

**Energy: Independent Upstream  
Oil and Gas Exploration and  
Production**

**Date:** 04/11/2023  
**Ticker:** NYSE: PXD

**Current Price:** \$228.48  
**Headquarters:** Irving Texas, U.S.

**Target Price:** \$211.48 - \$235.64  
**Recommendation:** HOLD

Current Price: \$228.48  
Price Target: \$ \$225-\$235

### Price Data

Current Price: \$228.48  
52-week Low: \$177.27  
52-week High: \$228.79

### Key Statistics

Market Capitalization: \$53.4 billion  
Shares Outstanding: 242.9 mil  
Beta: 1.44  
Forward P/E Ratio:  
Dividend Yield: 13.09%  
2022 Revenue: \$14.6 billion  
2023E Revenue: \$24.3 billion

### Valuation Prices

Discounted Cash Flow: \$226.13  
DDM: \$211.66  
Relative P/E: \$226.35  
NAV: \$235.64



**PXD 5yr Performance:**  
as of 4/24/23

## Investment Thesis

We issue a HOLD recommendation on Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD) based on a one-year target price of **\$235.34**, offering a 11.4% upside potential from its closing price of \$220.39 on April 11, 2023. Our recommendation is driven by:

- **Operational Performance** - Pioneer currently operates 10,702 producing oil and gas rigs in the heart of the Permian Basin. According to a production report released by Enverus in Q1 of 2023, Pioneer was the most active driller and largest producer of oil in the state of Texas. A driving factor of their position in the Permian Basin was In FY2022 they were able to expand their 15,000' lateral program. By being able to increase the drilling depth to 15,000ft it has allowed for more cost-effective production.
- **Strategic Partnerships** - In Q4 of FY2022 It was announced that Pioneer Natural Resources will partner with NextEra Energy and Conoco Valley Solar to provide three hundred megawatts (mW) of renewable wind energy to power operations in the Permian Basin. By creating partnerships with companies that are taking part in the energy transition it can allow for Pioneer to further innovate and invest in cleaner energy and diversify from their traditional operations as the energy transitions has posed major threat to Pioneer and other companies alike.
- **Capital Deployment Efficiency** - Pioneer was able to effectively deploy capital and invest in more proved reserves. In FY2022 Pioneer was able to add an additional 365 MMBOE of proved reserves of oil. This is 152% of total production in FY2022 at a cost of \$10.82 per BOE beating their forecasted figure in 2021 of \$13.20 per BOE.<sup>16</sup>
- **Risks to Investment Thesis** - Every exploration and production company faces is the price volatility of oil, NGLs and gas are highly volatile. Revenues for these companies are based on the spot price that is determined by the market and not by

## Company Overview

Headquartered in Irving, TX, Pioneer Natural Resources is an independent oil and gas exploration and production that primarily operates drilling projects in the Permian Basin located in West Texas. Through a history of strategic acquisitions, Pioneer has been able to position itself amongst the major exploration and production companies.

## Executive Summary

We recommend a **HOLD** rating for Pioneer Natural Resources due to the strong operational performance, strategic partnerships centered around renewable energy, capital deployment efficiency. We have projected a common stock price of \$211.48-\$235.64, a 11.4% upside from the closing price of \$220.39 on April 11, 2023. Pioneer was able to effectively deploy capital and invest in more proved reserves. In FY2022 Pioneer was able to add an additional 365 MMBOE to the ending balance of last year's proved reserves. Pioneer successfully replenished their reduced reserve balance from production by generating 152% of their total FY2022 production. By investing more into producing horizontal drills, the company has been able to reduce their average cost per BOE to \$10.82, compared to previous year's estimates of \$13.20/BOE. On April 7th of this year, Exxon Mobil announced that they have held informal talks with Pioneer Natural Resources surrounding a possible acquisition. After Exxon recorded a \$3.4 billion loss early in 2022 due to exposure to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, they have been trying to grow a stronger presence in North America. Since the news was released, Pioneer's stock is up 9.62%, to \$228.39.

### Change in production and consumption of liquid fuels

Production, consumption and inventories, millions of barrels per day

Production	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth since '19
U.S.	19.5	18.6	19	20.2	21.2	7.90%
OPEC	34.6	30.7	31.7	34.2	34.1	-1.60%
Russia	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.3	-10.30%
<b>Global</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.20%</b>
Consumption						
U.S.	20.5	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.5	-0.4%
China	14	14.4	15.3	15.2	15.9	13.20%
<b>Global</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Change</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	

Source: EIA, JPMI

### U.S. crude oil inventories and rig count\*\*

Million barrels, number of active rigs



Source: EIA, JPMI

### Price of oil

WTI crude, nominal prices, USD/barrel



Source: EIA, JPMI

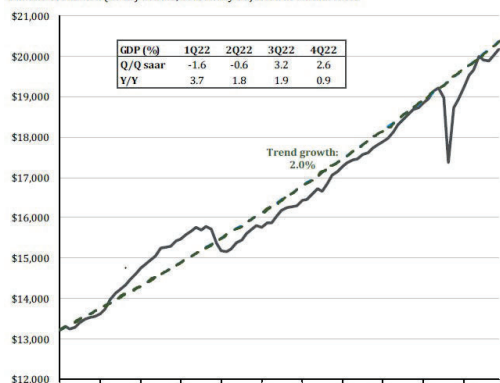
## Economic Analysis

As the world and economy are transitioning out of the pandemic, there are positive tailwinds for the energy industry, and more specifically, for the exploration and production companies in the Oil and Gas sector. Production across the industry has seen an increase over the past year as well. This led to record profits across the industry and largely due to geopolitical tensions, we saw the average spot price of oil reach 95.66 \$/bbl.<sup>19</sup> For the Oil and Gas industry, oil prices are the predominate factor in determining future performance in the exploration and production sector. This increase in price in oil has helped contribute to the inflation increase in 2022. With recent guidance provided by The United States Federal Reserve, we are under the assumption that inflation will taper down to a YoY% change of 5.0%. This is supported by the Federal Reserve's plan to decrease the acceleration of interest rate growth by adopting a soft-landing philosophy when it comes to combating inflation (Saphir, 2023). Changes in the production of crude oil, interest rates, and international policy are extremely impactful to the performance of Pioneer Natural Resources.

**West Texas Intermediate Outlook** – In 2018, the United States took the lead as being the largest producer of crude oil in the world. The importance of control over crude oil supply is essential to the power of a country due to the commodity being seen as the global benchmark for oil prices. In the past year, OPEC+ members have given misleading information that contradict their actual production cut of 3.66 mb/d which will take a year or two to go into full effect. The surprise announcement on April 3rd caused the spot price of WTI to jump above \$80 again which would help compensate for the Russian export bans put in place by western countries. Another instance of collusion may have occurred because of OPEC+ not wanting the United States to be able to refill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Earlier this April, OPEC+ announced they would not update more make any changes to current production quotas and they would remain the same for the rest of 2023. At the time, there were no announcements of no new production cuts decrease the WTI price to \$70/ bbl. This was the price target the Biden Administration wanted to achieve to start replenishing the drained the national Strategic Petroleum Reserve. This \$70/bbl. was the price the administration was targeting due to the most recent WTI spot prices in 2022 hovering over \$100/bbl. Following the announcement from the Biden Administration, OPEC+ announced that they would cut oil production by 1.66 million barrels per day, including a 0.5 million barrel per day reduction from Russia. OPEC leaders cited an uncertain demand outlook as the reason behind their decision. With higher-than-expected WTI spot prices, it is critical for Pioneer to capitalize on available demand for oil.

**Worldwide Energy Supply and Demand** – Global levels of supply and demand for oil are the biggest factors in determining the market price for the commodity. Since upstream oil and gas companies' revenue is determined by the spot price of the commodities which they extract and sell, they have little control over their primary revenue streams. Oil and gas prices tend to be cyclical in nature, which causes energy companies' revenues to be cyclical as well. Over the past year, much of the volatility in commodity prices has been due to supply chain constraints and geopolitical issues. The supply of oil in global markets is dependent on quotas that OPEC member-countries agree upon at meetings throughout the year. The largest producers in OPEC are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates, and their objective is "to coordinate petroleum policies among member countries, in order to secure fair and stable prices for petroleum producers". Global oil demand is forecasted to be 101.7 mb/d in 2023, which would be a 1.9 mb/d increase from 2022 and the highest level of demand for oil ever recorded. The global supply for oil is expected to reach an all-time high in 2023 as well, increasing from 100.1 mb/d in 2022 to 101.1 mb/d in 2023 (IEA). The driving factor for volatility in oil prices throughout 2022 was due to export bans, sanctions, and price caps placed on Russian oil. Since upstream oil and gas companies' revenue is determined by the spot price of the commodities which they extract and sell, they have little control over their revenue streams. The largest factor which the supply of oil depends on, is the production quota that OPEC+ countries agree upon at their meetings throughout the year. OPEC-producing countries account for about "40% of the world's crude oil and its members' exports make up around 60% of global petroleum trade" (source 2). While OPEC members aim to stabilize global oil prices by means of production quotas, it is often hard to meet short term demand/supply imbalances and takes months for members to meet the agreed-upon quota.

**Real GDP**  
Billions of chained (2012) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



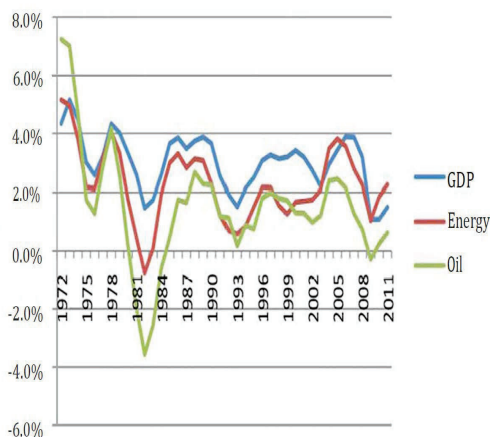
Source: EIA, JPMI

Nominal and real U.S. 10-year Treasury yields



Source: EIA, JPMI

**World Growth in GDP, Energy, and Oil**



Source: S&P Global

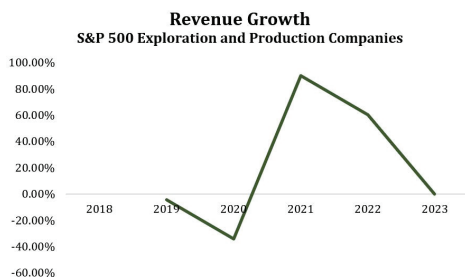
**Real GDP** - Real GDP is an economic measurement of global output of goods and services that is adjusted for inflation. The real GDP and WTI spot price, which is the price at which Pioneer's production is priced, are positively correlated. This is because as output for goods and services grows, the need to fuel those operations also increases. According to the EIA, global oil production grew by 1.20%, while real GDP growth was 2.1%. Pioneer experienced its own production growth from 2021 to 2022, with a 5.7% increase. In 2022, The worldwide Real GDP grew by 2.9%. As coming out of 2021, we saw growth slow down due to demand and output leveling out after rapid growth coming out of the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020. Growth prospects for 2023 however do not look as bright. According to the most current report released by Global Economic Prospects, Real GDP growth is expected to grow at a measly 1.7% (insert source) due to concerns over tight monetary policy and rising geopolitical tensions. These two issues can pose a threat to Pioneer's production volume. If Real GDP were to drive down the demand for oil and increase interest rates it would limit Pioneer's ability to access new capital, engage in M&A, and lead to decrease in revenues.

