## BP p.l.c. Russia Distinction

| Symbol | BP | Ebitda Next Twelve Months ending 6/30/05 (US\$mm) | 36,100 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Rating | Buy | North American Natural Gas/Ebitda (\%) | 8 |
| Price (US\$/sh) | 52.32 | Natural Gas and Oil Production/Ebitda (\%) | 74 |
| Pricing Date | $8 / 25 / 04$ | Adjusted Reserves/Production NTM | 9.7 |
| Shares (mm) | 3651 | EV/Ebitda | 6.2 |
| Market Capitalization (US\$mm) | 191,000 | PV/Ebitda | 7.0 |
| Debt (US\$mm) | 32,800 | Undeveloped Reserves (\%) | 46 |
| Enterprise Value (EV) (US\$mm) | 223,800 | Natural Gas and Oil Ebitda (US\$/boe) | 18.70 |
| Present Value (PV) (US\$mm) | 251,800 | Present Value Proven Reserves(US\$/boe) |  |
| Net Present Value (US\$/share) | 60 | Present Value Proven Reserves(US\$/mcfe) | 10.30 |
| Debt/Present Value | 0.13 | Earnings Next Twelve Months (US\$/sh) | 1.72 |
| McDep Ratio - EV/PV | 0.89 | Price/Earnings Next Twelve Months |  |
| Dividend Yield (\%/year) | 3.3 | Indicated Annual Dividend (US $\$ /$ sh) | 4.32 |
| Note: Estimated cash flow and earnings tied to one-year futures prices for oil, natural gas and refinery crack. | 12 |  |  |
| Reported results may vary widely from estimates. Estimated present value per share revised only infrequently. |  | 1.70 |  |

## Summary and Recommendation

We continue a Buy rating on the common shares of BP (BP) as a competitive mega cap energy investment with possible enhancement through investment growth in Russia. Distinctive among its peers, BP has a $50 \%$ equity stake in a large Russian company that accounts for more than $20 \%$ of the company's oil and gas production. Russian production can last longer with potential reserve growth and be more profitable with improved efficiency. Without counting explicitly on those improvements, we describe a calculation that BP's stock is priced for a seven percent a year real return at a constant real oil price of $\$ 30$ a barrel in contrast to an average nominal price in the futures market for the next six-years more than $\$ 35$ a barrel.

## Moderate Oil Price Scenario

The value of the company depends in large part on the future price of crude oil. Publicly traded in the commodity markets, futures contracts for delivery over the next six years continue in a steep uptrend. Whether the trend will slow for awhile we cannot know. Our scenario is that a move that began in the low $\$ 20$ and is now in the upper $\$ 30$ could reach $\$ 50$ (see chart Light Sweet Crude Oil Forward/Futures Gap).

To construct the scenario we assumed oil would peak in 2010 at $\$ 50$ in 2003 dollars. That is more moderate than the peak in early 1981 at more than $\$ 80$ in 2003 dollars. Then we applied $3 \%$ per year inflation and calculated six-year averages to build a forward curve.

Economics support the price trends. Oil demand is strong with world economic growth paced by developing countries, especially China. Supply growth is limited as spare capacity has virtually disappeared. The largest producing fields in the Middle East are now mature. It will take time, large amounts of capital and a secure political climate to boost producing rates.


Monetary factors favor oil investment as interest rates below inflation drive investors to real assets for protection against the dollar losing value. If similar past periods are any guide, the authorities may not raise interest rates above inflation for the rest of the decade.

Environmental factors favor higher oil and gas price. Coal is still a quarter of world primary energy supply. Cleaner oil and gas are undervalued as long as we tolerate environmentally disadvantageous coal.

Political factors favor higher oil price in consuming countries and producing countries. Consuming governments often resort to artificial forces to hold down oil price that can appear to work temporarily.

In producing countries we have seen time and again that oil production goes down when international oil companies are not welcome. After Iran, Iraq and Venezuela, now Saudi Arabia appears vulnerable to political change that may bring about production decline.

Too much of a gain in oil price might cause problems of economic adjustment though we think much of the concern expressed is exaggerated. Nonetheless we have a threshold of $60 \%$ gain in monthly price compared to a year earlier when we start to become concerned about weak demand for oil. October futures currently near $\$ 45$ a barrel would have to remain above $\$ 52$ for the $60 \%$ threshold to be breached.

