .90	\$ 2.90
Basic - pro forma.....	\$ .89	\$ 2.89

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Diluted - as reported.....	=====	=====
	\$ .88	\$ 2
Diluted - pro forma.....	=====	=====
	\$ .87	\$ 2
	=====	=====

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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New accounting pronouncements. In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN No. 48"). The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on measurement, classification, interim accounting and disclosure. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is continuing to assess potential impacts of this Interpretation.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measures" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosures about fair value measures required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is continuing to assess the impact of SFAS 157.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS 158"), which amends SFAS Nos. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). Under SFAS 158, a business entity that sponsors one or more single-employer defined benefit plans is required to:

- o recognize the funded status of a benefit plan--measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value (with limited exceptions) and the benefit obligation--in its statement of financial position,
- o recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost,
- o measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position and
- o disclose in the notes to financial statements additional information about certain effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation.

An employer with publicly traded securities is required to initially recognize the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plans and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the first fiscal year ending

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after December 15, 2006. The Company will adopt the provisions of SFAS 158 effective on December 31, 2006. The Company's presently recognizes the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plans. Consequently, the adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

## NOTE C. Exploratory Well Costs

The Company capitalizes exploratory well costs until a determination is made that the well has either found proved reserves or that it is impaired. The capitalized exploratory well costs are presented in proved properties in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. If the exploratory well is determined to be impaired, the well costs are charged to exploration and abandonments expense.

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## PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

The following table reflects the Company's capitalized exploratory well activity during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Three months ended September 30, 2006	Nine mon ended September 3
	-----	-----
	(in thousands)	
Beginning capitalized exploratory well costs.....	\$ 179,360	\$ 198
Additions to exploratory well costs pending the determination of proved reserves.....	120,519	310
Reclassification due to determination of proved reserves.....	(53,801)	(137)
Disposition of wells.....	342	(52)
Exploratory well costs charged to exploration expense..	(13,201)	(85)
	-----	-----
Ending capitalized exploratory well costs.....	\$ 233,219	\$ 233
	=====	=====

The following table provides an aging as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 of capitalized exploratory well costs based on the date the drilling was completed and the number of projects for which exploratory well costs have been capitalized for a period greater than one year since the date the drilling was completed:

September 30,

December 31



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	2006	2005
	-----	-----
	(in thousands, except well counts)	
Capitalized exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period of one year or less.....	\$ 93,892	\$ 84,04
Capitalized exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year.....	139,327	114,24
	-----	-----
	\$ 233,219	\$ 198,29
	=====	=====
Number of projects with exploratory well costs that have been capitalized for a period greater than one year.....	7	1
	=====	=====

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

The following table provides the capitalized costs of exploration projects that have been suspended for more than one year as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
	-----	-----
	(in thousands)	
United States:		
Clipper.....	\$ 70,707	\$
Ozona Deep.....	-	19,42
Thunder Hawk.....	-	25,76
Oooguruk.....	52,205	52,20
Canada - Other.....	211	80
South Africa.....	7,227	7,22
Tunisia.....	8,977	8,82
	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 139,327	\$ 114,24
	=====	=====

The following discussion describes the history and status of each significant suspended exploratory project:

Clipper. During 2005, the Company drilled its first exploratory well on the Clipper prospect, which was a discovery. During 2006, the Company drilled

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additional wells to determine the magnitude of the discovery, which were successful. The Company is currently evaluating the plans for development of the discovery.

Ozona Deep and Thunder Hawk. During March 2006, the Company sold its interests in the Ozona Deep and Thunder Hawk properties as part of the Company's deepwater Gulf of Mexico divestiture. See Note N for additional information regarding the Company's divestiture of its deepwater Gulf of Mexico oil and gas assets.

Ooguruk. During 2003, the Company's Alaskan Ooguruk discovery wells found quantities of oil believed to be commercial. In 2003, the Company began farm-in discussions with the owner of undeveloped discoveries in adjacent acreage given its proximity and the potential cost benefits of a larger scale project. The farm-in was completed during 2004. Along with completing the farm-in agreement, Pioneer obtained access to exploration well and seismic data to improve the Company's understanding of the potential of the discoveries without having to drill additional wells. In late 2004, the Company completed an extensive technical and economic evaluation of the resource potential and a front-end engineering design study ("FEED study") for the area.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company sanctioned the development of the discovery and obtained the necessary regulatory approvals. The Company installed an offshore gravel drilling and production site during the 2006 winter construction season and completed armoring activities during the third quarter. A subsea flowline and facilities will be installed during 2007 to carry produced liquids to existing onshore processing facilities at the Kuparuk River Unit. Pioneer plans to drill approximately 40 horizontal wells to develop the discovery. Depending on weather conditions and facilities completion and accessibility, drilling could begin as early as the fall of 2007. The Company estimates first production will occur in 2008.

South Africa. During 2000, the Company drilled two South African exploratory wells in the Company's Boomslang prospect. One well was unsuccessful but the other well found quantities of hydrocarbons believed to be commercial. The Boomslang discovery was not included in the initial development phase of the South Coast Gas project. Boomslang is an oil discovery with a significant gas cap. Continued studies of the commercialization of the project are ongoing. One of the objectives of these studies is to determine the commercialization of the discovery as an oil project, gas project or both. If commercialized as an oil discovery, earliest production would be 2009 and if commercialized as a gas discovery, earliest production would be 2012. Partner meetings are scheduled for the latter part of 2006 to further discuss the commercialization of the Boomslang discovery.

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

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September 30, 2006

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Tunisia. During 2003, the Company drilled an exploration well on its

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Anaguid Block in Tunisia which found quantities of gas and condensate believed to be commercial. During 2004, the well was scheduled and approved for extended production tests. However, the project operator delayed the extended production tests due to issues unrelated to the Company or the project. In the third quarter of 2005, the project operator, along with the Company, drilled an offset appraisal well to the exploration well. The appraisal well offsetting the exploration well encountered gas and condensate in a similar horizon to the initial well. The Company is currently reviewing data from the appraisal well to determine whether development of the area is economical.

### NOTE D. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109 requires that the Company continually assess both positive and negative evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets can be realized prior to their expiration. Pioneer monitors Company-specific, oil and gas industry and worldwide economic factors and assesses the likelihood that the Company's net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") and other deferred tax attributes in the United States and state, local and foreign tax jurisdictions will be utilized prior to their expiration. During the first quarter of 2006, the Company utilized all of its available United States NOLs, other than those subject to limitations, primarily related to the sale of the deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets; accordingly, this has accelerated the Company's payment of cash taxes. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company's valuation allowances (relating primarily to foreign tax jurisdictions) were \$96.2 million and \$95.8 million, respectively.

Income tax provision. The Company's income tax provisions attributable to income from continuing operations consisted of the following for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	
	(in thousands)			
<b>Current:</b>				
U.S. federal.....	\$ (10,681)	\$ 3,308	\$ (23,654)	\$
U.S. state and local.....	(55)	(474)	(52)	
Foreign.....	7,670	10,221	24,380	
	(3,066)	13,055	674	
<b>Deferred:</b>				
U.S. federal.....	34,721	2,853	83,361	
U.S. state and local.....	2,204	(203)	16,303	
Foreign.....	6,411	1,733	10,856	
	43,336	4,383	110,520	
	\$ 40,270	\$ 17,438	\$ 111,194	\$

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## PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)

The Company's effective tax rate on continuing operations of 33.4 percent and 43.4 percent during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, differs from the combined United States federal and state statutory rate of approximately 36.5 percent primarily due to:

- o foreign tax rates,
- o adjustments to the deferred tax liability for changes in enacted tax laws and rates, as discussed below,
- o statutes in foreign jurisdictions that differ from those in the United States
- o recognition of \$6.2 million of deferred tax benefit, in the third quarter of 2006, as a result of conversion of senior convertible notes prior to the Company's repayment of the debt principal (see Note E) and
- o expenses for unsuccessful well costs and associated acreage costs in foreign locations where the Company does not expect to receive income tax benefits; during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, this primarily related to Nigerian exploration expenses of approximately \$2.6 million and \$41.8 million, respectively.

On May 18, 2006, the State of Texas enacted legislation that changed the existing Texas franchise tax from a tax based on net income or taxable capital to an income tax based on a defined calculation of gross margin (the "Texas margin tax"). Also, during the second quarter of 2006, the Canadian federal and provincial governments enacted tax rate reductions that will be phased in over several years. SFAS 109 requires that deferred tax balances be adjusted to reflect tax rate changes during the periods in which the tax rate changes are enacted. The adjustment due to the enactment of the Texas margin tax and the Canadian tax rate changes resulted in a \$13.5 million United States tax expense and a \$9.8 million Canadian tax benefit during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Included in the Company's income tax provision from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 is the reversal of a \$27.3 million tax benefit recorded principally in the third quarter of 2004 as a result of the cancellation of the development of the Olowi block and the Company's decision to exit Gabon. Reversal of the tax benefit was the result of signing an agreement in June 2005 to sell the Company's shares in the subsidiary that owns the interest in the Olowi block to an unaffiliated buyer, which made it more likely than not that the Company would not realize the originally recorded tax benefit. The Company completed the sale of the Gabonese subsidiary during 2005.

Discontinued operations. The Company's income tax provisions attributable to income from discontinued operations consisted of the following for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

Three months ended  
September 30,

Nine months ended  
September 30,

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	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in thousands)			
Current:				
U.S. federal.....	\$ 385	\$ -	\$ 148,984	\$ 2,7
U.S. state and local.....	27	-	1,877	1
Foreign.....	-	(1,056)	2,126	3,9
	412	(1,056)	152,987	6,8
Deferred:				
U.S. federal.....	(877)	28,257	140,025	112,3
U.S. state and local.....	169	1,431	6,488	5,1
Foreign.....	(2)	7,280	(125)	49,6
	(710)	36,968	146,388	167,1
	\$ (298)	\$ 35,912	\$ 299,375	\$ 173,9

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2006

(Unaudited)

NOTE E. Long-term Debt

Lines of credit. The Company has an Amended and Restated 5-Year Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") that had an original maturity date in September 2010 unless extended in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement. The terms of the Credit Agreement provide for initial aggregate loan commitments of \$1.5 billion, which may be increased to a maximum aggregate amount of \$1.8 billion if the lenders increase their loan commitments or if loan commitments of new financial institutions are added to the Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2006, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement. If the Company had outstanding borrowings, the Company's annual interest rate incurred on such borrowings would approximate LIBOR (approximately 5.4 percent per annum at September 30, 2006) plus a current additional margin to LIBOR (.875 percent per annum as of September 30, 2006).

Effective September 29, 2006, participating lenders extended the maturity date on \$1.395 billion of aggregate loan commitments under the Credit Agreement to September 30, 2011.

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had \$157.2 million of undrawn letters of credit, of which \$153.6 million were undrawn commitments under the Credit Agreement, leaving the Company with \$1.3 billion of unused borrowing capacity under the Credit Agreement. The letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Agreement are subject to a per annum fee, based on a grid of the Company's debt rating, currently representing the Company's LIBOR margin (.875 percent at September 30, 2006) plus .125 percent.

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The Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants, which include the (i) maintenance of a ratio of the Company's earnings before gain or loss on the disposition of assets, interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") expense, exploration and abandonments expense and other noncash charges and expenses to consolidated interest expense of at least 3.5 to 1.0; (ii) maintenance of a ratio of total debt to book capitalization less intangible assets, accumulated other comprehensive income and certain noncash asset impairments not to exceed .60 to 1.0; and (iii) the maintenance of an annual ratio of the net present value of the Company's oil and gas properties to total debt of at least 1.50 to 1.0 until March 2007, and 1.75 to 1.0 thereafter. The lenders may declare any outstanding obligations under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable upon the occurrence, and during the continuance of, an event of default, which includes a defined change in control of the Company. As of September 30, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

Senior notes. During May 2006, the Company issued \$450 million of 6.875% senior notes due 2018 (the "6.875% Notes") and received proceeds, net of issuance discount and underwriting costs, of \$447.4 million. The Company used the net proceeds from the issuance of the 6.875% Notes to repurchase \$346.2 million of its outstanding \$350 million of 6.50% senior notes due 2008 (the "6.50% Notes") and for general corporate purposes. The Company recorded a charge of \$8.1 million in the second quarter of 2006 associated with the early extinguishment of the 6.50% Notes.