**Interest Rates** - Interest rates affect Pioneer and other companies ability to raise debt and pursue potential mergers and acquisitions. Recent FED policies and the causes of rate hikes are due to the inflation. The large amount of government spending to stimulate and support the world economy during the pandemic is coming with a hefty price. The leading indicator of inflation, the consumer price index, reflected a 6.5% increase in prices among consumer goods and services. If the cost of an input to the supplier increases, they, in turn, must increase the prices charged to the consumer to maintain stable profit margins. With recent guidance provided by The United States Federal Reserve, we are under the assumption that inflation will taper down to a YoY% change of 5.0%. This is supported by the Federal Reserve's plan to decrease the acceleration of interest rate growth by adopting a soft-landing philosophy when it comes to combating inflation (Saphir, 2023). As the world and economy are recovering from the pandemic, there is a positive long-term outlook for economies returning to pre-pandemic levels. Some industries and governments may take longer than others, but the exploration and production sector have made a strong recovery and are showing signs of complete recovery with potential upside.

**Legislative Developments** - President Biden has recently announced that by 2050, The United States will attempt to achieve net zero carbon emissions. The Biden Administration has approved legislation such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (U.S.). The act emphasizes increases investment in EV's, electric grids, and clean energy technologies, and promotes partnerships being forged through new investment. A key aspect of this legislation is that it will limit the ability for exploration and production companies to get their land leases approved. To continue to drill on federal land, E&P's companies request approval from the federal government. With this new legislation, lesser quantities of land leases will be approved on the twenty-nine million acres of federal land available for drilling. President Biden also increased the royalty rates across the board for federally available land with "most states and many private landowners require companies to pay royalty rates higher than 12.5%, with some states charging 20% or more" (NPR). Pioneer Natural Resources is well positioned against the negative effects other drillers may face due to Pioneer not having any drilling locations on land. Pioneer does not pay any royalties on their 850,000 net acres. To further support the Biden Administration's goal of achieving net zero carbon emissions several new renewable programs were also outlined in The Inflation Reduction Act. The act was signed on August 16, 2022, has impacted, and will play a significant role in future analysis. This piece of legislation could pose future risk to oil demand as firms are being paid in the form of carbon credits and tax rebates to use an alternative source of fuel on the basis of an ESG rating

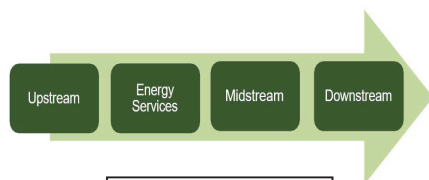
**Geopolitical Conflicts** - During the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States had to withdraw a large stockpile of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and has had a challenging time replacing the oil due to high spot prices of WTI oil. Due to the recent failure of regional banks and increased fears of recession, real commodity prices have dropped across the market. OPEC+ claimed that they would leave production quotas alone throughout 2022, until they announced a 3.66 mb/d production cut once the price of oil came close to \$70 a barrel. This unprecedented change to production quotas has caused "U.S. officials to say high energy prices help Russia to fund its war on Ukraine" (WSJ.com). Volatility of oil prices and uncertain production quotas could cause a large amount of volatility in oil markets until the tension between Russia and Ukraine are dissolved.

## Industry Overview and Outlook

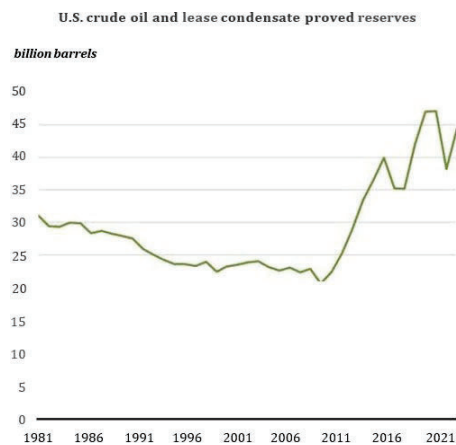


Source: CFRA

### Energy Value Chain

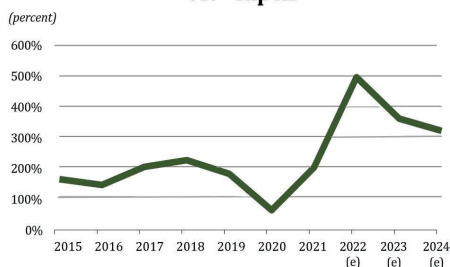


Source: CFRA



Source: CFRA

### Cash from Operations vs. Capex



Source: CFRA

**The Four Verticals of Oil and Gas** - The oil and gas industry are comprised of 4 different sectors: oilfield services, upstream, midstream, and downstream. Upstream oil and gas companies focus on the exploration, development, and production of natural resources. Pioneer is an upstream oil and gas company since their operations consist of locating oil reserves, establishing drills, and extracting the oil and gas from the reserves. The midstream sector's operations consist of gathering, transporting, storing, and distributing the natural resources which the upstream companies extract. Downstream companies are responsible for refining and processing oil and gas into end products which they then distribute to consumers. Oilfield service companies are responsible for providing the products and services required for exploration and production companies to operate efficiently. They provide everything from energy data to helicopters that help construct offshore oil rigs. While upstream oil and gas companies are the ones taking on much of the financial risk by locating new reserves and establishing drills, the energy chain works as one to help reduce costs and increase efficiency of supplying end products.

**Oil and Gas Price and Volumes** - For upstream oil and gas revenue is determined based on the simple equation, volume sold x spot price = revenue. Producers such as Pioneer are subject to fluctuations in the price of WTI Crude Oil. The Upstream industry is most exposed to geopolitical, regulatory pressures and changes in economic outlook. If Oil prices soar to high, demand could decrease dramatically, decreasing the volume part of the equation. If prices are to low, the price determinant of the equation can decrease revenue as well. Seasonal fluctuations can also occur as well. IT believed that during the summer months the demand for oil and gas decreases and increases in the winter colder months due to the need for heating.

**Proven and Unproven Reserves** - For the exploration and production industry, the amount of proven and unproven reserves is a primary determinant in if a upstream company can generate returns, A proven reserve is a measurement of the quantity of resources that can be obtained from a well owned by a firm. This is the primary input and driver of the total volume part of the equation. Without proved reserves there is no potential volume to be sold to buyers in the market. An Unproven reserve is a reserve that is owned by the firm but has not been explored or it has not be determined if there are viable sources of volume to be sold to a buyer. All reserves in the beginning start as unproven reserves but a primary operation of exploration and production firms is to determine the amount of unproven reserves can become proved reserves and provide economic benefit. Reserves also have three different classifications: 1P: Proven Reserves, 2P: Proven and Probable, 3P: Proven, Probable and Possible Reserves.

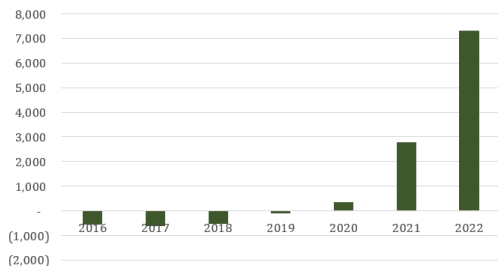
**Revenue Outlook**- According to a report released by CFRA Institute, exploration and production companies are expected in 2023 and 2024 to grow above 2019 levels by 6% and 10% . This is primarily driven by drilling and being able to capture demand more affectively due to expanded lateral depth for firms like Pioneer.

**Capital Expenditure and Cash Flow Outlook** - In FY2022, Pioneer and other exploration and production companies benefited from the higher commodities prices which lead to higher available cash flows. This allowed companies to have the opportunity to invest in their operations. However, due to the fixed nature of well operations for companies with established proven reserves like Pioneer, they were able to limit their capital expenditures and divert their cash into paying dividends back to shareholders and bolstering their balance sheet. Pioneer for example, has limited debt exposure so returns are able to be provided to shareholders or repurchase shares. This trend is common amongst the industry with 2022 being a record year for revenues and cash flows. CFRA projects that there will be a limited capital expenditure growth of 14.7% compared to 38.4% and 1.4% in 2024. It also expected that although revenue growth will decrease due to a drop off in record high average spot prices in 2022, however, exploration and production companies will have strong free cash flow figures higher than levels prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Development and Trends

We estimate that in 2023, the industry's top four players, EOG Resources, Occidental Petroleum, Pioneer Natural Resources, and Diamondback Energy will use their large cash balances and limited leverage exposure to engage in M&A activity. All these companies and the larger integrated oil companies (Exxon Mobil, Chevron, and Phillips 66) will want to grow their presence in the Permian Basin. This region is highly coveted due to its history of rapid oil production. Companies are steering away from longer investment horizons due to risk exposure for Oil demand in the future. We expect Pioneer can realize a strong return and maintain a competitive advantage due it dominates production and acreage. Pioneer's strong cash balance and limited leverage risk can allow it to grow its position through acquisition or be a strong target for acquisition at a significant premium by an integrated oil firm.

FCF



### Recent Trends:

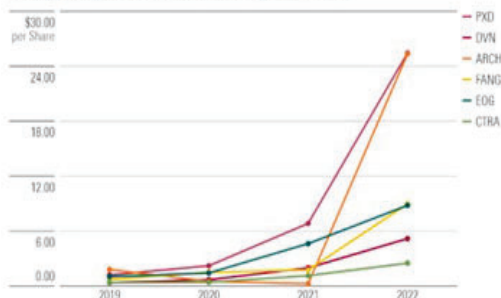
- Strong cash flows leading to debt reduction** - In recent years, investor sentiment and societal pressures have led participants in the oil and gas industry to practice capital discipline. Regardless of operating free cash flows reaching historic highs for exploration and production companies, many companies plan to keep their capital budget programs unchanged going forward. Another trend we are seeing in the face of historically high cash flows from operations, is overall debt reduction among domestic E&P companies. Among the top twenty-five upstream oil and gas companies located in Northern America, "overall debt loads were decreased by \$25 billion from 2021 to 2022 and is forecast to decrease by another \$20 billion by 2027" (McKinsey). The oil and gas industry is known for being a boom-and-bust industry. Recent trends brought on by historically high cash flows show that firms are gearing their operations to be more conservative going forward, in the face of various external pressures.

Global upstream deal activity



Source: S&P Global

Energy Stocks with Fast-Growing Dividends

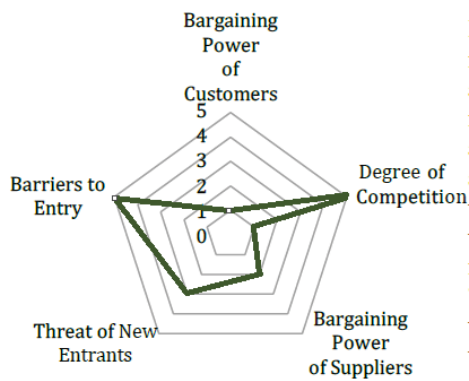


Source: Morningstar Direct. Data as of Dec. 31, 2022

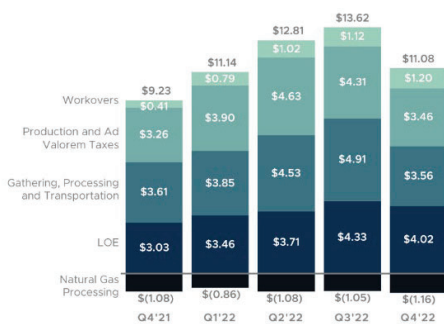
- M&A environment leading to diversification** - As mentioned previously, exploration and production companies are sitting on large cash balances. According to a report released by analysts at McKinsey and Company, players within the upstream industry have an aggregate cash balance between \$70 billion and \$100 billion. Cash flows are still expected to be strong even with a hypothetical downturn of WTI Crude at \$65/bbl.<sup>2</sup> While shale companies will also be looking for new reserves, legislative tailwinds supporting investment in renewable energy. Focal points of M&A activity in the industry last year were aimed towards energy security, improvement of ESG ratings, and consolidation with renewable energy sources. Due to oil and gas demand risk, and a combination of societal and environmental pressures, Oil and Gas companies are looking to invest in renewable energy. Over the past 5 years, more than 70% of deals that have been executed throughout the energy chain have had the seller have a higher ESG score than the buyer. This ESG score can help provide incentives for these companies looking to invest in renewable energy. Incentives provided by recent legislation in various countries that encourages the implementation of renewable energy sources has also influenced M&A activity in the industry. In 2022, O&G companies spent about \$32 billion on clean energy companies, about 80% of this value was allocated towards biofuel, solar and wind assets.<sup>5</sup> In an analysis released by Deloitte, they stated that the current low-carbon capex share of global upstream companies could increase from the current 5%, to 30% by the year 2030.