## Refining Crack on 40-Week Average

About a quarter of projected cash flow for BP would be generated by downstream businesses, primarily refining/marketing of petroleum products. The unusually strong trend in expected future margin, the one-year refining crack, has softened in recent days (see chart One-Year Refining Crack Meter). The New York Harbor indicator can only approximate worldwide conditions for BP. Moreover, gasoline has a high weighting in the crack calculation. Surprises ahead of the coming winter are more likely in fuel oil price.

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## One-Year Futures Point to Higher Cash Flow and Profits

As our next twelve months (NTM) cash flow model moves ahead to the period ending June 30, 2005 expectations also advance mainly because of advancing one-year futures. We relate natural gas and oil price to the quotes for commodities traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (see table Next Twelve Months Operating and Financial Estimates).

Investors who want calendar year estimates can find 2004 in the table. For 2005 we suggest using the next twelve months as a rough estimate. Estimates can change frequently along with oil markets.

## Present Value at Real Price and Real Return

NTM estimates determine to a large extent the first year of projected cash flow that we discount to present value (see table Present Value of Oil and Gas Reserves). The calculation is set up on the basis of a barrel of proven reserves, 0.54 developed and 0.46 undeveloped.

While there are many assumptions that could be discussed, discount rate and oil price are especially important. Price escalation and discount rate interact. In this case we make the simplification of dealing in constant dollars. That assumes price escalation, cost escalation and discount rate are all net of inflation.

For discount rate we use a $7 \%$ real return per year on an unlevered basis. That means a buyer who pays present value would earn $7 \%$ per year above inflation if all the projections were to materialize as stated.

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Next Twelve Months Operating and Financial Estimates