Senior convertible notes. In connection with the Evergreen merger, in September 2004, the Company assumed \$100 million of 4 3/4% senior convertible notes due 2021 (the "Convertible Notes"). The Convertible Notes are due on December 15, 2021, but are redeemable at either the Company's option or the holder's option on other specified dates. As a result of the Evergreen merger, the Convertible Notes are convertible at any time by the holders as discussed in the following paragraph. Holders may also require the Company to purchase all or part of the Convertible Notes on December 20, 2006, December 15, 2011 or December 15, 2016 at a purchase price of 100 percent of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest (including contingent interest). On December 20, 2006, the Company may redeem the Convertible Notes, in whole or in part, in cash, for shares of common stock, or in any combination of cash and common stock. On December 15, 2011 or December 15, 2016, the Company must pay the repurchase price in cash. The Company currently intends to exercise its rights under the indenture and redeem the Convertible Notes on December 20, 2006 in cash at par value, if the Convertible Notes have not been converted by the holders.

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

Each \$25.00 principal balance outstanding under the Convertible Notes is convertible into .58175 shares of the Company's common stock plus \$19.98 per share (as an example, each \$1,000 of Convertible Notes principal would exchange for 23.27 shares of the Company's common stock plus \$799 of cash). The portion of the Convertible Notes exchangeable into the Company's common stock is

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included in the computation of the Company's average diluted shares outstanding.

During the second and third quarters of 2006, holders of \$73 million of Convertible Notes exercised their conversion rights. Associated therewith, the Company paid \$58.3 million in cash, issued 1.7 million shares of common stock and recognized a net increase to stockholders' equity of \$16.1 million.

Rating agencies. In January 2006, Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's") downgraded the Company's debt ratings from Baa3 to Ba1. The downgrade triggered increases in the pricing grid for borrowings under the Credit Agreement.

### NOTE F. Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value hedges. The Company monitors the debt capital markets and interest rate trends to identify opportunities to enter into and terminate interest rate swap contracts with the objective of reducing its costs of capital. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company was not a party to any open fair value hedges.

As of September 30, 2006, the carrying value of the Company's long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets included a \$3.4 million reduction attributable to net deferred hedge losses on terminated fair value hedges that are being amortized as net increases to interest expense over the original terms of the terminated agreements. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's amortization of deferred hedge losses and gains on terminated interest rate swaps increased the Company's reported interest expense by \$56 thousand and decreased the reported interest expense by \$153 thousand, respectively, as compared to deferred gains amortization which reduced the Company's reported interest expense by \$487 thousand and \$3.8 million during the same respective periods in 2005.

The following table sets forth, as of September 30, 2006, the scheduled amortization of net deferred hedge losses on terminated interest rate hedges (including terminated fair value and cash flow hedges) that will be recognized as increases to the Company's future interest expense:

	Three months ending December 31, 2006	Year ending December 31,			
	-----	2007	2008	2009	2010
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(in thousands)				
Net deferred hedge					
losses.....	\$ 57	\$ 325	\$ 371	\$ 416	\$ 466
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Cash flow hedges. The Company utilizes commodity swap and collar contracts to (i) reduce the effect of price volatility on the commodities the Company produces and sells, (ii) support the Company's annual capital budgeting and expenditure plans and (iii) reduce commodity price risk associated with certain capital projects. As of September 30, 2006, all of the Company's open commodity hedges are designated as hedges of Canadian and United States forecasted sales. The Company also, from time to time, utilizes interest rate contracts to reduce the effect of interest rate volatility on the Company's indebtedness and forward currency exchange agreements to reduce the effect of U.S. dollar to Canadian

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dollar exchange rate volatility.

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2006

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Oil prices. All material physical sales contracts governing the Company's oil production have been tied directly or indirectly to NYMEX prices. The following table sets forth the volumes hedged in Bbls under outstanding oil hedge contracts and the weighted average NYMEX prices per Bbl for those contracts as of September 30, 2006:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average daily oil				
Production hedged:				
2006 - Swap Contracts				
Volume (Bbl).....				5,0
Price per Bbl.....				\$ 37.
2006 - Collar Contracts				
Volume (Bbl).....				6,5
Price per Bbl.....				\$ 41.92-\$66.
2007 - Swap Contracts (a)				
Volume (Bbl).....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,0
Price per Bbl.....	\$ 31.26	\$ 31.26	\$ 31.26	\$ 31.
2007 - Collar Contracts (a)				
Volume (Bbl).....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,0
Price per Bbl.....	\$ 50.00-89.00	\$ 50.00-\$89.00	\$ 50.00-\$89.00	\$ 50.00-\$89.
2008 - Swap Contracts				
Volume (Bbl).....	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,5
Price per Bbl.....	\$ 31.19\$	31.19	\$ 31.19	\$ 31.

The Company reports average oil prices per Bbl including the effects of oil quality adjustments, amortization of deferred volumetric production payment ("VPP") revenue and the net effect of oil hedges. The following table sets forth (i) the Company's oil prices from continuing operations, both reported (including hedge results and amortization of deferred VPP revenue) and realized (excluding hedge results and amortization of deferred VPP revenue), (ii) amortization of deferred VPP revenue to oil revenue from continuing operations and (iii) the net effect of settlements of oil price hedges on oil revenue from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:



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	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Average price reported per Bbl.....	\$ 70.89	\$ 42.51	\$ 66.83	\$ 38.15
Average price realized per Bbl.....	\$ 69.87	\$ 60.35	\$ 65.67	\$ 52.03
VPP increase to oil revenue (in millions).....	\$ 29.2	\$ -	\$ 87.2	\$ -
Reduction to oil revenue from hedging activity (in millions) (a).....	\$ (26.9)	\$ (51.5)	\$ (79.4)	\$ (122.0)

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
September 30, 2006  
(Unaudited)

Natural gas liquids prices. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company did not enter into any NGL hedge contracts. There were no outstanding NGL hedge contracts at September 30, 2006.

Gas prices. The Company employs a policy of hedging a portion of its gas production based on the index price upon which the gas is actually sold in order to mitigate the basis risk between NYMEX prices and actual index prices, or based on NYMEX prices if NYMEX prices are highly correlated with the index price. The following table sets forth the volumes hedged in MMBtus under outstanding gas hedge contracts and the weighted average index prices per MMBtu for those contracts as of September 30, 2006:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Average daily gas production hedged:				
2006 - Swap Contracts				
Volume (MMBtu).....				63,8
Price per MMBtu.....				\$ 4.
2006 - Collar Contracts				
Volume (MMBtu).....				95,0
Price per MMBtu.....				\$ 6.55-\$14.
2007 - Swap Contracts (a)				

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Volume (MMBtu).....	59,071	59,146	59,231	59,3
Price per MMBtu.....	\$ 7.07	\$ 7.06	\$ 7.06	\$ 7.
2007 - Collar Contracts				
Volume (MMBtu).....	25,000	-	-	
Price per MMBtu.....	\$ 9.00-\$11.52	-	-	
2008 - Swap Contracts				
Volume (MMBtu).....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,0
Price per MMBtu.....	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2006  
(Unaudited)

The Company reports average gas prices per Mcf including the effects of Btu content, gas processing, shrinkage adjustments, amortization of deferred VPP revenue and the net effect of gas hedges. The following table sets forth (i) the Company's gas prices from continuing operations, both reported (including hedge results and amortization of deferred VPP revenue) and realized (excluding hedge results and amortization of deferred VPP revenue), (ii) amortization of deferred VPP revenue to gas revenue from continuing operations and (iii) the net effect of settlements of gas price hedges on gas revenue from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Average price reported per Mcf.....	\$ 6.33	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.66
Average price realized per Mcf.....	\$ 5.77	\$ 7.51	\$ 6.17	\$ 6.53
VPP increase to gas revenue (in millions).....	\$ 18.2	\$ 21.9	\$ 56.0	\$ 54.0
Reduction to gas revenue from hedging activity (in millions) (a).....	\$ (1.3)	\$ (31.1)	(32.9)	\$ (37.4)

Interest rate. During April 2006, the Company entered into costless collar contracts and designated the contracts as cash flow hedges of the forecasted interest rate risk associated with the coupon rate on the Company's 6.875% Notes, which were issued on May 1, 2006. The Company terminated these costless collar contracts for a gain of \$1.3 million, which was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) - net deferred hedge losses, net of tax ("AOCI - Hedging"). The Company did not realize any ineffectiveness in connection with

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the costless collar contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. See Note E for information regarding the 6.875% Notes.

Hedge ineffectiveness. During the three months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded \$1.4 million of net hedge ineffectiveness charges to other expense from continuing operations and during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded \$9.6 million of net hedge ineffectiveness credits to other expense from continuing operations, as compared to \$9.2 million and \$18.5 million of net ineffectiveness charges during the same respective periods in 2005. Hedge ineffectiveness credits and charges represent the ineffective portions of changes in the fair values of the Company's cash flow hedging instruments. These credits and charges primarily result from changes in correlations and derivative fair values associated with commodity price indexes of financial hedge derivatives and the commodity price indexes of the hedged forecasted production for certain fields.

AOCI - Hedging. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, AOCI - Hedging represented net deferred losses of \$203.4 million and \$506.6 million, respectively. The AOCI - Hedging balance as of September 30, 2006 was comprised of \$165.0 million of net deferred losses on the effective portions of open cash flow hedges, \$156.5 million of net deferred losses on terminated cash flow hedges (including \$1.8 million of net deferred losses on terminated cash flow interest rate hedges) and \$118.1 million of associated net deferred tax benefits. The decrease in AOCI - Hedging during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was primarily attributable to the termination and reclassification to discontinued operations of the underlying balances related to hedges that were designated as deepwater Gulf of Mexico hedges, declines in market-quoted forward commodity prices and the reclassification of net deferred hedge losses to net income as derivatives matured by their terms. The net deferred losses associated with open cash flow hedges remain subject to market price fluctuations until the positions are either settled under the terms of the hedge contracts or terminated prior to settlement. The net deferred losses on terminated cash flow hedges are fixed.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2006

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During the twelve months ending September 30, 2007, based on current estimates of future commodity prices, the Company expects to reclassify \$49.4 million of net deferred losses associated with open commodity hedges and \$52.7 million of net deferred losses on terminated commodity hedges from AOCI - Hedging to oil and gas revenues. The Company also expects to reclassify approximately \$37.3 million of net deferred income tax benefits associated with commodity hedges during the twelve months ending September 30, 2007 from AOCI - Hedging to income tax benefit.