- Large dividend payouts and share repurchases** - In FY2022, we saw a substantial portion of cash flows generated by the exploration and production industry be allocated towards providing historic dividends to shareholders and pursuing large share repurchase programs. Diamondback Energy, EOG Resources, and Pioneer have all raised their dividend over 370%, with Pioneer raising it by 2,000%. Exploration and production companies have introduced a new type of dividend: the variable dividend. This allows companies to issue a higher dividend when demand is significantly higher and decrease that payout when the company is more strapped for cash. These increases in dividend payouts is due to the uncertainty of returns long term drilling projects have when renewable energy sources pose a more significant risk than they currently do.

## Porter's Five Forces

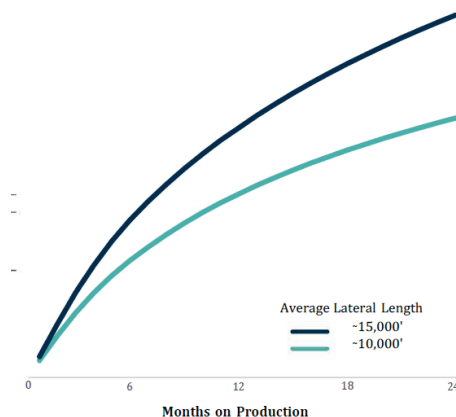


**Degree of Competition - High:** More specifically in the exploration and production industry, the biggest competitive advantage that a company can achieve is by gaining access to the most commodity-dense land. Being able to attain both the land, and its respective drilling rights can help reduce a company's production cost per barrel of oil and in turn, realize a higher profit margin per barrel sold. This is vital for a company's success in the industry since commodity prices tend to be cyclical and unpredictable at times. Another competitive factor for exploration and production companies is how well they can implement the newest drilling technology into their operations. Over recent years, technology that has been implemented into their operations includes "diverting agents, coil-tipping fracks, digitalization, and unconventional drilling." These technologies have increased speed and efficiency of the extraction process, causing there to be an average of 42% price decrease in the cost to drill a well in the past two years. If a company is unable to fund or implement the newest technologies in a timely manner, they will be losing out on profit margins which would otherwise give them the resources to drive production growth.



**Threat of New Entrants - Low:** The oil and gas industry have significant barriers to entry that are due to legislative hurdles and the capital-intensive nature of operations. The cost to acquire profitable land, establish a drill with help from an oilfield service company, fund daily operations, and get a transportation contract for extracted products are all costly requirements a company. This is based on the preconception that oil prices allow an emerging company's operations to be profitable for the first few years of business. On the legislative side of the industry, there have been many pressures and regulations that oil and gas producers have had to face in recent years. These pressures include higher royalties on federal land (increased by 50% in 2022), as well as the proposal of higher tax rates on these companies while funding for energy substitutes has increased.

### Extended Lateral Length Productivity<sup>1</sup>



Source: Pioneer Q4

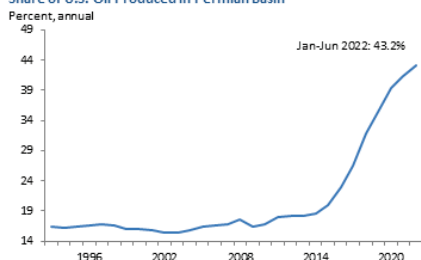
**Bargaining Power of Suppliers - Low:** The companies that are the suppliers to exploration and production firms are known as oil field service companies (OFS). These companies are independent contractors that assist with providing drill bits, helicopters for offshore drilling rig construction. These companies have limited power to negotiate better terms and conditions with upstream companies. Their business model is solely reliant on exploration and production companies for services. If E&Ps were to stop capital investment, these oil field service companies would struggle and would not be able to bargain. This leaves the suppliers subject to the decisions made by exploration and production companies. The primary supplier currently in the industry are Halliburton Company, Schlumberger NV, and Transocean LTD.

**Bargaining Power of Customers - Moderate:** The customers of upstream oil and gas companies' product include midstream companies, refineries, and distribution companies. These buyers are concerned with both the quality of oil, and the price for which they can buy it. The price of oil is dependent upon global benchmarks, so the bargaining power of the customer then lies upon which company operates in the geographical region that holds the type of product that they seek.

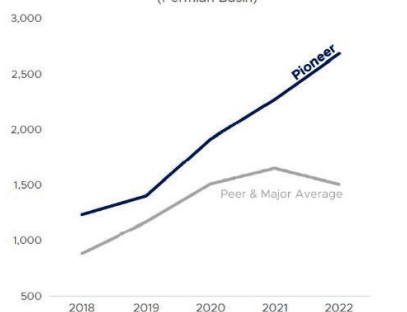
**Threat of Substitutes - Moderate:** Due to recent societal and legislative pressures, the oil and gas industry has been facing an increased risk from energy substitutes. Recent legislation that has promoted growth in the renewable energy industry has been the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The IIJA increases investment in EV's, electric grids, and clean energy technologies, while the IRA provides tax incentives and funding for clean vehicles and other clean energy. Some forms of renewable energy that will see government funding in the coming years include wind, solar, nuclear, and bio-fuel energy. These forms of energy creation are nothing new to society but will need more time and funding to be put in place on a global scale, and able to substitute the energy capabilities that the oil markets possess.

## Company Overview and Outlook

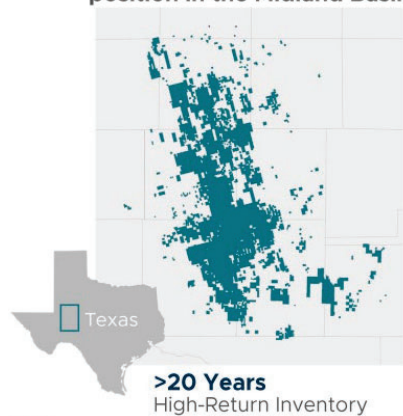
Share of U.S. Oil Produced in Permian Basin



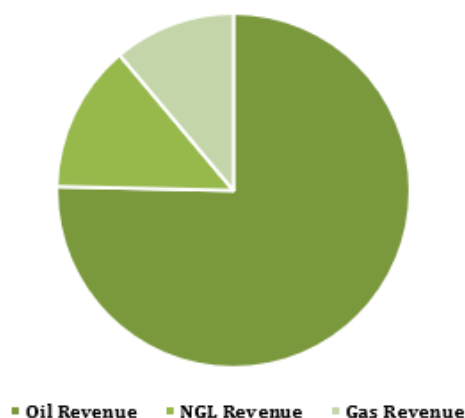
Average Completed Feet Per Day<sup>1</sup>  
(Permian Basin)



Top-tier, contiguous acreage position in the Midland Basin



Revenue Breakdown



**Company Overview:** Pioneer Natural Resources operates as an independent oil and gas exploration and production company. Pioneer explores for and produces oil, natural gas liquids, and gas within the Permian Basin. Their operations take place solely within the Midland Sub-Basin, located in the heart of the Permian Basin which spans across western Texas. The Permian Basin is well-known for being a very profitable and prominent oil site in the United States, accounting for 40% of the oil that is produced domestically (Texas.gov). Pioneer Natural Resources is headquartered in Irving, Texas and is the largest producer in the Permian Basin. Pioneer operates completely within the upstream segment of the oil and gas industry and only sells their products to midstream oil and gas companies.

**Financial Summary and Outlook:** For the year ending 2022, Pioneer Natural Resources achieved a total revenue figure of \$24.29 billion. This 65.9% increase from 2021's total revenue was due to a 35% increase in the average realized commodity prices per BOE caused by recovery in global demand paired with sanctions placed on Russian energy sources. Pioneer allowed itself to realize the full upside of commodity prices throughout 2022 since they disposed of commodity derivatives. The use of these derivatives are popular among upstream oil and gas companies, since they hedge commodity prices to protect against price volatility. In 2021, Pioneer held \$2 billion worth of hedging instruments which decreased the revenue realized from oil sales by \$13.96/Bbl. and decreased the revenue realized from gas sales by \$0.99/Mcf. In 2022, Pioneer disposed of all oil derivatives and was exposed to all price volatility, which was the primary driver of top-line revenue growth (Page 52 of the 10-k). Total expenses for the year were \$14.3 billion, an increase of 20.6% from 2021's total expenses. This is a result of expense recognition rules that the company must abide by when buying and selling purchased commodities to other oil and gas companies.

Although Pioneer paid slightly more in production taxes for 2022, they were able to achieve a net income of \$7.85 billion, which is a 270.4% increase from the previous year. In 2022, elevated commodity prices drove bottom-line growth, resulting in a 270.4% increase in net income to \$7.85 billion and earnings per share (EPS) figure of \$32.61 for the period. We believe that Pioneer will have more steady financial performances. For FY2023 we forecast revenue to decrease by 2%. 2022 was a record year for commodity prices. Using guidance from the CME Henry Hub futures yield curve we see a decrease of 41.3% in the spot price compared to last year's price of \$6.03. As of April 11th, 2023, the current WTI Crude Oil spot price is \$81.60, as 14.7% reduction compared to 2022. In the equation mentioned previously (average market spot price x production volume) we projected significant decreases in the average market spot price Pioneer can capture for Oil, NGLs, and Natural Gas. With the average price per MBOE decreasing from \$68.77 to \$54.75.

**Products, End Markets, and Customers:** Pioneer Natural Resources provides three main commodities: Oil, Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs), and Natural Gas.

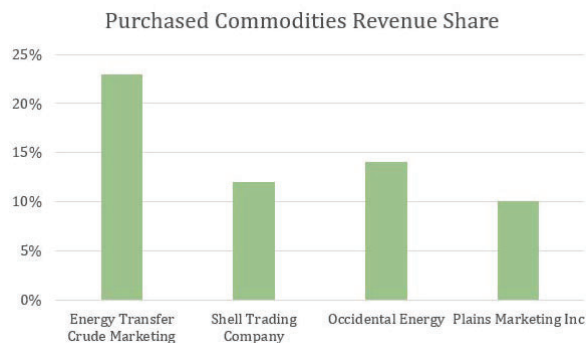
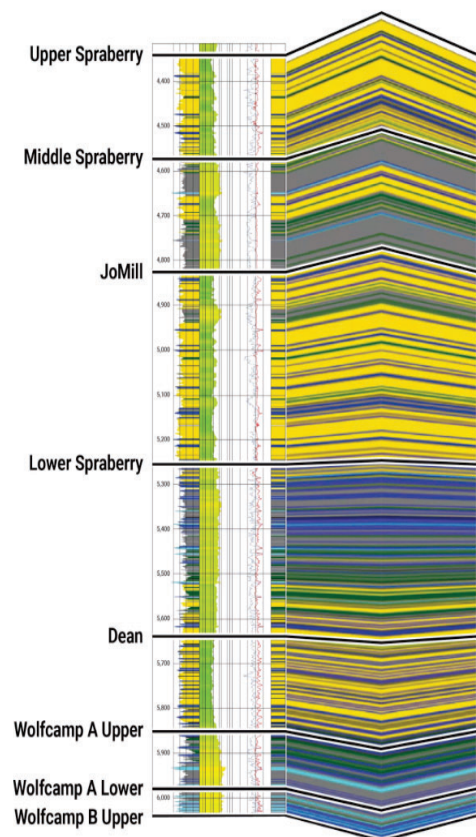
- **Oil:** Oil serves as the primary source of production revenue for Pioneer. In FY2022, Oil accounted for 75.3% of all production related revenue. We forecast that oil will account for 75.3-78% of production related revenue due to our expectation of higher production. We forecast Pioneer to grow oil production by 3.1% in 2023 and 7.5% in 2024. This is due to the expansion and growth of their 15,000' ft lateral drilling length program. This program is focused on improving currently operation wells that have a lateral length of 10,000' ft to 15,000' ft by increasing the depth of drilling from a typical drill, Pioneer is able to achieve much higher production and fully capture the economic value of their already vast number of proven wells.
- **Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs):** Natural Gas Liquids are a secondary byproduct of Pioneer's hydraulic fracturing (fracking). Production for NGLs by Pioneer saw rapid growth in with a 66.4% increase from the previous year in 2021. We forecast NGLs production to increase by 6.8% and 7.7% in 2023 and 2024. As Pioneer continues to expand its hydraulic fracturing operations, we expect production and revenue for NGLs to grow as well.
- **Natural Gas:** Natural Gas generates the least amount of production-related revenue for Pioneer. In FY2022, Natural Gas accounted for 11.1% of production-related revenue and we forecast that natural gas will continue to have a similar share of production-related revenue. We forecast the demand for natural gas to increase due to its application in the clean energy transition. Natural gas creates far less carbon emissions compared to crude oil so we expected that production for Pioneer will increase by 16.2% and 12.5% in 2023 and 2024. In 2022 we saw the average price per McF increase by 56.6% and 122.5% the year prior. We forecast that prices will stabilize and reach an average spot price of \$3.54 and \$4.20 in 2023 and 2024.