|  | $\underset{3 / 31 / 04}{Q 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 2 \\ 6 / 30 / 04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 3 E \\ 9 / 30 / 04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 4 E \\ 12 / 31 / 04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Year } \\ 2004 E \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 1 E \\ 3 / 31 / 05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 2 E \\ 6 / 30 / 05 \end{array}$ | Next <br> Twelve Months 6/30/05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural Gas (mmcfd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. (or North America) | 2,869 | 2,790 | 2,790 | 2,790 | 2,817 | 2,790 | 2,790 | 2,790 |
| Overseas (or Int'l) | 5,731 | 5,635 | 5,635 | 5,635 | 5,674 | 5,635 | 5,635 | 5,635 |
| Total | 8,600 | 8,425 | 8,425 | 8,425 | 8,492 | 8,425 | 8,425 | 8,425 |
| Oil (mbd) | 2,533 | 2,518 | 2,518 | 2,518 | 2,522 | 2,518 | 2,518 | 2,518 |
| Total gas \& oil (mmb) | 361 | 357 | 361 | 361 | 1,440 | 353 | 357 | 1,432 |
| Price |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (\$/mcf) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Henry Hub (\$/mmbtu) | 5.64 | 6.10 | 5.57 | 6.16 | 5.87 | 6.94 | 6.06 | 6.18 |
| U.S. (or North America) | 4.72 | 5.11 | 4.67 | 5.16 | 4.91 | 5.82 | 5.08 | 5.18 |
| Overseas (or Int'l) | 3.32 | 2.97 | 3.45 | 3.35 | 3.27 | 3.25 | 3.15 | 3.30 |
| Total | 3.79 | 3.68 | 3.85 | 3.95 | 3.82 | 4.10 | 3.79 | 3.92 |
| Oil (\$/bbl) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WTI Cushing | 35.23 | 38.34 | 44.45 | 43.25 | 40.32 | 41.98 | 40.60 | 42.57 |
| Worldwide | 30.48 | 33.27 | 38.57 | 37.53 | 34.97 | 36.43 | 35.23 | 36.95 |
| Total gas \& oil (\$/bbl) | 27.68 | 29.26 | 33.03 | 32.58 | 30.64 | 32.20 | 30.75 | 32.15 |
| NY Harbor 3-2-1 (\$/bbl) | 6.98 | 11.71 | 7.20 | 5.95 | 7.96 | 6.83 | 6.91 | 6.72 |
| Revenue (\$mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natural Gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. (or North America) | 1,232 | 1,297 | 1,198 | 1,324 | 5,051 | 1,461 | 1,289 | 5,271 |
| Overseas (or Int'l) | 1,734 | 1,524 | 1,786 | 1,738 | 6,782 | 1,650 | 1,614 | 6,789 |
| Total | 2,966 | 2,821 | 2,984 | 3,062 | 11,834 | 3,111 | 2,903 | 12,060 |
| Oil | 7,026 | 7,623 | 8,936 | 8,695 | 32,280 | 8,255 | 8,074 | 33,959 |
| Other | 59,488 | 60,709 | 60,709 | 60,709 | 241,616 | 60,709 | 60,709 | 242,837 |
| Total | 69,480 | 71,154 | 72,629 | 72,466 | 285,730 | 72,075 | 71,685 | 288,856 |
| Expense |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 4,084 | 4,606 | 4,902 | 4,869 | 18,460 | 4,791 | 4,713 | 19,274 |
| Other | 56,956 | 57,565 | 58,171 | 58,392 | 231,085 | 58,449 | 58,437 | 233,449 |
| Ebitda (\$mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exploration and Production | 5,908 | 5,838 | 7,019 | 6,888 | 25,653 | 6,575 | 6,264 | 26,746 |
| Other | 2,532 | 3,144 | 2,538 | 2,317 | 10,531 | 2,260 | 2,273 | 9,388 |
| Total Ebitda | 8,440 | 8,982 | 9,557 | 9,206 | 36,185 | 8,835 | 8,536 | 36,134 |
| Exploration | 67 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 334 | 89 | 89 | 356 |
| Deprec., Deplet., \& Amort. | 2,814 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 11,028 | 2,738 | 2,738 | 10,952 |
| Other non cash | $(1,000)$ | - |  |  | $(1,000)$ | - | - | - |
| Ebit | 6,559 | 6,155 | 6,730 | 6,379 | 25,823 | 6,008 | 5,709 | 24,826 |
| Interest | 152 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 587 | 145 | 145 | 580 |
| Ebt | 6,407 | 6,010 | 6,585 | 6,234 | 25,236 | 5,863 | 5,564 | 24,246 |
| Income Tax | 2,242 | 2,104 | 2,305 | 2,182 | 8,832 | 2,052 | 1,947 | 8,486 |
| Net Income (\$mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exploration and Production | 4,568 | 4,558 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 1,114 | 1,986 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unallocated | $(1,517)$ | $(2,637)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,165 | 3,907 | 4,280 | 4,052 | 16,403 | 3,811 | 3,617 | 15,760 |
| Shares (millions) | 3,681 | 3,651 | 3,651 | 3,651 | 3,659 | 3,651 | 3,651 | 3,651 |
| Per share (\$) | 1.13 | 1.07 | 1.17 | 1.11 | 4.48 | 1.04 | 0.99 | 4.32 |
| Ebitda Margin (E\&P) | 59\% | 56\% | 59\% | 59\% | 58\% | 58\% | 57\% | 58\% |
| Tax Rate | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% |

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# BP plc <br> Present Value of Oil and Gas Reserves 