The following table sets forth, as of September 30, 2006, the scheduled amortization of net deferred gains (losses) on terminated commodity hedges that will be recognized as decreases in the case of losses, and increases in the case of gains, to the Company's future oil and gas revenues:

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	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(in thousands)			
2006 net deferred hedge gain.....				\$ 1,438
2007 net deferred hedge losses (a).....	\$ (18,819)	\$ (17,928)	\$ (17,416)	\$ (16,272)
2008 net deferred hedge losses.....	\$ (20,285)	\$ (17,541)	\$ (17,403)	\$ (17,718)
2009 net deferred hedge losses.....	\$ (2,329)	\$ (232)	\$ (230)	\$ (822)
2010 net deferred hedge losses.....	\$ (666)	\$ (620)	\$ (578)	\$ (539)
2011 net deferred hedge losses.....	\$ (873)	\$ (889)	\$ (903)	\$ (906)
2012 net deferred hedge losses.....	\$ (810)	\$ (791)	\$ (784)	\$ (772)

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(Unaudited)

NOTE G. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's asset retirement obligations primarily relate to the future plugging and abandonment of proved properties and related facilities. The Company does not provide for a market risk premium associated with asset retirement obligations because a reliable estimate cannot be determined. The Company has no assets that are legally restricted for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations. The following table summarizes the Company's asset retirement obligation transactions recorded in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" and SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months September
	2006	2005	2006
	-----	-----	-----
	(in thousands)		
Beginning asset retirement obligations	\$ 155,583	\$ 117,753	\$ 157,035
Liabilities assumed in acquisitions....	226	3,013	909
New wells placed on production and changes in estimates (a).....	8,597	32,813	51,634
Disposition of wells.....	-	(17,863)	(44,042)

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Liabilities settled.....	(9,913)	(3,311)	(13,783)
Accretion of discount on continuing operations.....	1,168	1,094	3,470
Accretion of discount on discontinued operations.....	-	874	804
Currency translation.....	(23)	754	611
	-----	-----	-----
Ending asset retirement obligation.....	\$ 155,638	\$ 135,127	\$ 155,638
	=====	=====	=====

The Company records the current and noncurrent portions of asset retirement obligations in other current liabilities and other liabilities and minority interests, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The current portions of the Company's asset retirement obligations totaled \$79.4 million and \$58.0 million as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

NOTE H. Postretirement Benefit Obligations

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company had recorded \$19.0 million and \$18.6 million, respectively, of unfunded accumulated postretirement benefit obligations, the current and noncurrent portions of which are included in other current liabilities and other liabilities and minority interests, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. These obligations are comprised of five plans of which four relate to predecessor entities that the Company acquired. These plans had no assets as of September 30, 2006 or December 31, 2005. The participants of these plans, other than the Company's retirement plan, are not current employees of the Company.

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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The following table reconciles changes in the Company's unfunded accumulated postretirement benefit obligations during the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months September
	2006	2005	2006
	(in thousands)		
Beginning accumulated postretirement benefit obligations.....	\$ 18,915	\$ 15,517	\$ 18,576
Net benefit payments.....	(376)	(413)	(964)

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Service costs.....	204	81	612
Accretion of discounts.....	259	225	778
	-----	-----	-----
Ending accumulated postretirement benefit obligations.....	\$ 19,002	\$ 15,410	\$ 19,002
	=====	=====	=====

### NOTE I. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal actions. The Company is party to the legal actions that are described below. The Company is also party to other proceedings and claims incidental to its business. While many of these matters involve inherent uncertainty, the Company believes that the amount of the liability, if any, ultimately incurred with respect to such other proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position as a whole or on its liquidity, capital resources or future annual results of operations. The Company will continue to evaluate its litigation matters on a quarter-by-quarter basis and will adjust its litigation reserves as appropriate to reflect its assessment of the then current status of litigation.

Alford. The Company is party to a 1993 class action lawsuit filed in the 26th Judicial District Court of Stevens County, Kansas by two classes of royalty owners, one for each of the Company's gathering systems connected to the Company's Satanta gas plant. The plaintiffs in the case assert that they were improperly charged expenses (primarily field compression), which plaintiffs allege are a "cost of production," and for which the plaintiffs claim they, as royalty owners, are not responsible. Plaintiffs also claim that they are entitled to 50 percent of the value of the helium extracted at the Company's Satanta gas plant.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company reached an agreement to settle the claims made in the lawsuit. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company agreed to make cash payments to settle the plaintiffs' claims with respect to production occurring on and before December 31, 2005. The Company's portion of the cash payments is expected to be approximately \$32.7 million (all of which has been previously accrued), of which approximately \$17.0 million was paid during the third quarter of 2006 and the remaining approximately \$15.7 million will be paid in the third quarter of 2007. The Company also agreed to adjust the manner in which royalty payments to the class members will be calculated for production occurring on and after January 1, 2006, which change is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

The settlement is not final until approved by the court and any appeals filed within 60 days of final approval are resolved. A final approval hearing is scheduled for December 15, 2006, and if court approval is obtained and appeals are not taken, it is expected that the settlements will be final in the first quarter of 2007.

MOSH Holding. The Company and its principal United States subsidiary, Pioneer Natural Resources USA, Inc., were named as defendants in MOSH Holding, L.P. v Pioneer Natural Resources Company; Pioneer Natural Resources USA, Inc.; Woodside Energy (USA) Inc.; and JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA, as Trustee of the Mesa Offshore Trust, which was filed on April 11, 2005, in the District Court of Travis County, Texas (250th Judicial District). The plaintiff is a unit holder in the Mesa Offshore Trust, which was created in 1982 as the sole limited partner in a partnership that holds an overriding royalty interest in certain oil and gas leases offshore Louisiana and Texas. The plaintiff alleges that the Company, together with Woodside Energy (USA) Inc. ("Woodside"), concealed the

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## PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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value of the royalty interest and worked to terminate the Mesa Offshore Trust prematurely and to capture for itself and Woodside profits that belong to the Mesa Offshore Trust. The plaintiff also alleges breaches of fiduciary duty, misapplication of trust property, common law fraud, gross negligence, and breach of the conveyance agreement for the overriding royalty interest. The claims appear to relate principally to farmout arrangements established in 2003 for two offshore properties, the Brazos Area Block A-7 and Brazos Area Block A-39. The relief sought by the plaintiff includes monetary and punitive damages and certain equitable relief, including an accounting of expenses, a setting aside of certain farmouts, and a temporary and permanent injunction. The Company believes the claims are without merit and intends to defend the lawsuit vigorously.

Dorchester Refining Company Site. A subsidiary of the Company has been notified by a letter from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") dated August 24, 2005 that the TCEQ considers the subsidiary to be a potentially responsible party with respect to the Dorchester Refining Company State Superfund Site located in Mount Pleasant, Texas. In connection with the acquisition of oil and gas assets in 1991, the Company acquired a group of companies, one of which was an entity that had owned a refinery located at the Mount Pleasant site from 1977 until 1984. According to the TCEQ, this refinery was responsible for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Pursuant to applicable Texas law, the Company's subsidiary, which does not own any material assets or conduct any material operations, may be subject to strict, joint and several liability for the costs of conducting a study to evaluate potential remedial options and for the costs of performing any remediation ultimately required by the TCEQ. The Company does not know the nature and extent of the alleged contamination, the potential costs of remediation or the portion, if any, of such costs that may be allocable to the Company's subsidiary; however, the Company has noted that there appear to be other operators or owners who may share responsibility for these costs and does not expect that any such additional liability will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position as a whole or on its liquidity, financial position or future annual results of operations.

Environmental Protection Agency Investigation. On November 4, 2005, the Company learned from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that the agency was conducting a criminal investigation into a 2003 spill that occurred at a Company-operated drilling rig located on an ice island offshore Kuparuk in Harrison Bay, Alaska. The investigation is being conducted in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Alaska. The spill was previously investigated by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation ("ADEC") and, following completion of a clean up, the ADEC issued a letter stating its determination that, at that time, the site did not pose a threat to human health, safety or welfare, or the environment. The Company is fully cooperating with the government's investigation.

#### NOTE J. Income Per Share From Continuing Operations

Basic income per share from continuing operations is computed by dividing

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income from continuing operations by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The computation of diluted income per share from continuing operations reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock that are dilutive to income from continuing operations were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that would then share in the earnings of the Company.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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The following table is a reconciliation of basic income from continuing operations to diluted income from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in thousands)			
Basic income from continuing operations.....	\$ 80,326	\$ 61,513	\$ 145,245	\$ 107,800
Interest expense on convertible notes, net of tax.....	311	802	1,914	1,914
Diluted income from continuing operations.....	\$ 81,637	\$ 62,315	\$ 147,159	\$ 109,714

The following table is a reconciliation of basic weighted average common shares outstanding to diluted weighted average common shares outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in thousands)			
Weighted average common shares outstanding (a):				
Basic.....	124,021	137,655	125,520	137,655
Dilutive common stock options (b).....	697	1,106	816	1,106
Restricted stock awards.....	1,135	698	954	698
Convertible notes dilution (c)....	881	2,327	1,844	2,327
Diluted .....	126,734	141,786	129,134	142,786



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### NOTE K. Geographic Operating Segment Information

The Company has operations in only one industry segment, that being the oil and gas exploration and production industry; however, the Company is organizationally structured along geographic operating segments or regions. The Company has reportable operations in the United States, Canada and Africa and Other. Africa and Other is primarily comprised of current or past operations in Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa and Tunisia.

As previously referred to in Note B, during 2005, the Company sold Canadian and United States oil and gas properties having carrying values of \$58.9 million and \$31.4 million, respectively, on their dates of sale. Also as previously referred to in Note B, during 2006, the Company sold Argentine assets and United States oil and gas properties having carrying values, including net deferred hedge losses, of \$658.7 million and \$431.6 million, respectively. The results of operations of those properties have been reclassified as discontinued operations in accordance with SFAS 144 and are excluded from the geographic operating segment information provided below. See Note N for information regarding the Company's discontinued operations.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The following tables provide the Company's interim geographic operating segment data for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. Geographic operating segment income tax benefits (provisions) have been determined based on statutory rates existing in the various tax jurisdictions where the Company has oil and gas producing activities. The "Headquarters" table column includes income and expenses that are not routinely included in the earnings measures internally reported to management on a geographic operating segment basis.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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	United States	Canada	Africa and Other	Headquarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
			(in thousands)	
Three months ended				
September 30, 2006:				
Revenues and other income:				
Oil and gas	\$ 346,295	\$ 33,993	\$ 37,818	\$ -
Interest and other.....	-	-	-	15,229
Loss on disposition of assets, net.....	(601)	-	-	(107)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	345,694	33,993	37,818	15,122
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:				
Oil and gas production.....	83,905	14,283	4,781	-
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	74,269	12,488	2,245	6,286
Exploration and abandonments....	32,456	2,814	8,550	-
General and administrative.....	-	-	-	30,421
Accretion of discount of asset retirement obligations.....	-	-	-	1,168
Interest.....	-	-	-	23,586
Other.....	-	-	-	14,779
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	190,630	29,585	15,576	76,240
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	155,064	4,408	22,242	(61,118)
Income tax benefit (provisions).	(56,599)	(1,066)	(15,742)	33,137
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 98,465	\$ 3,342	\$ 6,500	\$ (27,981)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Three months ended				
September 30, 2005:				
Revenues and other income:				
Oil and gas.....	\$ 307,134	\$ 29,571	\$ 52,974	\$ -
Interest and other.....	-	-	-	7,885
Gain on disposition of assets, net.....	290	-	-	85
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	307,424	29,571	52,974	7,970
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:				
Oil and gas production.....	74,594	9,766	8,449	-
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	54,874	8,988	6,796	5,178
Impairment of long-lived assets.	-	-	21	-
Exploration and abandonments....	46,757	1,405	8,202	-
General and administrative.....	-	-	-	29,817
Accretion of discount of asset retirement obligations.....	-	-	-	1,094
Interest.....	-	-	-	28,862
Other.....	-	-	-	34,185
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	176,225	20,159	23,468	99,136
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	131,199	9,412	29,506	(91,166)
Income tax benefit (provisions).	(47,887)	(3,435)	(10,905)	44,789
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 83,312	\$ 5,977	\$ 18,601	\$ (46,377)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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	United States	Canada	Africa and Other	Headquarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(in thousands)			
Nine months ended September 30, 2006:				
Revenues and other income:				
Oil and gas.....	\$ 987,388	\$ 96,509	\$ 121,247	\$ -
Interest and other.....	-	-	-	42,081
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets, net.....	(451)	77	-	(3,810)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	986,937	96,586	121,247	38,271
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:				
Oil and gas production.....	245,366	35,977	19,375	-
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	205,190	32,156	10,680	17,652
Exploration and abandonments....	139,072	9,410	61,598	-
General and administrative.....	-	-	-	92,136
Accretion of discount of asset retirement obligations.....	-	-	-	3,470
Interest.....	-	-	-	82,928
Other.....	-	-	-	31,592
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	589,628	77,543	91,653	227,778
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	397,309	19,043	29,594	(189,507)
Income tax benefit (provisions).	(145,018)	(6,279)	(14,089)	54,192
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing				