## Company Overview and Outlook

**Purchase of Commodities by Other Firms:** Production-related revenue accounted for 66.9% of total revenue generated by Pioneer in 2022. Outside of its own production Pioneer has provided commitments of its Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas to a variety of midstream and downstream companies. Currently, Pioneer has outstanding contracts with Energy Transfer Crude Marketing LLC, Shell Trading US Company, Occidental Energy Marketing Inc., and Plains Marketing Inc. accounted for 23 percent, 14 percent, 12 percent, and 10 percent of the Company's oil, NGL and gas revenues, respectively. Occidental Petroleum was the only purchaser above 10% of the company's sales from commodities. The revenue generated by the contractual agreements with these four midstream companies severely impact the overall earnings of the firm as they make up 59% of the total revenue generated by Pioneer in 2022. If Pioneer can continue to maintain its competition advantage in the Permian, it will allow them secure future contractual agreements with more favorable terms. We project that purchased commodities by other firms' revenue will grow by 21.9% and 17.5% in 2023 and 2024.

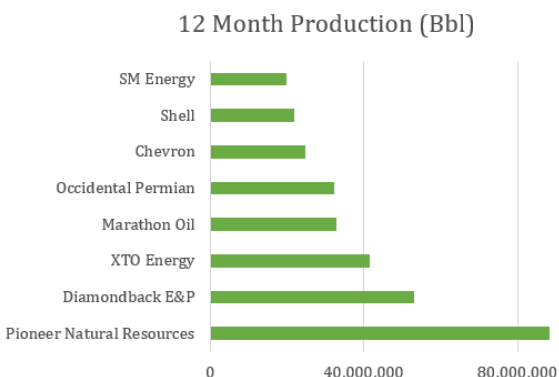
**Production in the Permian:** Pioneer exclusively operates in the Permian Basin. Pioneer is currently operating twenty-six rigs that have an average lateral length greater than 11,000' ft. With over 800,000+ net acres that are not subject to lease royalties, this allows Pioneer to create a strong inventory of efficient wells with horizontal drilling that allow Pioneer to achieve high margins. Pioneer currently has a 53\$/BOE Hedged Cash Margin. Hedged Cash Margin is the profit after subtracting lease operating expenses (LOEs), general, processing, and transporting expenses (GP&Ts), production taxes, general and administrative and interest expense (per BOE). Amongst seven operators in the Permian Basin, Pioneer has the largest margin. In 2023 it is forecasted that pioneer will have 357 - 372 MBOPD (Thousand Barrel of Oil Per Day) and 670 - 700 MBOEPD (Thousand Barrel of Oil Equivalent Per Day) of production.

**Production Costs:** Pioneer has four main production related costs that are related to the production of Oil, Gas, and NGLs. Pioneer reported \$8.09 per BOE in production costs and forecasts \$11.75-\$13.25 for 2023



- Lease Operating Expenses (LOEs) - LOEs include expenses such as labor costs, equipment rentals, maintenance and repair costs, utilities, and supplies required to operate and maintain proven wells that are in production.
- Transportation Costs - Any cost related to transportation of product to be further processed or stored in inventory.
- Net Natural Gas - Pioneer incurs costs to process, treat, and market the natural gas. These costs include expenses for compression, dehydration, and processing the gas to meet transportation expectations (via pipeline).
- Workover Costs - Expenses related to the maintenance of existing wells.

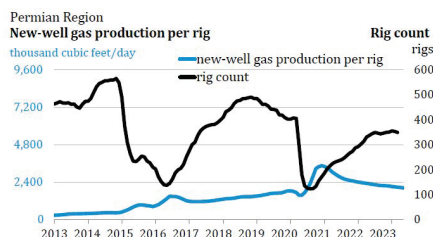
**Competition:** During the process of conducting relative valuation, we had identified these competitors to Pioneer:



- EOG Resources is a oil and gas exploration and production company with a focus on shale plays in the Permian Basin
- Occidental Petroleum is a diversified energy company with operations in oil and gas production, chemicals, and midstream services.
- Diamondback Energy is a independent oil and gas company that operates in the Permian Basin.
- APA Corporation is a diversified energy company with operations in oil and gas production, exploration, and development, primarily in North America.
- Matador Resources is an independent energy company that focuses on oil and gas exploration and production in the United States, primarily in the Permian Basin and Eagle Ford Shale
- Permian Resources A is a subsidiary of Energy Transfer LP that focuses on oil and gas production in the Permian Basin and has a strong midstream infrastructure.
- SM Energy is an independent oil and gas exploration and production company with operations in the Permian Basin and Eagle FordShale.



## SWOT Analysis



### Strengths:

**Defensive Positioning** - Pioneer is currently the largest producer in the Permian Basin. With Pioneer being able to have control over the most rapid investment horizon available in the exploration and production sector allows Pioneer to develop a moat of protection from potential risk that other companies in the area may face. One of those risks is the risk of legislative pressures from the Department of Interior's increase in royalties on federal land to 15.87%. This severely impacts future investment and growth for companies that operate on federal land, but Pioneer has zero operations on federal land which allows them to save that 15.87% that its competitors may have to pay.

**Mitigating Green Energy Transition Risk** - Pioneer is taking steps to decrease its risk exposure to the green energy transition. NextEra is providing Pioneer with reliable and cost-effective renewable energy to power its operations in the Permian Basin, reducing Pioneer's carbon footprint and improving its sustainability profile.

### Opportunities:

**Artificial Intelligence** - With the expansion of A.I technologies, Pioneer can utilize artificial intelligence and advanced mapping technology to help reduce exploration expenses and production costs, enabling the company to operate more efficiently and a higher quantity of proven wells.

**Ability to Raise Capital** - With substantial amounts of space to add more debt to the capital structure, Pioneer has the flexibility to fund growth initiatives and pursue M&A while maintaining financial discipline.

### Weaknesses:

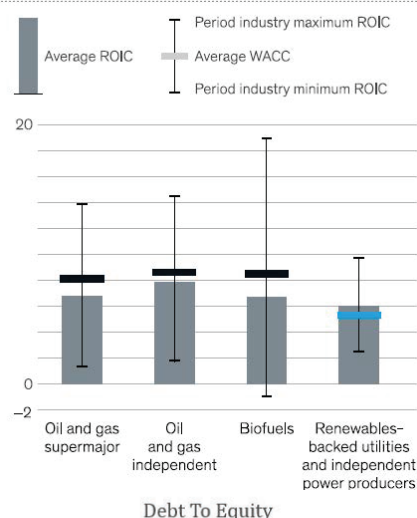
**Fluctuations in Commodity Prices** - Another challenge that Pioneer faces is the fluctuations of commodity prices. Pioneer's revenue and profitability are closely tied to the price of these commodities. Sudden drops in commodity prices can have a significant impact on Pioneer's financial performance, and the company may struggle to maintain profitability during periods of low prices and may not be able to pursue opportunities or provide returns to their investors.

**Dependence of the Permian Basin** - While the Permian Basin has significant potential for oil and gas production, some argue that Pioneer is too focused on this region and could benefit from diversifying its portfolio to reduce its exposure to regional geological risks. If Pioneer is unable to continue to find and develop high-quality reserves, its growth prospects could be limited.

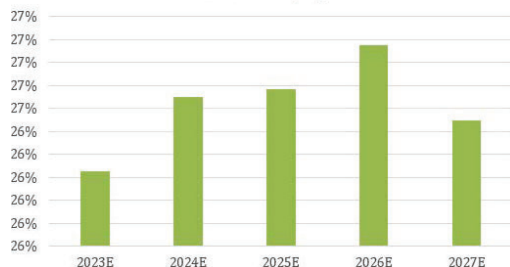
### Threats:

**Sustainable Fuels and Energy Sources** - The Inflation Reduction Act has provided enormous amounts of subsidies and incentives through the form of carbon credits to businesses to invest and use renewable energy to power their operations. Pioneer serves a large amount of the energy need and produces large amounts of Oil, Natural Gas, and NGLs that are inputs for many businesses. If businesses are incentivized and compensated for transitioning to renewable energy. The Midstream purchasers outlined previously will not be purchasing oil from Pioneer if there is no demand for it.

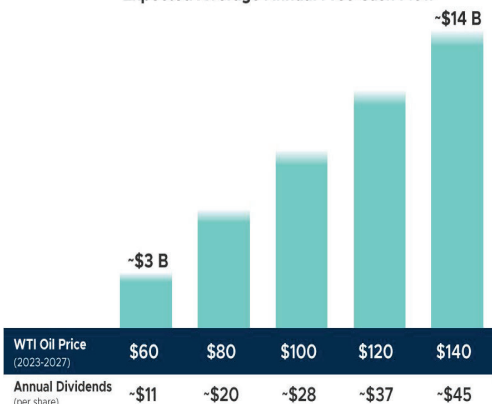
Average ten-year ROIC for industry,<sup>1</sup>%



Debt To Equity



Expected Average Annual Free Cash Flow<sup>2</sup>



## Valuation

We evaluated using multiple valuation models, including DCF, Economic Profit Model, Relative Valuation, Net Asset Value Model, and Dividend Discount Model. Based on these analyses, the company's price range is estimated to be between \$211.39 and \$235.57.

**Production Revenue:** Forecasting a company's revenue that depends upon market commodity prices can be variable and unpredictable, so we forecasted revenues using each commodity's future contract. For WTI oil, natural gas, and NGL's, we forecasted future prices based on the CME's forward futures curve for the entirety of our projection period. For 2023, we forecast Pioneer's production of oil, gas, and NGL's to grow by 3.1%, 6.8%, and 16.2% respectively. While production levels for these commodities are likely to increase based on the company's strong reserve replacement rate and capital deployment strategies, the CME futures curve for oil, natural gas, and NGL's show a decline of 14.7%, 22.8%, and 41.3% respectively. To determine the projected production volume for 2023, we first examined the management guidance from Pioneer Natural Resources' Q4 investor presentation, which provided insight into the company's expected production of 132,495 Mbbls. We then applied an average growth rate based on historical revenue growth percentages to estimate the expected increase in production volume for the following year.