| Volume Decline (\%/yr): |  |  |  | 14 |  | Nymex Oil Price Post 2005 (\$/bbl) |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Volume Enhancement (\%/yr): |  |  |  | 13 |  | Price/Nymex Post 2005 (\%): |  |  |  |  |  | 91 |
| Variable Cost (\%): |  |  |  | 33 |  | Development Cost (\$/bbl): |  |  |  |  |  | 3.00 |
| Capex/Cash Flow (\%): |  |  |  | 14 |  | Real Discount Rate (\%/yr): |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0 |
| Year | Basic (bbl) | Volume Enhanced (bbl) | Total <br> (bbl) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { (\$/bbl) } \end{aligned}$ | Revenue (\$) | Fixed Cost (\$) | Var. Cost (\$) | Cash <br> Flow <br> (\$) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cap } \\ \text { Ex } \\ (\$) \end{gathered}$ | Free <br> CF <br> (\$) | Disc <br> Factor | Present Value (\$) |
| Total 2005 through 2024; years ending on 6/30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.540 | 0.459 | 0.999 | 31.87 | 31.85 | 4.75 | 10.36 | 16.75 | 1.39 | 15.36 | 0.66 | 10.20 |
| 2005 | 0.079 | 0.000 | 0.079 | 32.15 | 2.53 | 0.24 | 0.82 | 1.47 | 0.21 | 1.27 | 0.97 | 1.22 |
| 2006 | 0.068 | 0.010 | 0.078 | 31.85 | 2.49 | 0.24 | 0.81 | 1.44 | 0.20 | 1.24 | 0.90 | 1.12 |
| 2007 | 0.059 | 0.019 | 0.078 | 31.85 | 2.47 | 0.24 | 0.80 | 1.43 | 0.20 | 1.23 | 0.84 | 1.04 |
| 2008 | 0.050 | 0.027 | 0.077 | 31.85 | 2.45 | 0.24 | 0.80 | 1.42 | 0.20 | 1.22 | 0.79 | 0.96 |
| 2009 | 0.043 | 0.033 | 0.076 | 31.85 | 2.43 | 0.24 | 0.79 | 1.40 | 0.20 | 1.21 | 0.74 | 0.89 |
| 2010 | 0.037 | 0.038 | 0.076 | 31.85 | 2.41 | 0.24 | 0.78 | 1.39 | 0.19 | 1.20 | 0.69 | 0.82 |
| 2011 | 0.032 | 0.043 | 0.075 | 31.85 | 2.39 | 0.24 | 0.78 | 1.38 | 0.19 | 1.18 | 0.64 | 0.76 |
| 2012 | 0.028 | 0.047 | 0.075 | 31.85 | 2.37 | 0.24 | 0.77 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 1.36 | 0.60 | 0.82 |
| 2013 | 0.024 | 0.040 | 0.064 | 31.85 | 2.05 | 0.24 | 0.67 | 1.14 | 0.00 | 1.14 | 0.56 | 0.64 |
| 2014 | 0.021 | 0.035 | 0.055 | 31.85 | 1.76 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 0.95 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 0.53 | 0.50 |
| 2015 | 0.018 | 0.030 | 0.048 | 31.85 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 0.49 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.79 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| 2016 | 0.015 | 0.026 | 0.041 | 31.85 | 1.31 | 0.24 | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 0.46 | 0.30 |
| 2017 | 0.013 | 0.022 | 0.035 | 31.85 | 1.13 | 0.24 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.22 |
| 2018 | 0.011 | 0.019 | 0.030 | 31.85 | 0.97 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.17 |
| 2019 | 0.010 | 0.016 | 0.026 | 31.85 | 0.84 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.12 |
| 2020 | 0.008 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 31.85 | 0.72 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.09 |
| 2021 | 0.007 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 31.85 | 0.62 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.33 | 0.06 |
| 2022 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 31.85 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.04 |
| 2023 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.014 | 31.85 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.29 | 0.02 |
| 2024 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 31.85 | 0.40 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.27 | 0.01 |

First year oil price is from the futures market. We hold it constant at an arbitrary level thereafter. The assumed price listed in the upper right hand corner is the commonly quoted benchmark Light, Sweet Crude. A price of $\$ 35$ a barrel leads to present value of future cash flow from a barrel of reserves equal to $\$ 10.20$ (see box in right hand column).

## Present Value per Barrel Leads to Present Value per Share

We illustrate the calculation of Net Present Value (NPV) in a sensitivity table where each column is headed by a different oil price (see table Net Present Value Calculation). Oil price corresponds to present value per barrel which then leads step by step to the final result. The price of $\$ 35$ a barrel corresponds to our standardized present value of $\$ 60$ a share. In reverse fashion, for a present value of $\$ 52$, near the current stock price, the corresponding constant real oil price would be $\$ 30$.

Kurt H. Wulff, CFA

## BP plc

## Net Present Value Calculation

| Constant Oil Price (\$/bbl): | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Present Value per Barrel (\$): | 8.70 | 10.20 | 11.80 | 14.90 |
| Oil and Gas Reserves (million barrels equivalent): | 18,085 | 18,085 | 18,085 | 18,085 |
| Present Value of Oil and Gas Reserves (\$mm): | 157,300 | 184,500 | 213,400 | 269,500 |
| Present Value of Other Businesses (\$mm): | 67,100 | 67,100 | 67,100 | 67,100 |
| $\quad$ Total Present Value (\$mm): | 224,400 | 251,600 | 280,500 | 336,600 |
| Debt (\$mm): | 32,800 | 32,800 | 32,800 | 32,800 |
| Present Value of Equity (\$mm): | 191,600 | 218,800 | 247,700 | 303,800 |
| Shares (mm): | 3,651 | 3,651 | 3,651 | 3,651 |
| Net Present Value (\$/sh): | 52 | 60 | 68 | 83 |

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