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operations.....	\$ 252,291	\$ 12,764	\$ 15,505	\$ (135,315)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Nine months ended				
September 30, 2005:				
Revenues and other income:				
Oil and gas.....	\$ 810,255	\$ 73,620	\$ 149,967	\$ -
Interest and other.....	-	-	-	21,936
Gain on disposition of assets, net.....	2,322	-	-	303
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	812,577	73,620	149,967	22,239
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:				
Oil and gas production.....	202,174	27,370	23,849	-
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	153,688	23,429	23,434	14,592
Impairment of long-lived assets	-	-	644	-
Exploration and abandonments....	98,984	7,828	40,879	-
General and administrative.....	-	-	-	83,901
Accretion of discount of asset retirement obligations.....	-	-	-	3,183
Interest.....	-	-	-	91,011
Other.....	-	-	-	58,739
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	454,846	58,627	88,806	251,426
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	357,731	14,993	61,161	(229,187)
Income tax benefit (provisions).	(130,571)	(5,472)	(21,440)	64,249
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 227,160	\$ 9,521	\$ 39,721	\$ (164,938)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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	United States	Argentina	Canada	Africa and Other	Headquarte
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(in thousands)				
Segment assets (as of September 30, 2006)...	\$ 6,080,674	\$ -	\$ 541,695	\$ 251,926	\$ 123,99
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Segment assets (as of					
December 31, 2005)....	\$ 5,899,637	\$ 735,191	\$ 363,773	\$ 170,484	\$ 160,14
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

### NOTE L. Volumetric Production Payments

During 2005, the Company sold 27.8 MMBOE of proved reserves by means of three VPP agreements for net proceeds of \$892.6 million, including the assignment of the Company's obligations under certain derivative hedge agreements. Proceeds from the VPPs were initially used to reduce outstanding indebtedness. The first VPP sold 58 Bcf of gas volumes over an expected five-year term that began in February 2005. The second VPP sold 10.8 MMBbls of oil volumes over an expected seven-year term that began in January 2006. The third VPP sold 6.0 Bcf of gas volumes over an expected 32-month term that began in May 2005 and 6.2 MMBbls of oil volumes over an expected five-year term that began in January 2006.

The Company's VPPs represent limited-term overriding royalty interests in oil and gas reserves which: (i) entitle the purchaser to receive production volumes over a period of time from specific lease interests; (ii) are free and clear of all associated future production costs and capital expenditures; (iii) are nonrecourse to the Company (i.e., the purchaser's only recourse is to the assets acquired); (iv) transfer title to the purchaser; and (v) allow the Company to retain the assets after the VPPs volumetric quantities have been delivered.

Under SFAS No. 19, "Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies," a VPP is considered a sale of proved reserves. As a result, the Company (i) removed the proved reserves associated with the VPPs; (ii) recognized the VPP proceeds as deferred revenue which are being amortized on a unit-of-production basis to oil and gas revenues over the terms of the VPPs; (iii) retained responsibility for 100 percent of the production costs and capital costs related to VPP interests; and (iv) no longer recognizes production associated with the VPP volumes.

The following table provides information about the deferred revenue carrying values of the Company's VPPs:

	Gas	Oil	
	-----	-----	-----
		(in thousands)	
Deferred revenue at December 31, 2005.....	\$ 249,323	\$ 605,515	\$
Less 2006 amortization.....	(56,074)	(87,157)	(
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred revenue at September 30, 2006..	\$ 193,249	\$ 518,358	\$
	=====	=====	=====

The above deferred revenue amounts will be recognized in oil and gas revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as noted below, assuming the related VPP production volumes are delivered as scheduled (in thousands):

Remaining 2006.....	\$	47,096
2007.....		181,232
2008.....		158,138
2009.....		147,906
2010.....		90,215
2011.....		44,951

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2012.....	42,069
	-----
	\$ 711,607
	=====

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NOTE M. Insurance Claims

Fain Plant. During May 2005, the Company sustained damages as a result of a fire at its Fain gas plant in the West Panhandle field. The damages interrupted production from mid-May through mid-July of 2005. The Company maintained business interruption and physical damage insurance coverage for such circumstances. The Company recognized a total of \$17.9 million in business interruption recoveries and \$4.4 million in physical damage recoveries associated with the Fain gas plant fire. The Company recognized \$14.2 million of the business interruption recoveries in 2005 and the remaining \$3.7 million during the first quarter of 2006, which is included in other income in the Company's accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. During August and September 2005, the Company sustained damages as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita at various facilities in the Gulf of Mexico. Other than the East Cameron facility discussed further below, the damages to the facilities were covered by physical damage insurance.

The Company filed a business interruption claim with its insurance provider related to its Devils Tower field resulting from its inability to sell production as a result of damages to third-party facilities. During the second quarter of 2006, the Company settled its business interruption claim with its insurance provider for \$18.5 million, which is included in income from discontinued operations in the Company's accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As a result of Hurricane Rita, the Company's East Cameron facility was destroyed and the Company does not plan to rebuild the facility based on the economics of the field. Assuming that the Company will be able to "reef" a substantial portion of East Cameron debris in place, the Company estimates that it will cost approximately \$86 million to reclaim and abandon the East Cameron facility, based upon an analysis and fee proposal prepared by a third-party engineering firm. During the first quarter of 2006, the Company recorded an additional abandonment obligation charge of \$42 million which is included in exploration and abandonments in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations to fully accrue the estimated reclamation and abandonment charges. If the Company is unable to reef a substantial portion of debris in place, the total costs to reclaim and abandon the East Cameron facility may be substantially more than the \$86 million estimate that has been accrued as of September 30, 2006. The Company believes that any additional costs incurred due

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to an inability to reef the debris would be covered by insurance. The Company updated its application to reef the debris in place and filed the modified application with the appropriate regulatory agency during the third quarter of 2006. The Company expects to have more clarity around its reefing application by the end of the fourth quarter of 2006.

The Company has filed a claim with its insurance provider regarding the loss at East Cameron. Under the Company's insurance policy, the East Cameron facility had the following coverages: (a) \$14 million of scheduled property value for the platform, (b) \$4 million of scheduled business interruption insurance after a deductible waiting period, (c) in excess of a \$100 million for debris removal coverage for all assets per occurrence and (d) \$100 million of "make well safe" coverage, in total, for all assets per occurrence.

In December 2005, the Company received the \$14 million scheduled value for the East Cameron assets and recognized a gain of \$9.7 million during the fourth quarter of 2005. The Company received the \$4.0 million of business interruption recoveries during the first quarter of 2006. The Company believes that its debris removal and make well safe coverages, in combination, will substantially cover the costs to abandon the East Cameron facility. The Company has not recorded any estimated recoveries related to insurance due to uncertainties around the final amount of the deductible related to the claim.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### NOTE N. Discontinued Operations

During 2005 and 2006, the Company sold its interests in the following oil and gas assets:

Country -----	Description of Assets -----	Date Divested -----	Net Proceeds ----- (in mil)
Canada	Martin Creek, Conroy Black and Lookout Butte fields	May 2005	\$ 197.2
United States	Two Gulf of Mexico shelf fields	August 2005	\$ 59.2
United States	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico fields	March 2006	\$ 1,156.3 (a)
Argentina	Argentine assets	April 2006	\$ 669.6

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Pursuant to SFAS 144, the Company has reflected the results of operations of the above divestitures as discontinued operations, rather than as a component of continuing operations. The following table represents the components of the Company's discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(in thousands)			
Revenues and other income:				
Oil and gas.....	\$ (312)	\$ 175,140	\$ 199,365	\$ 199,365
Interest and other.....	1,959	1,575	23,217	23,217
Gain on disposition of assets.....	2,989	27,494	735,773	735,773
	4,636	204,209	958,355	958,355
Costs and expenses:				
Oil and gas production.....	22	28,319	31,264	31,264
Depletion, depreciation and amortization.....	-	61,975	37,327	37,327
Exploration and abandonments.....	122	7,742	7,327	7,327
General and administrative.....	78	2,933	9,047	9,047
Accretion of discount on asset retirement obligation.....	-	874	804	804
Interest.....	-	406	460	460
Other.....	4,239	3,988	5,951	5,951
	4,461	106,237	92,180	92,180
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes.....	175	97,972	866,175	866,175
Income tax benefit (provision):				
Current.....	(412)	1,056	(152,987)	(152,987)
Deferred.....	710	(36,968)	(146,388)	(146,388)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax .....	\$ 473	\$ 62,060	\$ 566,800	\$ 566,800



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The Company has provided the purchaser of its Argentine assets certain indemnifications and remains responsible for certain contingent liabilities, subject to defined limitations. The Company does not currently believe that these obligations, which primarily pertain to matters of litigation, environmental contingencies, royalty obligations and income taxes, are probable of having a material impact on its liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

##### Financial and Operating Performance

The Company's financial and operating performance for the third quarter of 2006 included the following highlights:

- o The recognition of income from continuing operations of \$80.3 million (\$.64 per diluted share) for the third quarter of 2006, as compared to \$61.5 million (\$.44 per diluted share) for the third quarter of 2005.
- o The recognition of third quarter 2006 net income of \$80.8 million (\$.64 per diluted share), as compared to \$123.6 million (\$.88 per diluted share) for the third quarter of 2005. The decrease in net income is reflective of a \$61.6 million (\$.44 per diluted share) decrease in income from discontinued operations, which is due to the sale of two of the Company's Gulf of Mexico shelf fields during August 2005 and substantially all of the Company's deepwater Gulf of Mexico and Argentine assets during March and April 2006, respectively.
- o A reduction in net cash provided by operating activities to \$182.7 million for the third quarter of 2006 from \$309.8 million during the third quarter of 2005. The reduction in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to operations discontinued during 2005 and 2006, partially offset by increases in oil and gas sales from continuing operations.
- o During the third quarter of 2006, the Company extended the maturity on \$1.4 billion of its \$1.5 billion loan commitments under the Credit Agreement by one year.
- o A reduction in outstanding debt of \$863.9 million, or 42 percent, as of September 30, 2006 as compared to debt outstanding as of December 31, 2005, resulting in a decrease in the Company's debt to book capitalization to 29 percent at September 30, 2006 from 48 percent at December 31, 2005.
- o During the third quarter of 2006, the Company repurchased 3.1 million shares of its common stock at an aggregate cost of \$124.4 million. Through the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company has repurchased 7.5 million shares of its common stock at an aggregate cost of \$294.2 million. The Company had approximately \$65 million of remaining purchases to complete under its \$1 billion share repurchase program as of September 30, 2006.
- o The August 25 declaration of a \$.13 per common share dividend payable October 12, 2006 to shareholders of record on September 28, 2006. This

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declaration represented the second consecutive year during which the Company has increased its dividends on common stock.

### Fourth Quarter 2006 Outlook

Based on current estimates, the Company expects that fourth quarter 2006 production will average 98,000 to 103,000 BOEPD. The lower end of the range reflects the typical variability in the timing of oil cargo shipments in South Africa and Tunisia.

Fourth quarter production costs (including production and ad valorem taxes and transportation costs) are expected to average \$11.00 to \$12.00 per BOE based on current NYMEX strip prices for oil and gas. DD&A expense is expected to average \$10.00 to \$11.00 per BOE.