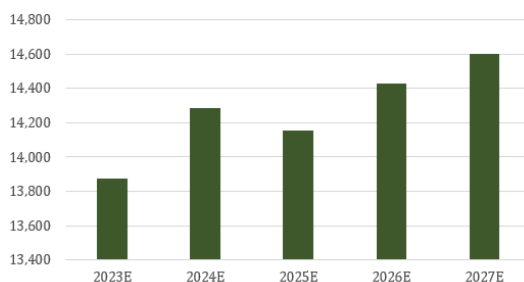
**Purchased Commodities Revenue:** Our revenue from sales of purchased commodities was projected as a percentage of production revenue, based on historical averages. We then predicted that sales from purchased commodities as a percentage of production revenue will increase for 3 years until we straight line the amount from the 71.0% to 91.0% by 2025, since this line item has experienced much volatility in the past. Pioneer enters into pipeline agreements with midstream providers, which must be filled on a volume basis throughout each year. Their revenue from purchased commodities comes from their incentive to fill these contracts with the transportation companies. We see this stream of revenue increasing in line with Pioneer's production revenue growth going forward.

**Oil and Gas Related Expenses and DD&A Expense:** To determine our oil and gas related expense, we projected it as a % of an historical average of oil and gas sales. Historically we found this number to be very stable and straight lined our 8.44% figure. To forecast future Depletion, Depreciation, and Amortization, we used management guidance for 2023 on a per BOE basis. Due to the unpredictability of quality and depletion of unproven reserves that could be proven we straight lined this figure, and it grew as forecasted production increased.

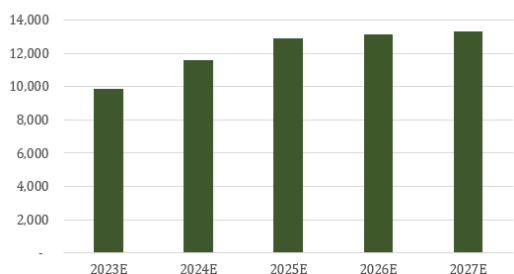
**Capital Expenditures:** We looked to management guidance provided in the Q4 investor presentation to determine what investment in oil and properties would be for 2023. For further additions to Proven and Unproven reserves we identified that capex was historically 27.92% on average of sales. To determine additions to proven reserves and unproven reserves we allocated an average % of total capex to future proven reserves and unproven.

**Debt:** Debt is essential for companies operating within the upstream sector due to the capital-intensive nature of the industry. For Pioneer we forecasted total debt as a percentage of total assets based on historical averages. We are then straight-line debt as a percentage of total assets based on the company's historical average and assume that Pioneer will maintain a low level of debt going forward. Pioneer has limited exposure to credit and interest rate risk

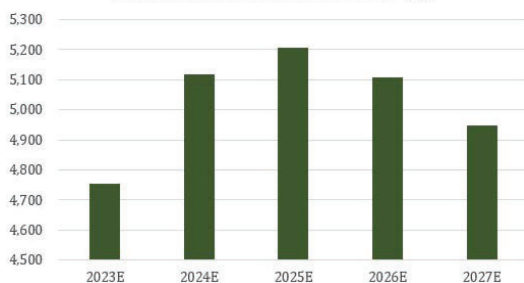
Oil and Gas Production Revenue



Production Commodities Revenue



Additions to Proven Reserves (\$)



**Cost of Equity:** We projected the cost of equity using the CAPM Model. At the time of this writing, the yield of the 10-year U.S. treasury is 3.59%. We found Pioneer's Beta to be 1.34, which was found by using linear regression over a 5-year window, on the company's returns compared to the S&P 500. The company's equity risk premium of 5.95% was sourced from Bloomberg datasets covering the oil and gas industry.

**Weighted Average Cost of Capital:** We calculated the weighted average cost of capital to be 11.13% for Pioneer. This was based on market value weights of debt and equity, of 9.11% and 90.89%, respectively. We predict that Pioneer will try to keep their debt levels lower than others in the industry going forward.

**Relative P/E Model:** We constructed a list of comparable companies based financial size, geographical regions, and end markets. Industry peers that operate mostly within the Permian Basin were the most comparable to Pioneer, but we mostly focused on exploration and production companies that operate in the Northern America. We found an industry-average price-to-earnings ratio of 7.01x and applied it to Pioneer's 2022 net income of \$7,845. We then divided this figure by the company's shares outstanding at year-end of 2022. This resulted in an implied share price of \$226.35.

**Discount Cash Flow Analysis and Economic Profit Model:** We performed a discounted cash flow analysis and economic profit analysis. We forecasted the free cash flow by projecting NOPLAT and subtracting projected capital expenditures. During our terminal year we used a CV Growth Rate of 2.5% and a Return on Invested Capital of 18.01%. After discounting the fiscal year free cash flow by the weighted average cost of capital to arrive at an enterprise value of \$61.529 billion. After making our non-operating adjustments we arrived at an equity value of \$56.647 billion divided by the shares outstanding of 243.0 resulting in an implied price of 232.52 as of today.

**Net Asset Value Model:** The primary valuation methodology for exploration and production companies is the net asset value model. In the net asset value model, we assume that Pioneer will not make any additional contributions to its reserves, and it produces at 100% capacity until the reserve is completely utilized. We used a well decline rate of 12% as that is the average decline rate estimated by The University of Michigan for E&P's operating in the Permian Basin.<sup>1</sup> We then projected out all production and development related expenses. We calculate our cash flows after production and development related expense and tax adjust said figure. Using an industry standard discount rate of 10% we calculate and sum our discounted cash flows. We then made non-operating adjustments like those made in the DCF and determine our Net Asset Value (Equity Value) divide by shares outstanding to arrive at an implied price of \$235.64.

**Industry-Specific Comparable Companies Analysis:** The list of comparable companies is comprised of domestic-based E&P companies in the oil and gas sector.

- EV/EBITDAX - EBITDAX is proxy for free cash flow in the oil and gas industry with exploration expenses added back. Exploration expenses are added back to negate the effects of the two different accounting methods used in the industry: Full Cost and Successful Efforts, where exploration costs are either expensed or capitalized.
- EV/2P - This metric helps assess the market's perception of the company's future cash flow generating capacity and growth potential, since proved and probable reserves represent the estimated quantity of oil and gas that the company can commercially recover. Generally, a higher ratio implies that the market values the company's reserves more favorably.

<b>DCF Model:</b>	
Value of Operating Assets:	61,529
Non-Operating Adjustments	
Excess Cash	2,593
Marketable Securities	
Investments in Affiliate	158
Goodwill	243
Short Term Debt	970
Interest Payable	104
Short Term Derivatives	288
Long Term Debt	5,576
Long Term Derivatives	-
Short Term Operating Leases	199
Long Term Operating Leases	362
ESOP	377
Value of Equity	56,647
Shares Outstanding	243.0
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	\$ 233.16
<b>Implied Price as of Today</b>	<b>\$ 232.52</b>

PV of Reserves Production	28,888	
PLUS: C&CE	1,032	
PLUS: A/R	1,853	
PLUS: Inventories	424	
PLUS: Total Net PP&E	31,288	
PLUS: MV of Net Acreage	1,307	
		<b>\$ 64,792</b>
LESS: A/P	2637	
LESS: Repayment of Debt	4904	<b>\$ 7,541</b>
<b>Net Asset Value</b>		<b>\$ 57,251</b>
Shares Outstanding	242.95	
Implied Price		<b>\$ 235.64</b>

**Industry-Specific Metrics**

	EV/EBITDAX	EV/2P	EV/Production	P/FCF
PXD	4.5x	24.4x	244.5x	7.6x
EOG	4.0x	16.9x	215.5x	13.7x
OXY	4.2x	22.5x	199.1x	4.8x
FANG	4.2x	29.3x	234.3x	6.1x
MTDR	3.0x	19.7x	133.1x	6.4x
<b>Average</b>	4.0x	22.6x	205.3x	7.7x
<b>Median</b>	4.2x	22.5x	215.5x	6.4x

<b>Average</b>	\$ 197.31	\$ 207.34	\$ 187.18	<b>\$ 229.75</b>
<b>Median</b>	\$ 209.06	\$ 206.95	\$ 197.08	\$ 189.95

## Sensitivity Analysis

CV Growth NOPLAT vs WACC: WACC has a large impact on the stock. As WACC increases, the value of the firm falls and as CV NOPLAT Growth increases the value of the firm increases

Risk Free Rate vs. Pre-Tax Cost of Debt: Increases in the risk free rate, increase both the cost of equity and the cost of debt, effectively increasing the firm's discount rate. The risk free rate will have a larger impact on the intrinsic stock price, since the pre-tax cost of debt will be tax effected and reduced from margins shown in the sensitivity tables.

Normal Cash vs. Purchased Commodities as a % of Total Revenues: Increases in purchased commodities as a percentage of production revenues will decrease the intrinsic value of Pioneer, since there is an offsetting expense incurred with the purchased commodities. This decreases the firm's net income and cash flows as well.

Beta Vs. Equity Risk Premium: As ERP increases the value of Pioneer decreases and if the Beta where to increases the value of the firm as well will decrease.

CV EPS Growth vs Cost of Equity: As the Cost of Equity decreases the intrinsic value of the stock will increase and vice versa.

		CV Growth NOPLAT							
		226.13	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	3.50%	4.00%
WACC	8.67%	321.72	328.99	337.36	337.36	358.52	372.17	388.74	
	9.67%	279.77	284.41	289.65	289.65	302.51	310.50	319.89	
	10.67%	246.58	249.59	252.94	252.94	260.95	265.79	271.36	
	11.67%	246.58	249.59	252.94	252.94	260.95	265.79	271.36	
	12.67%	219.69	221.65	223.80	223.80	228.86	231.85	235.23	
	13.67%	178.83	179.63	180.50	180.50	182.48	183.61	184.86	
	14.67%	137.43	137.55	137.69	137.69	137.98	138.14	138.31	

		Risk Free Rate							
		226.13	2.085%	2.585%	3.085%	3.585%	4.085%	4.585%	5.085%
Pre Tax Cost of Debt	7.30%	226.20	226.37	226.55	226.72	226.89	227.06	227.22	
	7.80%	226.01	226.18	226.35	226.52	226.69	226.86	227.03	
	8.30%	225.81	225.98	226.15	226.32	226.49	226.66	226.83	
	8.80%	225.61	225.78	225.96	226.13	226.30	226.46	226.63	
	9.30%	225.42	225.59	225.76	225.93	226.10	226.27	226.43	
	9.80%	225.22	225.39	225.56	225.73	225.90	226.07	226.24	
	10.30%	225.02	225.19	225.37	225.53	225.70	225.87	226.04	

		Normal Cash							
		226.13	5.28%	5.78%	6.28%	6.78%	7.28%	7.78%	8.28%
Purchased Commodities as % of Total Revenue	26.51%	210.04	210.04	210.04	210.04	210.04	210.04	210.04	
	31.51%	216.97	216.97	216.97	216.97	216.97	216.97	216.97	
	36.51%	219.82	219.82	219.82	219.82	219.82	219.82	219.82	
	41.51%	218.60	218.60	218.60	218.60	218.60	218.60	218.60	
	46.51%	213.30	213.30	213.30	213.30	213.30	213.30	213.30	
	51.51%	203.92	203.92	203.92	203.92	203.92	203.92	203.92	
	56.51%	190.47	190.47	190.47	190.47	190.47	190.47	190.47	

		Beta							
		226.13	1.04	1.14	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.54	1.64
ERP	4.450%	224.61	224.79	224.96	225.13	225.30	225.47	225.64	
	4.950%	224.21	224.34	224.48	224.61	224.75	224.88	225.01	
	5.450%	224.00	224.12	224.23	224.35	224.47	224.58	224.70	
	5.950%	224.00	224.12	224.23	224.35	224.47	224.58	224.70	
	6.450%	224.21	224.34	224.48	224.61	224.75	224.88	225.01	
	6.950%	224.61	224.79	224.96	225.13	225.30	225.47	225.64	
	7.450%	225.22	225.45	225.67	225.90	226.13	226.35	226.57	

		CV Growth of EPS							
		211.66	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50%	3.00	3.50	4.00
Cost of Equity	10.65%	131.38	135.00	136.71	136.71	252.21	138.36	138.82	139.16
	11.15%	128.65	132.12	133.75	133.75	237.12	135.32	135.75	136.08
	11.65%	126.02	129.33	130.89	130.89	223.71	132.38	132.79	133.10
	12.15%	123.47	126.64	128.12	128.12	211.72	129.54	129.93	130.22
	12.65%	121.00	124.03	125.44	125.44	200.95	126.79	127.16	127.44
	13.15%	118.60	121.50	122.85	122.85	191.21	124.13	124.49	124.75
	13.65%	116.28	119.05	120.34	120.34	182.36	121.56	121.90	122.15

- <sup>1</sup>Beeker, A. M. (2015). (Working paper). Net Asset Valuation of Whiting Petroleum's Acquisition of Kodiak Oil and Gas. Michigan Technological University
- <sup>2</sup>Belanger, R., Brown, J., & Grace, T. (2023, February 24). Success in the M&A rebound: Riding the coming wave of upstream deals. McKinsey & Company. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/oil-and-gas/our-insights/success-in-the-m-and-a-rebound-riding-the-coming-wave-of-upstream-deals>
- <sup>3</sup>Bosoni, T. (2023, January 18). Oil Market Report. Paris; International Energy Association.
- <sup>4</sup>Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. (2023, March 3). Monetary Policy Report.
- <sup>5</sup>Brief history of OPEC. OPEC. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from [https://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/about\\_us/24.htm](https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/24.htm)
- <sup>6</sup>Chronis, A. (2022, October 24). 2023 Oil and Gas Industry Outlook. Deloitte.
- <sup>7</sup>Crude oil prices: West texas intermediate (WTI) - cushing, Oklahoma. FRED. (2023, April 12). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DCOILWTICO>
- <sup>8</sup>*Energy & Capital*. Energy and Capital. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.energyandcapital.com/resources/brent-vs-wti-crude-oil-what-is-the-difference-/51922>
- <sup>9</sup>*Explainer: What is OPEC?* World Economic Forum. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/11/oil-opec-energy-price/#:~:text=OPEC%20produces%20about%2040%25%20of,60%25%20of%20global%20petroleum%20trade>
- <sup>10</sup>*Exxon Mobil Pioneer Potential Deal Does Not Change Narrative*. Seeking Alpha. (2023, April 12). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://seekingalpha.com/article/4593718-exxon-mobil-pioneer-potential-deal-does-not-change-narrative>
- <sup>11</sup>Glickman, S. (2023, April 3). Pioneer Natural Resources Stock Report. Retrieved April 4, 2023.
- <sup>12</sup>*Henry Hub Natural Gas Overview - CME Group*. Futures & Options Trading for Risk Management - CME Group. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/energy/natural-gas/natural-gas.html>
- <sup>13</sup>IEA (2023, January). *Oil market report - January 2023 – analysis*. IEA. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-market-report-january-2023>
- <sup>14</sup>Malsin, J. (2023, April 16). *Saudi Fund Adds to Aramco Stake*. Wall Street Journal. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <http://ereader.wsj.net/%2FselDate=20230417&goTo=B001&artid=0>
- <sup>15</sup>Moore, R. (2022, February 11). *The numbers: The Permian excels*. Pheasant Energy. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.pheasantenergy.com/the-numbers-the-permian-excels/>
- <sup>16</sup>*Pioneer Natural Resources*. Home | Pioneer. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.pxd.com/>
- <sup>17</sup>Q4 2022 Earnings and 2023 Outlook. (2023, February 23). <https://www.pxd.com/>. Retrieved February 24, 2023, from [file:///C:/Users/gavmccarthy/Downloads/Q4%202022%20Earnings 2.23.2023%20\(4\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/gavmccarthy/Downloads/Q4%202022%20Earnings%202.23.2023%20(4).pdf).
- <sup>18</sup>Texas A&M University. (n.d.). *Rural Land Prices for Texas*. Rural Land - Real Estate Center. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.recenter.tamu.edu/data/rural-land/#!/state/Texas>
- <sup>19</sup>Wright, J. (2022). *Permian basin Information & Statistics*. Permian Basin Information. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/oil-and-gas/major-oil-and-gas-formations/permian-basin/#:~:text=The%20greater%20Permian%20Basin%20accounts,simply%20from%20the%20Delaware%20Basin>
- <sup>20</sup>*WTI Financial Quotes - CME Group*. Futures & Options Trading for Risk Management - CME Group. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2023, from <https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/energy/crude-oil/west-texas-intermediate-wti-crude-oil-calendar-swap-futures.html>



Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)  
Income Statement

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
<b>Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31</b>																	
<b>Revenues:</b>																	
Oil and Gas	2,418	3,518	4,991	4,916	3,631	11,503	16,310	13,869	14,280	14,155	14,426	14,596	14,780	14,944	15,022	15,176	15,402
Sales and Purchased Commodities	1,533	1,776	4,388	4,755	3,394	6,367	8,074	9,845	11,565	12,878	13,125	13,280	13,447	13,597	13,667	13,808	14,013
Deferred Compensation Plan Income	-	-	-	15	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	17	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	44	(79)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest and Other Income (Loss)	32	53	38	76	(67)	23	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Gain (Loss)	(161)	(100)	(292)	34	(281)	(2,183)	(315)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of Assets	2	208	290	(477)	9	(1,067)	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>9,415</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>24,294</b>	<b>23,714</b>	<b>25,845</b>	<b>27,033</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>27,876</b>	<b>28,228</b>	<b>28,541</b>	<b>28,689</b>	<b>28,984</b>	<b>29,416</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>																	
Oil and Gas Production	581	591	855	874	682	1,267	1,922	2,003	2,183	2,283	2,327	2,354	2,384	2,410	2,423	2,448	2,484
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	136	215	284	299	242	651	965	861	938	982	1,000	1,012	1,025	1,036	1,042	1,052	1,068
Depletion, Depreciation, and Amortization	1,480	1,400	1,534	1,711	1,639	2,498	2,530	2,866	3,116	3,193	3,384	3,569	3,735	3,886	4,012	4,142	4,277
Purchased Commodities	1,597	1,807	3,930	4,472	3,633	6,560	8,235	9,088	9,088	9,506	9,688	9,803	9,926	10,036	10,088	10,192	10,344
Impairment Expenses	32	285	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration and Abandonments	119	106	114	58	47	51	41	77	71	65	59	59	60	62	64	63	62
Selling, General and Administrative	325	326	381	324	244	292	334	318	317	316	306	304	312	315	313	312	311
Accretion Expense	18	19	14	10	9	7	15	50	54	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	62
Interest Expense	207	153	126	121	129	161	128	432	575	625	677	727	774	817	861	904	945
Other Expense	288	244	849	448	321	410	173	169	184	193	196	199	201	203	204	206	209
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>4,783</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>8,164</b>	<b>8,317</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>14,343</b>	<b>15,113</b>	<b>16,526</b>	<b>17,219</b>	<b>17,695</b>	<b>18,084</b>	<b>18,477</b>	<b>18,826</b>	<b>19,066</b>	<b>19,380</b>	<b>19,762</b>
<b>EBT (Pretax Income)</b>	<b>(959)</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>(260)</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>8,601</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>9,856</b>	<b>9,792</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>9,604</b>	<b>9,653</b>
Income Tax Expense	(403)	(524)	276	231	(61)	628	2,106	1,934	2,096	2,207	2,216	2,202	2,193	2,185	2,164	2,160	2,171
Effective Tax Rate	42.0%	-169.7%	22.1%	22.9%	23.4%	22.9%	21.2%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>(556)</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>(199)</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>7,223</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>7,458</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>7,482</b>
Basic Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	166	170	171	167	165	233	240	243	245	246	248	250	252	253	255	257	259
Basic EPS	(3.34)	4.86	5.71	4.50	(1.21)	9.06	32.61	27.44	29.52	30.87	30.79	30.38	30.04	29.72	29.23	28.96	28.91





Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)  
Forecasted Cash Flow Statement

	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
<b>Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31</b>										
<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>										
Net income	6,667	7,223	7,606	7,640	7,590	7,558	7,530	7,458	7,444	7,482
<b>Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Cash Provided by Operating Activities:</b>										
Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization	2,866	3,116	3,193	3,384	3,569	3,735	3,886	4,012	4,142	4,277
<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:</b>										
Accounts Receivable	(795)	(238)	(133)	(58)	(36)	(39)	(35)	(16)	(33)	(48)
Investments in Affiliates	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income Tax Receivable	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	(21)	(13)	4	(9)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(7)
Restricted Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Asset	(237)	(15)	17	6	(53)	7	1	(5)	(13)	(6)
Other Assets (current)	35	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)
Other Assets (Long term)	(441)	(52)	(29)	(13)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(4)	(7)	(11)
Trade	132	229	233	229	216	195	197	198	188	184
Due to Affiliates	228	33	34	33	31	28	28	29	27	27
Interest Payable	71	(1)	0	1	0	6	10	15	2	3
Income Taxes Payable	(63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	629	394	400	394	370	335	339	340	322	316
Operating Lease Liabilities	199	31	22	7	46	13	16	16	22	18
Other Liabilities (current)	253	40	41	40	38	34	35	35	33	32
Other Liabilities (Long term)	414	203	219	190	(1)	(46)	181	173	123	107
<b>Cash Flow Provided from Operating Activities</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>10,948</b>	<b>11,606</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>11,811</b>	<b>12,175</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>12,375</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>										
Additions to Oil and Gas properties	(4,752)	(5,116)	(5,207)	(5,105)	(4,948)	(4,794)	(4,627)	(4,412)	(4,236)	(4,094)
Additions to other assets and other PP&E	(212)	(231)	(241)	(246)	(249)	(252)	(255)	(256)	(259)	(262)
Derivatives (short-term)	(96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (long-term)	244	40	(18)	59	75	(11)	(42)	67	22	18
<b>Cash Outflows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(4,816)</b>	<b>(5,307)</b>	<b>(5,466)</b>	<b>(5,292)</b>	<b>(5,121)</b>	<b>(5,057)</b>	<b>(4,923)</b>	<b>(4,601)</b>	<b>(4,472)</b>	<b>(4,338)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>										
Change in Common Stock Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in Short Term Debt	189	85	86	85	80	72	73	73	69	68
Change in Long Term Debt	1,442	488	495	487	459	415	419	421	399	391
Dividend Payment	(4,552)	(4,927)	(5,223)	(5,330)	(5,291)	(5,315)	(5,479)	(5,512)	(5,510)	(5,569)
Repurchase of Stock	54	(198)	(201)	(197)	(191)	(185)	(179)	(171)	(164)	(158)
<b>Cash Outflows from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(2,866)</b>	<b>(4,552)</b>	<b>(4,843)</b>	<b>(4,955)</b>	<b>(4,943)</b>	<b>(5,012)</b>	<b>(5,165)</b>	<b>(5,188)</b>	<b>(5,205)</b>	<b>(5,267)</b>
Net Cash Increase/Decrease	2,433	1,090	1,298	1,598	1,692	1,742	2,087	2,461	2,567	2,770
Cash at Beginning	1,032	3,465	4,555	5,852	7,450	9,143	10,885	12,972	15,432	17,999
Cash at End	3,465	4,555	5,852	7,450	9,143	10,885	12,972	15,432	17,999	20,769

Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)  
Historical Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cash Flows From Operating Activities							
Net Income	\$ (556)	\$ 833	\$ 975	\$ 777	\$ (199)	\$ 2,118	\$ 7,845
Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization	1,480	1,400	1,534	1,711	1,639	2,498	2,530
Exploration Expense	42	22	27	8	11	4	7
Deferred Income Taxes	(379)	(519)	274	240	(52)	583	1,807
(Gain) Loss on Sale of Assets	(2)	(208)	(290)	477	(9)	1,067	(106)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	27	2	39
Accretion of discount on asset retirement obligations	18	19	14	10	9	7	15
Interest Expense	13	5	5	5	34	10	10
Impairment of Oil and Gas	32	285	77	-	-	-	-
Impairment of Inventory and Other PP&E	8	2	11	-	-	-	-
Derivative-related Activity	851	174	(270)	(8)	325	(451)	(96)
Amortization of Stock-based compensation	89	79	85	100	72	106	78
Investment Valuation Adjustments	-	-	-	30	64	(1)	(54)
South Texas Deficiency Fee Obligation, Net	-	-	-	-	80	(10)	-
South Texas Contingent Consideration Valuation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
Other	70	85	658	143	128	163	144
Working Capital:							
A/R	(141)	(120)	(52)	(227)	309	(607)	(171)
Income Taxes Receivable	40	(4)	-	-	-	-	(164)
Inventories	(32)	(35)	(70)	(20)	(20)	(125)	(59)
Derivatives	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	(21)	(2)	4	-	(33)	(40)	(73)
Other Current Assets	(3)	3	(1)	-	64	52	64
Operating Lease right-of-use assets	-	-	-	(7)	(179)	1,059	(274)
AP	58	134	321	-	(95)	(55)	(55)
Operating Leases	-	-	-	-	(19)	(53)	(20)
Interest Payable	3	(9)	(5)	-	1	41	-
Income Tax Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	(46)	(45)	(55)	(86)	(108)	(276)	(70)
Net Change in Working Capital	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,099	\$ 3,242	\$ 3,120	\$ 2,084	\$ 6,059	\$ 11,348
<b>Cash From Operating Activities</b>	<b>\$ 1,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,099</b>	<b>\$ 3,242</b>	<b>\$ 3,120</b>	<b>\$ 2,084</b>	<b>\$ 6,059</b>	<b>\$ 11,348</b>
Proceeds From Disposition of Assets	507	352	469	149	60	3,244	367
Cash used in acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(428)	-	-	-	-	(826)	-
Purchases of short-term investments, net	(2,741)	1,467	(669)	-	-	-	(1,020)
Proceeds from investments	905	(904)	1,373	624	-	-	1,100
Additions to oil and gas properties	(1,857)	(2,365)	(3,520)	(2,988)	(1,602)	(3,169)	(3,920)
Additions to other PP&E	(207)	(342)	(263)	(232)	(126)	(118)	(113)
<b>Cash From Investing Activities</b>	<b>\$ (3,821)</b>	<b>\$ (1,792)</b>	<b>\$ (2,610)</b>	<b>\$ (2,447)</b>	<b>\$ (1,668)</b>	<b>\$ (869)</b>	<b>\$ (3,586)</b>
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	2,534	-	-	-	1,091	3,247	-
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net of discount	(455)	(485)	-	-	1,323	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes	-	-	-	-	(113)	-	-
Purchase of derivatives related to issuance of convertible senior notes	-	-	-	-	800	650	-
Borrowings under credit facility	-	-	-	-	(800)	(1,287)	-
Repayment of credit facilities	-	-	(450)	-	(1,198)	(3,371)	(2,576)
Repayment of senior notes, including tender offer premiums	-	-	(23)	(14)	(173)	(164)	-
Payments of other liabilities	-	-	(4)	-	(36)	(32)	103
Proceeds from capped call on convertible notes	(25)	(36)	(179)	(653)	(176)	(269)	(1,687)
Payments of financing fees	7	6	8	6	9	13	7
Purchases of treasury stock	(13)	(14)	(55)	(127)	(346)	(1,594)	(6,269)
Exercise of long-term incentive plan stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	(13)	(14)	(55)	(127)	(346)	(1,594)	(6,269)
<b>Cash From Financing Activities</b>	<b>\$ 2,048</b>	<b>\$ (529)</b>	<b>\$ (703)</b>	<b>\$ (788)</b>	<b>\$ 381</b>	<b>\$ (2,807)</b>	<b>\$ (10,614)</b>
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (273)	\$ (222)	\$ (71)	\$ (115)	\$ 797	\$ 2,383	\$ (2,852)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	\$ 825	\$ 710	\$ 825	\$ 710	\$ 1,506	\$ 3,889	\$ 1,037
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 552	\$ 488	\$ 754	\$ 595	\$ 2,303	\$ 6,272	\$ 8,089
FCF	(564)	(608)	(541)	(100)	356	2,772	7,315
% growth	8%	-11%	-82%	-455%	680%	164%	

Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)  
Common Size Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
<b>Revenues:</b>																	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>9,415</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>24,294</b>	<b>23,714</b>	<b>25,845</b>	<b>27,033</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>27,876</b>	<b>28,228</b>	<b>28,541</b>	<b>28,689</b>	<b>28,984</b>	<b>29,416</b>
Oil and Gas	63.23%	64.49%	53.01%	52.72%	54.30%	78.56%	67.14%	58.49%	55.25%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%	52.36%
Sales and Purchased Commodities	40.09%	32.56%	46.61%	50.99%	50.77%	43.48%	33.23%	41.51%	44.75%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%	47.64%
Deferred Compensation Plan Income	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.10%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Interest Income	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Income	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	-1.18%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Interest and Other Income (Loss)	0.84%	0.97%	0.40%	0.82%	-1.00%	0.16%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Derivative Gain (Loss)	-4.21%	-1.83%	-3.10%	0.36%	-4.20%	-14.91%	-1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gain on Sale of Assets	0.05%	3.81%	3.08%	-5.12%	0.13%	-7.29%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total Revenues &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>																	
Oil and Gas Production	15.19%	10.83%	9.08%	9.37%	10.20%	8.65%	7.91%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%	8.44%
Production and Ad Valorem Taxes	3.56%	3.94%	3.02%	3.21%	3.62%	4.45%	3.97%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%
Depletion, Depreciation, and Amortization	38.70%	25.67%	16.29%	18.35%	24.52%	17.06%	3.97%	12.09%	12.06%	11.81%	12.28%	12.80%	13.23%	13.61%	13.98%	14.29%	14.54%
Purchased Commodities	41.76%	33.13%	41.74%	47.96%	54.34%	44.80%	3.97%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%	35.16%
Impairment Expenses	0.84%	5.22%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Exploration and Abandonments	3.11%	1.94%	1.21%	0.62%	0.70%	0.35%	33.90%	0.32%	0.27%	0.24%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.21%
Selling, General and Administrative	8.50%	5.98%	4.05%	3.47%	3.65%	1.99%	1.37%	1.34%	1.23%	1.17%	1.11%	1.09%	1.11%	1.10%	1.09%	1.08%	1.06%
Accretion Expense	0.47%	0.35%	0.15%	0.11%	0.13%	0.05%	0.00%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%
Interest Expense	5.41%	2.80%	1.34%	1.30%	1.93%	1.10%	0.17%	1.82%	2.23%	2.31%	2.46%	2.61%	2.74%	2.86%	3.00%	3.12%	3.21%
Other Expense	7.53%	4.47%	9.02%	4.80%	4.80%	2.80%	1.37%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>125.08%</b>	<b>94.34%</b>	<b>86.72%</b>	<b>89.19%</b>	<b>103.90%</b>	<b>81.25%</b>	<b>67.06%</b>	<b>63.73%</b>	<b>63.94%</b>	<b>63.70%</b>	<b>64.23%</b>	<b>64.87%</b>	<b>65.46%</b>	<b>65.96%</b>	<b>66.46%</b>	<b>66.86%</b>	<b>67.18%</b>
<b>EBT (Pretax Income)</b>	<b>-25.08%</b>	<b>5.66%</b>	<b>13.28%</b>	<b>10.81%</b>	<b>-3.90%</b>	<b>18.75%</b>	<b>40.96%</b>	<b>36.27%</b>	<b>36.06%</b>	<b>36.30%</b>	<b>35.77%</b>	<b>35.13%</b>	<b>34.54%</b>	<b>34.04%</b>	<b>33.54%</b>	<b>33.14%</b>	<b>32.82%</b>
Income Tax Expense	-10.54%	-9.61%	2.93%	2.48%	-0.91%	4.29%	8.67%	8.16%	8.11%	8.05%	7.90%	7.77%	7.65%	7.54%	7.45%	7.45%	7.38%
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>-0.03%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>8.33%</b>	<b>-2.98%</b>	<b>14.46%</b>	<b>32.29%</b>	<b>28.11%</b>	<b>27.95%</b>	<b>28.14%</b>	<b>27.73%</b>	<b>27.23%</b>	<b>26.77%</b>	<b>26.38%</b>	<b>26.00%</b>	<b>25.68%</b>	<b>25.44%</b>





**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**  
*Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) Estimation*

<b>Cost of Equity:</b>	
Risk-Free Rate	3.59%
Beta	1.44
Equity Risk Premium	5.95%
<b>Cost of Equity</b>	<b>12.15%</b>
<b>Cost of Debt:</b>	
Risk-Free Rate	3.59%
Implied Default Premium	5.22%
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	8.80%
Marginal Tax Rate	22%
<b>After-Tax Cost of Debt</b>	<b>6.86%</b>

**ASSUMPTIONS:**  
 10-year treasury bond  
 Regression tracked on the 5 year returns on PXD (Source: Bloomberg)  
 Bloomberg ERP associated with PXD, compared to the market

10-year treasury bond  
 The spread between the company's credit rating (BBB+, via Fitch) and the risk-free rate  
 Last YTM on PXD's 10yr corporate bond (sourced from FINRA & FactSet)

<b>Market Value of Common Equity:</b>		<b>MV Weights</b>
Total Shares Outstanding	246	
Current Stock Price	\$210.77	
<b>MV of Equity</b>	<b>51,849.42</b>	<b>90.91%</b>
<b>Market Value of Debt:</b>		
Short-Term Debt	0	
Current Portion of LTD	779	
Long-Term Debt	4125	
PV of Operating Leases	277.8	
<b>MV of Total Debt</b>	<b>5,181.78</b>	<b>9.09%</b>

*Include all sources of debt.*

<b>Market Value of the Firm</b>	<b>57,031.20</b>	100.00%
<b>Estimated WACC</b>	<b>11.67%</b>	

**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Economic Profit (EP) Valuation Models

Key Inputs:

CV Growth of NOPLAT	2.50%
CV Year ROIC	17.95%
WACC	11.67%
Cost of Equity	12.15%

**Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31**

	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
<b>DCF Model:</b>										
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	4,074	5,104	5,767	6,217	6,341	6,685	7,237	7,561	7,799	74,740
Continuing Value (CV)	3,648	4,093	4,141	3,998	3,651	3,447	3,342	3,126	2,888	27,672
PV of FCF	60,005									

Value of Operating Assets:

Non-Operating Adjustments	2,525
Excess Cash	
Marketable Securities	158
Investments in Affiliate	243
Goodwill	
Short Term Debt	968
Interest Payable	104
Short Term Derivatives	288
Long Term Debt	5,567
Long Term Derivatives	-
Short Term Operating Leases	199
Long Term Operating Leases	362
ESOP	374

Value of Equity

Shares Outstanding	55,070
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	243.0
<b>Implied Price as of Today</b>	<b>\$ 226.67</b>

**EP Model:**

Economic Profit (EP)	2,623	3,262	3,427	3,279	3,098	2,965	2,830	2,715	2,719	30,382
Continuing Value (CV)	2,349	2,616	2,461	2,108	1,784	1,529	1,307	1,122	1,007	11,249
PV of EP	27,532									