Total exploration and abandonment expense is expected to be \$45 million to \$110 million and could include (i) \$15 million to \$30 million attributable to the unsuccessful Flying Cloud exploration well (deepwater Gulf of Mexico) and a well currently drilling to test the Mississippi Norphlet play, (ii) \$45 million related to activities in the Edwards Trend, Uinta/Piceance basins, Canada and Tunisia resource plays, and associated acreage abandonments, and (iii) \$30 million to \$35 million for seismic investments and personnel, primarily related to the onshore resource plays Pioneer is currently pursuing. General and administrative expense is expected to be \$29 million to \$33 million. Interest expense is expected to be \$24 million to \$28 million. Interest income, primarily from cash investments, is expected to be \$1 million to \$3 million. Accretion of discount on asset retirement obligations is expected to be \$1 million to \$2 million.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

The Company's fourth quarter effective income tax rate is expected to range from 35 percent to 45 percent based on current capital spending plans. Cash income taxes are expected to range from \$5 million to \$15 million, principally related to Tunisian income taxes.

### Acquisitions, Divestments, Operations and Drilling Highlights

During the first nine months of 2006, the Company completed the divestitures of certain of its deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets and Argentine assets. Additionally, during 2005, the Company sold its interests in certain oil and gas properties on the shelf of the Gulf of Mexico and certain fields in Canada. Operating results and the related gains on disposition of assets from these divestitures are reported as discontinued operations. See Note N of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for additional information regarding the Company's discontinued operations.

During the first nine months of 2006, the Company incurred \$1.1 billion in finding and development costs including \$646.4 million for development activities, \$334.8 million for exploration activities and \$155.9 million for acquisitions and land. The majority of the Company's development and exploration expenditures were spent on drilling wells, acquiring seismic data and constructing infrastructure associated with successful drilling activities.

The following table summarizes by geographic area the Company's finding

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and development costs incurred, excluding asset retirement obligations, during the first nine months of 2006 and the total wells planned to be drilled during the year ending December 31, 2006:

	Acquisition Costs		Exploration Costs	Development Costs	Total
	Proved	Unproved			
	(\$ in thousands)				
United States:					
Gulf of Mexico (a) ..	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 76,144	\$ 8,621	\$ 84,775
Onshore Gulf Coast ..	11,914	28,116	50,449	31,441	121,920
Permian Basin .....	38,476	23,681	6,740	190,541	259,438
Mid-Continent .....	103	-	140	21,159	21,402
Rocky Mountains .....	61	6,797	32,861	130,473	170,192
Alaska .....	6,000	7,918	26,656	78,042	118,616
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	56,554	66,522	192,990	460,277	776,343
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Argentina (a) .....	-	2	10,223	25,543	35,768
Canada .....	27	19,801	80,790	75,817	176,435
Nigeria .....	-	8,034	25,055	-	33,089
South Africa .....	-	-	163	84,977	85,140
Tunisia .....	-	5,000	18,601	(233)	23,368
Other .....	-	-	6,998	-	6,998
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	27	32,837	141,830	186,104	360,798
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Worldwide .....	\$ 56,581	\$ 99,359	\$ 334,820	\$ 646,381	\$1,137,141
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

The following table summarizes the Company's development and exploration/extension drilling activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Development Drilling				
	Beginning Wells in Progress	Wells Spud	Successful Wells	Unsuccessful Wells	Disposed Wells
United States .....	29	468	474	6	-
Argentina .....	2	21	14	1	8
Canada .....	3	2	2	-	-

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Africa.....	-	4	1	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Worldwide.....	34	495	491	7	8
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Exploration/Extension Drilling

	Beginning Wells in Progress	Wells Spud	Successful Wells	Unsuccessful Wells	Disposed Wells	E W in
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States.....	7	50	32	5	-	
Argentina.....	4	6	4	2	4	
Canada.....	109	179	243	8	-	
Africa.....	3	5	1	2	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total Worldwide.....	123	240	280	17	4	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

Gulf of Mexico area. During October 2005, the Company announced a discovery on its Clipper prospect in the Green Canyon Blocks 299 and 300 in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico. The Company expects to develop the Clipper discovery and is currently evaluating sub-sea tie-back options to third party production handling facilities in the area. Pioneer operates the Clipper discovery with a 55 percent working interest. During 2006, the Company drilled two successful Clipper appraisal wells, but drilled an unsuccessful exploratory well at the Flying Cloud prospect, a prospect near the Clipper discovery.

As a result of Hurricane Rita, the Company's East Cameron facility was destroyed and the Company does not plan to rebuild the facility based on the economics of the field. Assuming that the Company will be able to "reef" a substantial portion of East Cameron debris in place, the Company estimates that it will cost approximately \$86 million to reclaim and abandon the East Cameron facility, based upon an analysis and fee proposal prepared by a third-party engineering firm. During the first quarter of 2006 and the third quarter of 2005, the Company recorded additional abandonment obligation charges of \$42.0 million and \$32.8 million, respectively, which amounts are included in exploration and abandonments in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. If the Company is unable to reef a substantial portion of debris in place, the total costs to reclaim and abandon the East Cameron facility may be substantially more than the \$86 million estimate that has been accrued as of September 30, 2006. The Company updated its application to reef the debris in place and filed the modified application with the appropriate regulatory agency during the third quarter of 2006. The Company expects to have more clarity around its reefing application by the end of the fourth quarter of 2006. The Company expects a substantial portion of the loss and any incremental cost if the Company is unable to reef the debris in place to be covered by insurance.

Pioneer is currently pursuing the divestment of its Gulf of Mexico shelf properties. No assurance can be given that Pioneer and any potential purchaser will reach an agreement on final terms or that a sale will be consummated.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

Onshore Gulf Coast area. In South Texas, the Company has five rigs working in the Edwards Trend and expects to add another rig in early 2007. The Company has 245,000 gross acres under lease and continues to develop its Pawnee field while expanding the potential of the trend by drilling exploration and appraisal wells on new field prospects. The Company drilled a new discovery during the third quarter of 2006 and has drilled six discoveries to date in 2006. Two new processing facilities were also added during the third quarter of 2006. The Company has tied in five new discovery wells which are currently producing approximately 6 MMcfpd, and has twelve Edwards expansion wells currently drilling or waiting to be tied in to pipelines, including two wells that are expected to begin producing in early November, which tested at approximately 3.5 MMcfpd each.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, the Company plans to test one new prospect and drill five appraisal wells and four development wells. In addition, approximately 850 square miles of 3-D seismic data will be acquired on new discoveries in South Texas through 2007 to support new field development drilling which is expected to be initiated mid-2007.

The Company has acquired and continues to acquire acreage positions in Mississippi for its Norphlet and Cotton Valley resource plays. The Company is currently drilling Norphlet and Cotton Valley test wells and expects to know the well results by the end of 2006.

Permian Basin area. During 2006, the Company expects to drill approximately 335 wells, which is an increase of approximately 78 percent over the number of wells drilled in the area during 2005 and by almost 200 percent relative to average annual wells drilled over the past five years. The Company has acquired over 90,000 additional gross acres in the area during 2006 and is drilling to the deeper Wolfcamp formations in the majority of wells in the Spraberry field, resulting in incremental production and proved reserves.

Mid-Continent area. The Company's 2006 drilling plans are primarily comprised of drilling development wells in the Hugoton and West Panhandle fields. Pioneer is pursuing regulatory relief in the West Panhandle to allow for additional future drilling locations.

Rocky Mountain area. In the Raton Basin, production is increasing as a result of a pipeline expansion that was completed in October 2005 plus additional field and wellhead compression. Pioneer expects to drill approximately 330 wells in the Raton field during 2006. Additionally, the Company intends to continue efforts during 2006 to optimize gathering and compression facilities in the area.

In northwest Colorado, the Company's programs to evaluate the coalbed methane ("CBM") resource potential at Lay Creek and Columbine Springs are progressing. At Lay Creek, the Company has drilled six pilot wells in two separate pilot areas and completed workovers and recompletions on fourteen wells drilled by the previous operator. Results to date indicate that the coals are thicker than expected. During the fourth quarter of 2006, Pioneer plans to drill additional pilot wells and development wells and install the infrastructure to initiate sales by the end of 2006. At Columbine Springs, the Company completed its extension pilot program and put these wells and existing wells to production during third quarter of 2006 to assess production potential and water-handling requirements. If the CBM projects are determined to have commercial quantities

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of gas, full-field development could begin in both areas in 2007. The Company also plans to drill additional wells to further evaluate its resource play at Castlegate and to test its conventional Entrada gas play, both in the Uinta Basin in Utah.

Alaska area. The Company's 2005-2006 winter drilling season program in Alaska included three exploratory wells (Hailstorm, Cronus and Antigua) in the Central North Slope area where Pioneer and its partners tested multiple play types that were close to existing infrastructure. The Company's Arctic Fox drilling rig was utilized for the three-well program. All three exploratory wells were determined to be unsuccessful.

In June 2006, the Company exercised its option to acquire an additional 40 percent working interest, for a total current working interest of 50 percent, in the Cosmopolitan Unit. Pioneer was also elected operator of the Cosmopolitan Unit. The Company expects to drill an appraisal well to test the previous Cosmopolitan discovery during 2007.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

On the Oooguruk project, the Company continues to procure equipment and services, fabricate equipment and modify a drilling rig for installation in 2007. Development drilling on the project is expected to begin in late 2007 and first production is expected in 2008. In addition, during the 2006-2007 winter drilling season the Company plans to drill two exploratory wells in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska area.

Canada. The Company's current operations are focused upon CBM projects in the Horseshoe Canyon area. In the Horseshoe Canyon area, the Company has drilled 85 wells through October 2006 and expects to complete and commence production on approximately 120 wells by the end of the fourth quarter of 2006 and to place approximately 55 additional wells on production in early 2007. The Company has completed its 2006 Chinchaga area drilling program. The Company has completed drilling its three Mannville CBM pilot projects and is currently production testing the projects to determine if commercial quantities of gas can be produced.

West Africa. During the first quarter of 2006, the Company participated in the drilling of the Pina 1-X well on Block 256 in the deepwater of Nigeria, which was unsuccessful. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$34.0 million for the dry hole cost and related acreage impairment. The Company has a 25 percent working interest in the block. The partners plan to drill an additional well on Block 256 in 2007 to test a different play type.

In 2005, a partially-owned subsidiary of the Company joined Oranto Petroleum and Orandi Petroleum in an existing production sharing contract on Block 320 in deepwater Nigeria to gain exploration rights from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. The subsidiary, which holds a 51 percent interest in Block 320, is owned 59 percent by the Company and 41 percent by an unaffiliated party. The Company acquired 3-D seismic data covering the block during the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 and is currently evaluating the data. The Company's subsidiary plans to drill the first exploration well on the block during late 2007 or early 2008.

In addition, the Company expects to drill a well on Block H offshore

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Equatorial Guinea in 2007. The Company holds a 50 percent working interest in the block.

The Company has been evaluating alternatives to reduce its future capital commitments for its West Africa assets, including the possible divestment of such assets. In that regard, the Company has retained a third party adviser to assist it in marketing the assets and has opened a data room, which has been visited by a number of potential purchasers. The Company expects that any offers to purchase the properties will be received during the fourth quarter. Any purchase would likely be subject to the approvals of the relevant governmental authorities. No assurance can be given that any potential purchaser will be willing to purchase the properties on terms acceptable to Pioneer or, if an agreement is reached, that governmental approval will be obtained.

South Africa. During the first nine months of 2006, the Company and its partner drilled three wells and plans to continue drilling the additional development wells to develop the gas and condensate fields discovered offshore South Africa. The Company also invested \$51.7 million in facilities infrastructure and design work, with installation expected to commence at the end of 2006. First production from the South Coast Gas project is expected in the second half of 2007.

Tunisia. In the Adam Concession, the Company spudded three appraisal wells during 2006, of which the Adam 4 and Hawa 3 wells were successful and the Adam 5 was unsuccessful and expensed as a dry hole during the third quarter. An additional exploration well is planned in the Adam Concession during the fourth quarter of 2006. In 2006, the Company's interest in the Adam Concession was reduced from 24 percent to 20 percent in accordance with the terms of the concession. On the adjacent Jenein Nord block, the Company acquired the remaining equity interest it did not already own in February 2006, becoming the operator of the block with 100 percent working interest. During 2006, the Company completed a 3-D seismic survey on both the Jenein Nord block and Adam Concession. The Company began drilling the Waha 1 well on the Jenein Nord block during the third quarter of 2006 and expects to drill one additional well on the Jenein Nord block during the fourth quarter of 2006. Also, a well is planned during the fourth quarter of 2006 on the Borj El Khadra block, which is adjacent to the Adam Concession.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### Results of Operations

Oil and gas revenues. Oil and gas revenues from continuing operations totaled \$418.1 million and \$1.2 billion for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$389.7 million and \$1.0 billion for the same respective periods of 2005.

The increase in oil and gas revenues from continuing operations during the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period of 2005, resulted from increases in sales prices, partially offset by decreases in sales volumes. During the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2005, the Company reported a 67 percent increase in oil prices, a 12 percent increase in NGL prices and a 12 percent decrease in gas prices. The Company also realized a three percent decrease in average daily BOE sales volumes, which is reflective of a decrease in oil

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volumes sold, partially offset by increases in NGL and gas volumes. The increase in oil and gas revenues from continuing operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, resulted from increases in oil and NGL sales prices, partially offset by a decline in reported sales volumes. In the year-to-date comparisons, the Company reported a 75 percent increase in oil prices, a 21 percent increase in NGL prices and a three percent decrease in gas prices. The Company also realized a decrease in oil volumes sold, partially offset by increases in NGL and gas volumes sold.

The primary factors in the quarterly and nine-month relative increases in reported oil prices and decreases in reported oil sales volumes were first deliveries of oil volumes under the Company's VPP agreements during January 2006. In accordance with GAAP, VPP deliveries result in VPP deferred revenue amortization being recognized with no associated sales volumes being recorded.

The following table provides average daily sales volumes from continuing operations, by geographic area and in total, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<b>Oil (Bbls):</b>				
United States.....	17,575	21,484	17,406	21,290
Canada.....	312	209	299	194
Africa.....	5,812	9,666	6,680	10,686
Worldwide.....	23,699	31,359	24,385	32,170
<b>NGLs (Bbls):</b>				
United States.....	18,884	18,176	18,599	16,835
Canada.....	468	502	433	510
Worldwide.....	19,352	18,678	19,032	17,345
<b>Gas (Mcf):</b>				
United States.....	286,182	274,390	282,450	269,807
Canada.....	46,664	37,562	42,456	36,160
Worldwide.....	332,846	311,952	324,906	305,967
<b>Total (BOE):</b>				
United States.....	84,155	85,391	83,080	83,093
Canada.....	8,558	6,972	7,808	6,731
Africa.....	5,812	9,666	6,680	10,686
Worldwide.....	98,525	102,029	97,568	100,510

During the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2005, average daily sales volumes increased by 23 percent in Canada, while average daily sales volumes decreased by 40 percent in Africa and one percent in the United States. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2005, average daily sales volumes increased by 16 percent in Canada, while average



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daily sales volumes decreased by 37 percent in Africa and remained essentially

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

unchanged in the United States. Canadian average daily sales volumes from continuing operations increased due to new production from wells drilled and connected to infrastructure during the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first nine months of 2006. Partially offsetting these production increases were the aforementioned increases in volumes sold under VPPs and production decreases in Africa which were primarily attributed to normal production declines in the Company's Sable oil field in South Africa and timing of oil shipments for both South Africa and Tunisia.

During the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2005, average daily oil volumes delivered under the Company's VPPs increased by 8,803 Bbls, while average daily gas volumes delivered decreased by 7,957 Mcf (1,326 BOE). On a year-to-date comparison, average daily oil volumes delivered under the Company's VPPs increased by 8,857 Bbls and average daily gas volumes delivered increased by 927 Mcf (154 BOE).

The following table provides average daily sales volumes from discontinued operations, by geographic area and in total, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Oil (Bbls):				
United States.....	-	3,715	3,208	5,478
Argentina.....	-	7,930	3,362	7,972
Canada.....	-	-	-	38
Worldwide.....	-	11,645	6,570	13,488
	=====	=====	=====	=====
NGLs (Bbls):				
United States.....	-	131	-	87
Argentina.....	-	1,917	563	1,814
Canada.....	-	2	-	149
Worldwide.....	-	2,050	563	2,050
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Gas (Mcf):				
United States.....	(140)	189,429	48,195	248,556
Argentina.....	-	142,399	58,700	136,023
Canada.....	-	347	58	8,676
Worldwide.....	(140)	332,175	106,953	393,255
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total (BOE):				

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United States.....	(23)	35,416	11,241	46,992
Argentina.....	-	33,581	13,708	32,456
Canada.....	-	60	10	1,633
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Worldwide.....	(23)	69,057	24,959	81,081
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

The oil, NGL and gas prices that the Company reports are based on the market price received for the commodities adjusted by the results of the Company's cash flow hedging activities and the amortization of deferred VPP revenue. The following table provides average reported prices from continuing operations (including the results of hedging activities and the amortization of deferred VPP revenue) and average realized prices from continuing operations (excluding the results of hedging activities and the amortization of deferred VPP revenue) by geographic area and in total, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average reported prices:				
Oil (per Bbl):				
United States.....	\$ 70.96	\$ 34.57	\$ 66.91	\$ 31.37
Canada.....	\$ 70.44	\$ 68.77	\$ 70.09	\$ 51.73
Africa.....	\$ 70.73	\$ 59.57	\$ 66.49	\$ 51.40
Worldwide.....	\$ 70.89	\$ 42.51	\$ 66.83	\$ 38.15
NGLs (per Bbl):				
United States.....	\$ 38.73	\$ 34.40	\$ 36.15	\$ 29.78
Canada.....	\$ 53.11	\$ 49.93	\$ 55.01	\$ 43.22
Worldwide.....	\$ 39.08	\$ 34.82	\$ 36.58	\$ 30.18
Gas (per Mcf):				
United States.....	\$ 6.24	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.67
Canada.....	\$ 6.91	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.27	\$ 6.57
Worldwide.....	\$ 6.33	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.66
Average realized prices:				
Oil (per Bbl):				
United States.....	\$ 69.58	\$ 60.61	\$ 65.34	\$ 52.35
Canada.....	\$ 70.44	\$ 68.77	\$ 70.09	\$ 51.73
Africa.....	\$ 70.73	\$ 59.57	\$ 66.34	\$ 51.40
Worldwide.....	\$ 69.87	\$ 60.35	\$ 65.67	\$ 52.03
NGLs (per Bbl):				
United States.....	\$ 38.73	\$ 34.40	\$ 36.15	\$ 29.78
Canada.....	\$ 53.11	\$ 49.93	\$ 55.01	\$ 43.22
Worldwide.....	\$ 39.08	\$ 34.82	\$ 36.58	\$ 30.18
Gas (per Mcf):				
United States.....	\$ 5.70	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.07	\$ 6.51

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Canada.....	\$	6.28	\$	7.82	\$	6.82	\$	6.68
Worldwide.....	\$	5.77	\$	7.51	\$	6.17	\$	6.53

Hedging activities. The Company utilizes commodity swap and collar contracts in order to (i) reduce the effect of price volatility on the commodities the Company produces and sells, (ii) support the Company's annual capital budgeting and expenditure plans and (iii) reduce commodity price risk associated with certain capital projects. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's commodity price hedges decreased oil and gas revenues from continuing operations by \$28.2 million and \$112.3 million, respectively, as compared to \$82.6 million and \$159.4 million during the same respective periods in 2005. See Note F of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for specific information regarding the Company's hedging activities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Deferred revenue. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's amortization of deferred VPP revenue increased oil and gas revenues from continuing operations by \$47.4 million and \$143.2 million, respectively, as compared to \$21.9 million and \$54.0 million during the same respective periods in 2005. See Notes F and L of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for specific information regarding the Company's VPPs.

Interest and other income. Interest and other income from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$15.2 million and \$42.1 million, respectively, as compared to \$7.9 million and \$21.9 million for the same respective periods in 2005. The \$7.3 million increase in

### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

interest and other income from continuing operations during the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, was primarily due to the Company's receipt of \$5.6 million for Alaskan exploration incentive tax credits during the third quarter of 2006, and a \$5.2 million increase in interest income primarily from the investment of Argentine divestiture proceeds, partially offset by a \$4.8 million decrease in business interruption insurance recoveries associated with the 2005 Fain plant fire. Significant factors in the \$20.2 million increase in interest and other income from continuing operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005, included an \$11.4 million increase in interest income primarily from the investment of Argentine and deepwater Gulf of Mexico divestiture proceeds, the aforementioned Alaskan exploration incentive credits and a \$4.0 million increase in minority interest reimbursements, partially offset by an \$10.6 million decrease in business interruption insurance claims. See Note M of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for additional information regarding the Company's business interruption insurance claims.

Oil and gas production costs. The Company recorded oil and gas production costs from continuing operations of \$103.0 million and \$300.7 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$92.8 million and \$253.4 million for the same respective periods of 2005. In general, lease operating expenses and workover expenses represent the components of oil and gas production costs over which the Company has management control,

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while production and ad valorem taxes are directly related to commodity price changes and third-party transportation charges are related to volumes produced. Total oil and gas production costs per BOE from continuing operations increased by 15 percent and 22 percent, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same respective periods in 2005, primarily due to (i) increases of approximately \$.82 and \$.99 per BOE, respectively, resulting from 96 percent and 138 percent relative increases in VPP volume deliveries on a BOE basis, for which the Company records no sales volumes but bears all associated production costs, (ii) general inflation of field service costs and (iii) increases in ad valorem taxes, production taxes and field utility costs due to increases in commodity prices.

The following tables provide the components of the Company's total oil and gas production costs per BOE from continuing operations and total oil and gas production costs per BOE from continuing operations by geographic area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Lease operating expenses.....	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.12	\$ 5.14
Third-party transportation charges..	1.25	1.00	1.22	1.02
Taxes:				
Ad valorem.....	1.34	1.05	1.35	1.07
Production.....	1.86	1.67	1.80	1.42
Workover costs.....	.93	.54	.80	.58
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total production costs.....	\$ 11.36	\$ 9.89	\$ 11.29	\$ 9.23
	=====	=====	=====	=====

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
United States.....	\$ 10.84	\$ 9.50	\$ 10.82	\$ 8.91
Canada.....	\$ 18.14	\$ 15.23	\$ 16.88	\$ 14.90
Africa.....	\$ 8.94	\$ 9.50	\$ 10.62	\$ 8.19
Worldwide.....	\$ 11.36	\$ 9.89	\$ 11.29	\$ 9.23

Depletion, depreciation and amortization expense. The Company's total DD&A expense from continuing operations was \$10.51 and \$9.97 per BOE for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$8.08 and \$7.84 per BOE during the same respective periods of 2005. Depletion expense from continuing operations, the largest component of DD&A expense from continuing operations, was \$9.82 and \$9.31 per BOE during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to \$7.53 and \$7.31 per BOE during the same respective periods in 2005. The increase in per BOE depletion expense from

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continuing operations during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same respective periods in 2005, was primarily due to (i) a generally increasing trend in the Company's oil and gas properties' cost bases per BOE of proved and proved developed reserves, (ii) downward revisions of proved reserves during 2006 as compared to 2005, primarily due to the period end commodity price declines, (iii) the aforementioned sale of proved reserves under VPP agreements, for which the Company removed proved reserves with no corresponding decrease in cost basis, (iv) \$.03 and \$1.30 per BOE increases in respective Tunisian depletion expense primarily associated with a 2005 and 2006 decrease in the Company's working interest in the Adam Concession and (v) the Company being limited in the amount of proved reserves that could be recorded in Canada associated with its 2006 winter drilling program in Chinchaga until certain well performance data is obtained. The increases were partially offset by \$5.78 and \$3.64 per BOE respective decreases in South African depletion due to 2005 and year-to-date 2006 positive reserve revisions attributable to well performance.