Total PV of EP

Invested Capital (last FYE)	32,474
Value of Operating Assets:	60,005
Non-Operating Adjustments	2,525
Excess Cash	158
Investments in Affiliate	243
Goodwill	

Interest Payable

ST Derivatives	104
Short Term Debt	288
Long Term Debt	968
ST Operating Leases	5,567
LT Operating Leases	199
ESOP	362
	374

Value of Equity

Shares Outstanding	55,070
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	243.0
<b>Implied Price as of Today</b>	<b>\$ 226.67</b>





## Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)

Dividend Discount Model (DDM) or Fundamental P/E Valuation Model

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
-----------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

EPS	\$ 27.44	\$ 29.52	\$ 30.87	\$ 30.79	\$ 30.38	\$ 30.04	\$ 29.72	\$ 29.23	\$ 28.96	\$ 28.91
-----	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

### Key Assumptions

CV growth of EPS	2.50%
CV Year ROE	48.00%
Cost of Equity	12.15%

### Future Cash Flows

P/E Multiple (CV Year)										9.82
EPS (CV Year)										\$ 28.91
Future Stock Price										\$ 283.86
Dividends Per Share	18.502551	20.02737	21.23129	21.6668	21.50612	21.60598	22.27121	22.40685	22.39924	
Discounted Cash Flows	16.497598	15.92217	15.05025	13.69466	12.12014	10.85697	9.97855	8.951454	7.978756	\$ 101.11

Intrinsic Value as of Last FYE

**Implied Price as of Today**

\$ 212.16

**\$ 211.66**

**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**  
Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS 2023E	EPS 2024E	EPS	P/E 23	P/E 24	Est. 5yr EPS gr.	PEG 23	PEG 24	BV Equity	Tangible BV Equity	P/B	Tangible P/B
EOG	EOG Resources	\$114.63	\$12.46	\$12.96	\$12.96	9.20	8.84	24.3	0.38	0.36	37.34	37.34	3.07	3.07
OXY	Occidental Petroleum	\$62.43	\$5.43	\$5.51	\$5.51	11.50	11.33	48.8	0.24	0.23	22.38	22.38	2.79	2.79
FANG	Diamondback Energy	\$135.17	\$20.79	\$22.01	\$22.01	6.50	6.14	37.9	0.17	0.16	82.42	82.42	1.64	1.64
MTDR	Matador Resources	\$47.65	\$7.68	\$9.47	\$9.47	6.20	5.03	52.4	0.12	0.10	21.76	21.76	2.19	2.19
PR	Permian Resources A	\$10.50	\$2.00	\$2.22	\$2.22	5.25	4.73	38.2	0.14	0.12	11.41	11.41	0.92	0.92
SM	SM Energy	\$28.16	\$6.07	\$7.00	\$7.00	4.64	4.02	10.0	0.46	0.40	20.00	16.00	1.41	1.76
HHH	Company Name	\$20.00	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.20	20.00	16.67	10.0	2.00	1.67	20.00	16.00	1.00	1.25
	Average					<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.45</b>		<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.40</b>			<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.98</b>

PXD	Pioneer Natural Resources	\$210.77	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.20	210.8	175.6	10.0	21.1	17.6	30.00	20.00	7.03	10.54
-----	---------------------------	----------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	-------

Implied Relative Value:	
P/E (EPS23)	\$ 7.01
P/E (EPS24)	\$ 7.74
PEG (EPS23)	\$ 4.65
PEG (EPS24)	\$ 4.86
P/B	\$ 55.58
P/Tangible BV	\$ 39.68

Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)

Key Management Ratios

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E
<b>Liquidity Ratios:</b>																
Current Ratio	1.41x	1.42x	0.88x	1.36x	1.52x	0.96x	1.35x	1.48x	1.63x	1.77x	1.91x	2.07x	2.27x	2.46x	2.67x	2.89x
Quick Ratio	1.31x	1.29x	0.80x	1.24x	1.42x	0.85x	1.26x	1.40x	1.55x	1.70x	1.84x	2.00x	2.20x	2.40x	2.61x	2.83x
Cash Ratio	1.00x	0.82x	0.37x	0.85x	1.00x	0.31x	0.69x	0.83x	1.00x	1.18x	1.35x	1.53x	1.75x	1.96x	2.19x	2.43x
Cash & ST Investments/Current Assets	0.71x	0.58x	0.42x	0.63x	0.66x	0.32x	0.51x	0.56x	0.61x	0.67x	0.71x	0.74x	0.77x	0.80x	0.82x	0.84x
CFO/Current Liabilities	0.99x	1.78x	1.25x	1.09x	1.50x	2.92x	2.02x	2.01x	1.98x	1.88x	1.74x	1.66x	1.64x	1.56x	1.49x	1.45x
<b>Asset-Management Ratios:</b>																
Total Asset Turnover	32.1%	52.6%	48.9%	34.8%	39.8%	68.0%	57.1%	57.2%	55.3%	52.5%	49.8%	47.8%	45.9%	43.9%	42.4%	41.3%
Days Sales Outstanding	43.1	31.6	40.5	37.9	42.0	27.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8
Inventory Turnover	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
<b>Financial Leverage Ratios:</b>																
LT Debt/Total Equity	20.3%	18.9%	16.6%	28.3%	32.6%	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	22.4%	22.4%	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
LT Debt/Total Assets	12.8%	12.0%	9.7%	15.7%	19.2%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%
Total Debt/Total Assets (%)	15.3%	12.0%	12.6%	16.8%	20.2%	15.9%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%	15.7%
Total Debt/Equity (%)	24.2%	18.9%	21.4%	30.3%	34.3%	25.6%	26.4%	26.5%	26.5%	26.6%	26.5%	26.3%	26.3%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
<b>Profitability Ratios:</b>																
Return on Equity (NI/Beg TSE)	7.6%	8.3%	6.4%	-1.7%	12.3%	34.5%	29.6%	29.2%	28.4%	26.4%	24.4%	22.8%	21.4%	20.1%	19.1%	18.4%
Operating Margin	15.7%	24.2%	19.9%	7.5%	36.6%	42.4%	43.0%	43.1%	43.4%	43.0%	42.5%	42.1%	41.7%	41.3%	41.0%	40.8%
Gross Margin	21.8%	28.2%	23.2%	11.0%	38.3%	43.8%	44.3%	44.3%	44.6%	44.1%	43.6%	43.2%	42.8%	42.4%	42.1%	41.9%
Net Margin	15.6%	10.4%	8.0%	-2.9%	11.8%	32.1%	28.1%	27.9%	28.1%	27.7%	27.2%	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.4%
FCF Margin	-11.5%	-5.9%	-1.1%	5.1%	15.8%	30.0%	21.7%	21.7%	22.8%	23.6%	23.5%	24.0%	25.6%	26.4%	26.7%	27.3%
ROA	4.7%	5.3%	3.9%	-1.0%	7.1%	20.8%	17.3%	16.7%	16.2%	15.1%	14.0%	13.1%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%	10.7%
ROIC	6.2%	7.0%	5.4%	-1.4%	9.4%	27.1%	19.7%	21.0%	20.9%	20.1%	19.3%	18.7%	18.2%	17.8%	17.8%	18.0%
<b>Payout Policy Ratios:</b>																
Dividend Payout Ratio (Dividend/EPS)	1.6%	5.6%	26.0%	0.0%	79.3%	81.8%	68.3%	68.2%	68.7%	69.8%	69.7%	70.3%	72.8%	73.9%	74.0%	74.4%

**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**  
*Present Value of Operating Lease Obligations*

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year 1	24.1	25.3	30.0	24.0	26.0	27.0	234.0	149.0	107.0	131.0	106.0
Year 2	17.4	18.5	22.0	23.0	24.0	42.0	169.0	92.0	63.0	78.0	93.0
Year 3	15.5	16.1	20.0	21.0	23.0	53.0	97.0	47.0	26.0	44.0	42.0
Year 4	14.2	15.6	19.0	21.0	18.0	40.0	66.0	13.0	8.0	19.0	20.0
Year 5	14.3	15.4	19.0	17.0	4.0	37.0	40.0	8.0	5.0	21.0	20.0
Thereafter	37.0	26.6	27.0	15.0	11.0	680.0	647.0	18.0	14.0	98.0	78.0
Total Minimum Payments	122.5	117.5	137.0	121.0	106.0	879.0	1253.0	327.0	223.0	391.0	359.0
Less: Cumulative Interest	33.2	29.3	33.3	28.0	22.3	507.5	524.6	51.0	34.4	92.3	81.2
<b>PV of Minimum Payments</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>371.5</b>	<b>728.4</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>298.7</b>	<b>277.8</b>
<b>Implied Interest in Year 1 Payment</b>		<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%
Years Implied by Year 6 Payment	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.8	18.4	16.2	2.3	2.8	4.7	3.9
Expected Obligation in Year 6 & Beyond	14.3	15.4	19	15	4	37	40	8	5	21	20
<b>Present Value of Lease Payments</b>											
PV of Year 1	22.2	23.3	27.6	22.1	23.9	24.8	215.1	136.9	98.3	120.4	97.4
PV of Year 2	14.7	15.6	18.6	19.4	20.3	35.5	142.8	77.7	53.2	65.9	78.6
PV of Year 3	12.0	12.5	15.5	16.3	17.9	41.2	75.3	36.5	20.2	34.2	32.6
PV of Year 4	10.1	11.1	13.6	15.0	12.8	28.5	47.1	9.3	5.7	13.6	14.3
PV of Year 5	9.4	10.1	12.5	11.2	2.6	24.3	26.2	5.2	3.3	13.8	13.1
PV of 6 & beyond	20.9	15.6	16.0	9.0	6.2	217.3	221.9	10.3	7.8	50.9	41.8
Capitalized PV of Payments	89.3	88.2	103.7	93.0	83.7	371.5	728.4	276.0	188.6	298.7	277.8

**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**

*Effects of ESOP Exercise and Share Repurchases on Common Stock Account and Number of Shares Outstanding*

Number of Options Outstanding (shares): 6  
 Average Time to Maturity (years): 2.24  
 Expected Annual Number of Options Exercised: 3

Current Average Strike Price: \$ 113.76  
 Cost of Equity: 12.15%  
 Current Stock Price: \$210.77

<b>Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31</b>	<b>2023E</b>	<b>2024E</b>	<b>2025E</b>	<b>2026E</b>	<b>2027E</b>	<b>2028E</b>	<b>2029E</b>	<b>2030E</b>	<b>2031E</b>	<b>2032E</b>
Increase in Shares Outstanding:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Average Strike Price:	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76	\$ 113.76
<b>Increase in Common Stock Account:</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>307</b>
Share Repurchases (\$)	-54	198	201	197	191	185	179	171	164	158
Expected Price of Repurchased Shares:	\$ 210.77	\$ 207.72	\$ 204.71	\$ 201.75	\$ 198.83	\$ 195.96	\$ 193.12	\$ 190.33	\$ 187.57	\$ 184.86
<b>Number of Shares Repurchased:</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Shares Outstanding (beginning of the year)	240	243	245	246	248	250	252	253	255	257
Plus: Shares Issued Through ESOP	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Less: Shares Repurchased in Treasury	(0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Shares Outstanding (end of the year)</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>259</b>

**Pioneer Natural Resources (PXD)**  
*Valuation of Options Granted under ESOP*

Current Stock Price \$210.77  
 Risk Free Rate 3.59%  
 Current Dividend Yield 13.60%  
 Annualized St. Dev. of Stock Returns 40.00%

Range of Outstanding Options	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Life (yrs)	B-S Option Price	Value of Options Granted
2006 Long Term Incentive Plan	6.039	113.76	2.24	\$ 61.93	\$ 374
<b>Total</b>	6	\$ 113.76	2.24	\$ 107.87	<b>\$ 374</b>