The following table provides depletion expense per BOE from continuing operations by geographic area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
United States.....	\$ 9.59	\$ 6.98	\$ 9.05	\$ 6.78
Canada.....	\$ 15.86	\$ 14.01	\$ 15.09	\$ 12.75
Africa.....	\$ 4.20	\$ 7.64	\$ 5.86	\$ 8.03
Worldwide.....	\$ 9.82	\$ 7.53	\$ 9.31	\$ 7.31

Exploration, abandonments, geological and geophysical costs. The following table provides the Company's geological and geophysical costs, exploratory dry hole expense, lease abandonments and other exploration expense from continuing operations by geographic area for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	United States	Canada	Africa and Other	To
(in thousands)				
Three months ended September 30, 2006:				
Geological and geophysical.....	\$ 19,390	\$ 1,510	\$ 6,092	\$ 2
Exploratory dry holes.....	9,718	904	2,458	1
Leasehold abandonments and other.....	3,348	400	-	

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	\$ 32,456	\$ 2,814	\$ 8,550	\$ 4
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Three months ended September 30, 2005:				
Geological and geophysical.....	\$ 11,875	\$ 892	\$ 3,214	\$ 1
Exploratory dry holes.....	(19)	184	4,988	3
Leasehold abandonments and other.....	34,901	329	-	3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 46,757	\$ 1,405	\$ 8,202	\$ 5
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Nine months ended September 30, 2006:				
Geological and geophysical.....	\$ 52,012	\$ 4,314	\$ 26,105	\$ 8
Exploratory dry holes.....	41,076	3,941	17,670	6
Leasehold abandonments and other.....	45,984	1,155	17,823	6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 139,072	\$ 9,410	\$ 61,598	\$ 21
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Nine months ended September 30, 2005:				
Geological and geophysical.....	\$ 49,201	\$ 3,756	\$ 23,073	\$ 7
Exploratory dry holes.....	11,423	3,413	17,487	3
Leasehold abandonments and other.....	38,360	659	319	3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 98,984	\$ 7,828	\$ 40,879	\$ 14
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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The Company's exploration and abandonment expense from continuing operations during the third quarter of 2006 was primarily attributable to dry hole provisions of \$7.5 million and \$1.8 million associated with the Company's unsuccessful Gulf of Mexico shelf Antigua prospect and the Adam 5 well in Tunisia, respectively, and property abandonment provisions. Significant components of the Company's exploration and abandonment expense from continuing operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 included (i) \$34.0 million attributable to an unsuccessful well and related impairment of acreage on the Company's Block 256 permit in Nigeria, (ii) \$16.7 million associated with three unsuccessful wells in the Company's winter drilling program in Alaska, (iii) \$20.0 million attributable to the write-off of the Company's Platypus and Antigua prospects on the shelf of the Gulf of Mexico and (iv) various other exploratory wells. The United States leasehold abandonments and other costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 includes a \$42.0 million increase in East Cameron abandonment obligations that resulted from Hurricane Rita damage. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company drilled and evaluated 297 exploration/extension wells, 280 of which were successfully completed as discoveries. During the same respective period in 2005, the Company drilled and evaluated 97 exploration/extension wells, 73 of which were successfully completed as discoveries.

General and administrative expense. General and administrative expense from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$30.4 million and \$92.1 million, respectively, as compared to \$29.8 million and \$83.9 million during the same respective periods in 2005. The increases in general and administrative expense from continuing operations were primarily due to increases in administrative staff and performance-related compensation costs including the amortization of restricted stock awarded to officers, directors

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and employees. The Company continues to monitor its general and administrative expenses and is focused on a number of cost control initiatives to limit its expenditures.

**Interest expense.** Interest expense from continuing operations was \$23.6 million and \$82.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$28.9 million and \$91.0 million for the same respective periods in 2005. The weighted average interest rate on the Company's indebtedness for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, including the effects of interest rate derivatives and capitalized interest, was 6.1 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively, as compared to 6.6 percent and 6.5 percent for each of the same respective periods in 2005. The decrease in interest expense from continuing operations during the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period of 2005, was primarily due to a \$2.9 million increase in interest capitalized on the Company's Ooguruk development project in Alaska and South Coast Gas project in South Africa, a \$2.1 million decrease in interest incurred on senior notes, primarily resulting from redemptions of higher yielding senior notes with proceeds from the issuance of lower yielding senior notes, and reduced average borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement primarily as a result of the application of the proceeds from the disposition of assets. The decrease in interest expense from continuing operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period of 2005, was primarily due to a \$12.3 million decrease in interest incurred on senior notes, resulting from redemptions of higher yielding senior notes during 2005 and 2006 with proceeds from the issuance of lower yielding senior notes and a \$5.6 million increase in the aforementioned capitalized interest. Partially offsetting these decreases were a \$5.0 million increase in interest incurred on Credit Agreement borrowings as a result of higher average borrowings and Credit Agreement borrowing rates and a \$3.9 million decrease in the amortization of interest rate hedge gains.

**Other expenses.** Other expenses from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were \$14.8 million and \$31.6 million, respectively, as compared to \$34.2 million and \$58.7 million for the same respective periods in 2005. The decrease in other expenses from continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period of 2005, is primarily attributable to \$18.6 million of 2005 losses on bond redemptions and a \$7.8 million decrease in hedge ineffectiveness. The decrease in other expenses from continuing operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, as compared to the same period of 2005, is primarily attributable to a \$28.1 million decrease in hedge ineffectiveness and a \$17.6 million decrease in losses on bond redemptions and conversions, partially offset by a \$6.3 million increase in litigation contingency accrual.

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**Income tax provision.** The Company recognized income tax provisions on continuing operations of \$40.3 million and \$111.2 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$17.4 million and \$93.2 million for the same respective periods in 2005. The Company's effective tax rate on continuing operations of 33.4 percent and 43.4 percent during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, differs from the combined United States federal and state statutory rate of approximately 36.5 percent primarily due to:

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- o foreign tax rates,
- o adjustments to the deferred tax liability for changes in enacted tax laws and rates; during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, this primarily related to a \$13.5 million increase associated with the Texas margin tax and \$9.8 million decrease due to reductions in Canadian tax rates,
- o statutes in foreign jurisdictions that differ from those in the United States,
- o recognition of \$6.2 million of deferred tax benefit, in the third quarter of 2006, as a result of conversion of senior convertible notes prior to the Company's repayment of the debt principal (see Note E of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and
- o expenses for unsuccessful well costs and associated acreage costs in foreign locations where the Company does not expect to receive income tax benefits; during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, this primarily related to Nigerian exploration expenses of approximately \$2.6 million and \$41.8 million, respectively.

See Note D of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for additional information regarding the Company's income taxes, the Texas margin tax, changes in Canadian tax rates and the effects of the 2005 Gabon divestment.

Discontinued operations. During 2005 and 2006, the Company sold its interests in the following oil and gas assets and has reflected their results of operations in discontinued operations:

Country -----	Description of Assets -----	Date Divested -----
Canada	Martin Creek, Conroy Black and Lookout Butte fields	May 2005
United States	Two Gulf of Mexico shelf fields	August 2005
United States	Deepwater Gulf of Mexico Fields	March 2006
Argentina	Argentine assets	April 2006

The Company recognized income from discontinued operations of \$0.5 million and \$566.8 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$62.1 million and \$282.3 million for the same respective periods of 2005. The income from discontinued operations for the third quarter of 2006 is attributable to post-closing settlements on the deepwater Gulf of Mexico and Argentine divestitures.

### Capital Commitments, Capital Resources and Liquidity

Capital commitments. The Company's primary needs for cash are for development, exploration and acquisition of oil and gas properties, repayment of contractual obligations and working capital obligations. Funding for these cash needs, as well as funding for any stock repurchases that the Company may undertake, may be provided by any combination of internally-generated cash flow, proceeds from the disposition of nonstrategic assets or alternative financing sources as discussed in "Capital resources" below.



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Oil and gas properties. The Company's cash expenditures for additions to oil and gas properties during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$342.2 million and \$986.7 million, respectively, as compared to \$406.2 million and \$846.9 million for the same respective periods of 2005. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's expenditures for additions to oil and gas properties were funded by \$182.7 million and \$644.3 million, respectively, of net cash provided by operating activities and a portion of the \$1.6 billion of net proceeds received in conjunction with the sale of the Company's deepwater Gulf of Mexico and Argentine assets (net of payments to terminate derivative instruments associated with the deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets). During the three months ended September 30, 2005, the Company's additions to oil and gas properties were funded by \$309.8 million of net cash provided by operating activities and borrowings on the Company's lines of credit. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company's additions to oil and gas properties were internally funded by \$923.4 million of net cash provided by operating activities.

Contractual obligations, including off-balance sheet obligations. The Company's contractual obligations include long-term debt, operating leases, drilling commitments, derivative obligations, other liabilities, transportation commitments and VPP obligations. From time-to-time, the Company enters into off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that can give rise to material off-balance sheet obligations of the Company. As of September 30, 2006, the material off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that the Company has entered into included (i) undrawn letters of credit, (ii) operating lease agreements, (iii) drilling commitments, (iv) VPP obligations (to physically deliver volumes and pay related lease operating expenses in the future) and (v) contractual obligations for which the ultimate settlement amounts are not fixed and determinable such as derivative contracts that are sensitive to future changes in commodity prices. Other than the off-balance sheet arrangements described above, the Company has no transactions, arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's liquidity or availability of or requirements for capital resources. Since December 31, 2005, the material changes in the Company's contractual obligations included (i) a \$900 million reduction in outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement, (ii) an increase of approximately \$332 million in the Company's drilling commitments, (iii) a \$437.3 million decrease in derivative obligations and (iv) a \$69.4 million increase in outstanding undrawn letters of credit. See "Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for a table of changes in the fair value of the Company's open derivative contract liabilities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Environmental contingency. A subsidiary of the Company has been notified by a letter from the TCEQ dated August 24, 2005 that the TCEQ considers the subsidiary to be a potentially responsible party with respect to the Dorchester Refining Company State Superfund Site located in Mount Pleasant, Texas. The subsidiary, which was acquired by the Company in 1991, owned a refinery located at the Mount Pleasant site from 1977 until 1984. According to the TCEQ, this refinery was responsible for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The Company does not know the nature and extent of the alleged contamination, the potential costs of remediation, or the portion, if any, of

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such costs that may be allocable to the Company's subsidiary. However, based on the limited information currently available and assessed regarding this matter, the Company has no reason to believe that the matter will have a material adverse effect on its future financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Note I of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for additional information regarding this matter as well as other environmental and legal contingencies involving the Company.

Capital resources. The Company's primary capital resources are net cash provided by operating activities, proceeds from financing activities and proceeds from sales of nonstrategic assets. During the next twelve months, the Company anticipates that net cash provided by operating activities may be insufficient to fund its capital commitments; however, net cash provided by operating activities combined with proceeds from financing activities and sales of nonstrategic assets are expected to be sufficient to fund capital commitments during the foreseeable future.

Asset divestitures. During March 2006, the Company sold all of its interests in certain oil and gas properties in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico for net proceeds of \$1.2 billion, resulting in a pretax gain of \$724.7 million. The proceeds were reduced by \$193.2 million of net payments to terminate derivative instruments associated with the deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets. During April 2006, the Company sold its Argentine assets for net proceeds of \$669.6 million, resulting in a gain of \$10.9 million. The net cash proceeds from these divestitures were used to reduce outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and for general corporate purposes.

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Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$182.7 million and \$644.3 million, respectively, as compared to \$309.8 million and \$923.4 million for the same respective periods in 2005. The decreases were primarily due to operations discontinued in 2005 and 2006, partially offset by increases in oil and gas sales from continuing operations. As a result of the sale of the deepwater Gulf of Mexico assets, the Company utilized all of its available United States NOLs, other than those subject to limitations. The use of the available United States NOLs has accelerated the Company's payment of cash taxes.

Investing activities. Investing activities used \$367.2 million and \$357.0 million of net cash during the three month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and provided \$598.1 million and \$302.2 million of net cash during the nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was primarily due to a \$458.0 million increase in proceeds from disposition of assets, partially offset by a \$139.7 million increase in additions to oil and gas properties.

Financing activities. Net cash used in financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2006 was \$172.4 million, as compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$52.6 million during the same period in 2005. Net cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$1.2 billion.

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During February 2006, the Board declared a semiannual dividend of \$.12 per common share, payable April 12, 2006 to shareholders of record on March 29, 2006. Associated therewith, the Company paid \$15.5 million of aggregate dividends during April 2006. During August 2006, the Board declared a semiannual dividend of \$.13 per common share, payable on October 12, 2006 to shareholders of record on September 28, 2006. Associated therewith, the Company paid \$16.4 million of aggregate dividends during October 2006. Future dividends are at the discretion of the Board, and the Board may change the current dividend amount in the future if warranted by future liquidity and capital resource attributes.

During August 2005, the Board approved a share repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to \$1 billion of the Company's common stock, \$641 million of which was completed in 2005. Purchase of the remaining \$359 million of the authorization was initiated in mid-May 2006. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company expended \$125.2 million to acquire 3.2 million shares of treasury stock and \$297.6 million to acquire 7.5 million shares of treasury stock, respectively, of which \$124.4 million and \$294.2 million, respectively, were repurchased pursuant to the repurchase program.

During May 2006, the Company issued \$450 million of 6.875% Notes for net proceeds of \$447.4 million. The Company used the net proceeds from the 6.875% Notes to repurchase \$346.2 million of its 6.50% Notes and for general corporate purposes.

During 2006, holders of \$73 million of the Company's Convertible Notes exercised their conversion rights. Associated therewith, the Company paid \$58.3 million in cash, issued 1.7 million shares and recorded a \$16.1 million increase to stockholders' equity. During the remainder of 2006, the Company expects that the remaining \$27 million of Convertible Notes will be converted by the holders or redeemed by the Company for cash at par value.

The Company's financing activities through September 30, 2006 had the effect of extending the maturities of the Company's long-term debt and minimally increasing the Company's future weighted average interest rate on fixed rate debt. Effective September 29, 2006, the participating lenders extended the maturity on \$1.395 billion of aggregate loan commitments under the Credit Agreement to September 30, 2011.

As the Company pursues its strategy, it may utilize various financing sources, including fixed and floating rate debt, convertible securities, preferred stock or common stock. The Company may also issue securities in exchange for oil and gas properties, stock or other interests in other oil and gas companies or related assets. Additional securities may be of a class preferred to common stock with respect to such matters as dividends and liquidation rights and may also have other rights and preferences as determined by the Board.

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Liquidity. The Company's principal source of short-term liquidity is cash on hand and unused borrowing capacity on the Credit Agreement. There were no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2006. After deducting \$153.6 million of undrawn and outstanding letters of credit under the Credit Agreement, the Company had \$1.3 billion of unused borrowing capacity as of September 30, 2006. In the future, to the extent that Pioneer's

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liquidity results in cash in excess of immediate capital needs, the Company may invest in short-term cash equivalent securities.

Debt ratings. The Company receives debt credit ratings from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Inc. ("S&P") and Moody's, which are subject to regular reviews. During the fourth quarter of 2005, S&P cut the Company's corporate credit rating to BB+ with a stable outlook from BBB-. During January 2006, Moody's cut the Company's corporate credit rating to Ba1 with a negative outlook from Baa3. S&P and Moody's consider many factors in determining the Company's ratings including: production growth opportunities, liquidity, debt levels and asset and reserve mix. As a result of the downgrades, the interest rate and fees the Company pays on the Credit Agreement have increased and additional debt covenant requirements under the Credit Agreement were triggered. During the first nine months of 2006, primarily as a result of the Company's downgrades by the rating agencies, the Company increased its outstanding letters of credits by approximately \$69 million pursuant to agreements that contain provisions with rating triggers. The downgrades are not expected to materially affect the Company's financial position or liquidity, but could negatively impact the Company's ability to obtain additional financing or the interest rate and fees associated with such additional financing.

Book capitalization and current ratio. The Company's book capitalization at September 30, 2006 was \$4.2 billion, consisting of debt of \$1.2 billion and stockholders' equity of \$3.0 billion. The Company's debt to book capitalization decreased to 29 percent at September 30, 2006 from 48 percent at December 31, 2005, primarily due to the recording of gains and the application of proceeds from the aforementioned asset dispositions. The Company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities was .59 to 1.00 at September 30, 2006 as compared to .60 to 1.00 at December 31, 2005.

New accounting pronouncement. In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN No. 48"). The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on measurement, classification, interim accounting and disclosure. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is continuing to assess potential impacts of this Interpretation.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measures" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosures about fair value measures required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. SFAS is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is continuing to assess the impact of SFAS 157.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and other Postretirement Plans" ("SFAS 158"). Under SFAS 158, a business entity that sponsors one or more single-employer defined benefit plans is required to:

- o recognize the funded status of a benefit plan--measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value (with limited exceptions) and the benefit obligation--in its statement of financial position,
- o recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost,
- o measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position and
- o disclose in the notes to financial statements additional information about certain effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that

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arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation.

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An employer with publicly traded securities is required to initially recognize the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plans and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the first fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The Company will adopt the provisions of SFAS 158 effective on December 31, 2006. The Company's presently recognizes the funded status of its defined benefit postretirement plans. Consequently, the adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's liquidity, financial position or future results of operations.

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### PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

#### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The following quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are supplementary to the quantitative and qualitative disclosures provided in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. As such, the information contained herein should be read in conjunction with the related disclosures in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Although certain derivative contracts to which the Company has been a party did not qualify as hedges, the Company does not enter into derivative or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

The following table reconciles the changes that occurred in the fair values of the Company's open derivative contracts during the first nine months of 2006:

	Derivative Contract Net Liabilities (a)			
Commodities	Foreign Exchange Rate	Interest Rate	Total	
	(in thousands)			
Fair value of contracts outstanding				
as of December 31, 2005.....	\$ (748,477)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (748,477)
Changes in contract fair value (b).....	168,493	78	1,349	169,920

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Contract maturities.....	122,767	(78)	-	122,689
Contract terminations.....	293,467	-	(1,349)	292,118
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair value of contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2006.....	\$ (163,750)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (163,750)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity. From time to time, the Company's Canadian subsidiary enters into short-term forward currency agreements to purchase Canadian dollars with U.S. dollar gas sales proceeds. The Company does not designate these derivatives as hedges due to their short-term nature. There were no outstanding forward currency agreements at September 30, 2006 or December 31, 2005.

Interest rate sensitivity. During April 2006, the Company entered into costless collar contracts to hedge the coupon rate on the Company's 6.875% Notes, which were issued on May 1, 2006. The Company terminated these costless collar contracts for \$1.3 million of deferred gains. See Note E of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" and Capital Commitments, Capital Resources and Liquidity included in "Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional information regarding these debt transactions.

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The following table provides information about other financial instruments to which the Company was a party as of September 30, 2006 and that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. For debt obligations, the table presents maturities by expected maturity dates, the weighted average interest rates expected to be paid on the debt given current contractual terms and market conditions and the debt's estimated fair value. For fixed rate debt, the weighted average interest rate represents the contractual fixed rates that the Company was obligated to periodically pay on the debt as of September 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2006, the Company was not a party to material derivatives that would subject it to interest rate sensitivity.

Interest Rate Sensitivity  
Debt Obligations as of September 30, 2006

Three Months ending December 31, 2006	Year ending December 31,				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(\$ in thousands)

Total Debt:  
Fixed rate principal

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maturities (a).....	\$	-	\$32,075	\$ 3,777	\$	-	\$	-	\$1,259,985
Weighted average interest rate.....		6.52	6.51	6.48		6.48		6.48	6.48

Commodity price sensitivity. The following table provides information about the Company's oil and gas derivative financial instruments that were sensitive to changes in oil or gas price as of September 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2006, the Company was a party to one gas index basis swap that is not designated as a hedge and which represented a \$9 thousand asset. Otherwise, all of the Company's oil and gas derivative financial instruments qualified as hedges.

See Note F of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements" for information regarding the terms of the Company's derivative financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in oil or gas prices as well as hedge volumes and weighted average prices by calendar quarter.

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Oil and Gas Price Sensitivity  
Derivative Financial Instruments as of September 30, 2006

	Three months Ending December 31, 2006	Year ending December 31,	
	-----	2007	2008
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Oil Hedge Derivatives:</b>			
Average daily notional Bbl volumes:			
Swap contracts.....	5,000	6,000	6,500
Weighted average fixed price per Bbl....	\$ 37.20	\$ 31.26	\$ 31.19
Collar contracts (a).....	6,500	1,000	-
Weighted average ceiling price per Bbl.....	\$ 66.41	\$ 89.00	\$ -
Weighted average floor price per Bbl....	\$ 41.92	\$ 50.00	\$ -
Average forward NYMEX oil prices (b).....	\$ 57.82	\$ 65.15	\$ 68.72
<b>Gas Hedge Derivatives:</b>			
Average daily notional MMBtu volumes (c):			
Swap contracts (a).....	63,875	59,195	15,000
Weighted average fixed price per MMBtu..	\$ 4.32	\$ 7.06	8.62
Collar contracts.....	95,000	6,164	-
Weighted average ceiling price per MMBtu.....	\$ 14.49	\$ 11.52	\$ -
Weighted average floor price per MMBtu..	\$ 6.55	\$ 9.00	\$ -
Average forward NYMEX gas prices (b).....	\$ 7.32	\$ 8.06	\$ 7.68

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's management, with the participation of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated, as required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Report. Based on that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is party to the legal proceedings that are described under "Legal actions" in Notes I and N of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in "Item 1. Financial Statements". The Company is also party to other proceedings and claims incidental to its business. While many of these matters involve inherent uncertainty, the Company believes that the amount of the liability, if any, ultimately incurred with respect to such other proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position as a whole or on its liquidity, capital resources or future annual results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the risks discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K under the headings "Item 1. Business - Competition, Markets and Regulations", "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk", which risks could materially affect the Company's business, financial condition or future results. There has been no material change in the Company's risk factors from those described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that it currently deems to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or future results.



PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table summarizes the Company's purchases of treasury stock during the three months ended September 30, 2006:

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	App Am th Pu Plan
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July 2006.....	-	\$ -	-	
August 2006.....	812,711	\$ 42.03	795,100	
September 2006.....	2,352,494	\$ 38.70	2,351,700	
	-----		-----	
Total.....	3,165,205	\$ 39.56	3,146,800	
	=====		=====	

During August 2005, the Board approved a share repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to \$1 billion of the Company's common stock, \$641 million of which was completed in 2005. An additional \$294 million has been completed through September 30, 2006.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

- 31.1 (a) Chief Executive Officer certification under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 (a) Chief Financial Officer certification under Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 (b) Chief Executive Officer certification under Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 (b) Chief Financial Officer certification under Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- (a) Filed herewith.
  - (b) Furnished herewith.

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

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 hereto duly authorized.

PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

Date: November 6, 2006

By: /s/ Richard P. Dealy

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Richard P. Dealy  
Executive Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer

Date: November 6, 2006

By: /s/ Darin G. Holderness

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Darin G. Holderness  
Vice President and Chief  
Accounting Officer

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PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANY

Exhibit Index

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(b) Furnished herewith.

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