Rating: Buy S&P 500: 1105

Total S.A. Shell Acquirer?

Symbol	TOT	Ebitda Next Twelve Months ending 6/30/05 (US\$mm)	23,400
Rating	Buy	North American Natural Gas/Ebitda (%)	1
Price (US\$/sh)	95.52	Natural Gas and Oil Production/Ebitda (%)	76
Pricing Date	8/25/04	Adjusted Reserves/Production NTM	9.1
Shares (mm)	1237	EV/Ebitda	6.2
Market Capitalization (US\$mm)	118,200	PV/Ebitda	7.1
Debt (US\$mm)	26,200	Undeveloped Reserves (%)	48
Enterprise Value (EV) (US\$mm)	144,400	Natural Gas and Oil Ebitda (US\$/boe)	19.30
Present Value (PV) (US\$mm)	166,100	Present Value Proven Reserves(US\$/boe)	10.52
Net Present Value (US\$/share)	113	Present Value Proven Reserves(US\$/mcfe)	1.75
Debt/Present Value	0.16	Earnings Next Twelve Months (US\$/sh)	8.78
McDep Ratio - EV/PV	0.87	Price/Earnings Next Twelve Months	11
Dividend Yield (%/year)	3.0	Indicated Annual Dividend (US\$/sh)	2.84

Note: Estimated cash flow and earnings tied to one-year futures prices for oil, natural gas and refinery crack.

Reported results may vary widely from estimates. Estimated present value per share revised only infrequently.

Summary and Recommendation

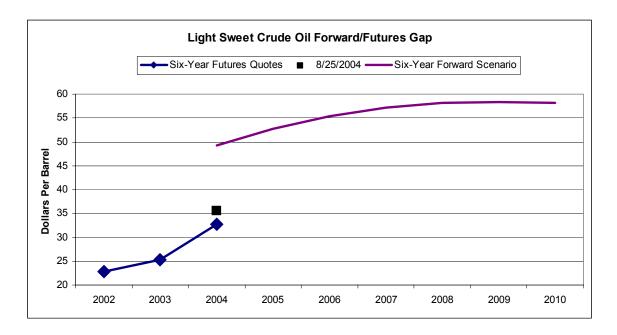
We continue a Buy rating on the common shares of **Total (TOT)**, the leading Euro Oil that offers international diversification, size, low financial risk and inflation protection. There are at least two reasons to ponder Total acquiring all or parts of Royal Dutch/Shell. First the target is vulnerable considering recent unfavorable publicity. Second, Total Chairman, Mr. Thierry Desmarest, has a remarkable record combining Total with Fina and Elf as well as contributing to the August 20 formation of drug giant, Sanofi-Aventis, owned some 10% by Total. Combinations of large entities headed by Mr. Desmarest and his associates can be rewarding for investors and if it does not happen, Total continues to have favorable prospects in its current form.

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 <u>Light Sweet Crude Oil Forward/Futures Gap</u>).

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.

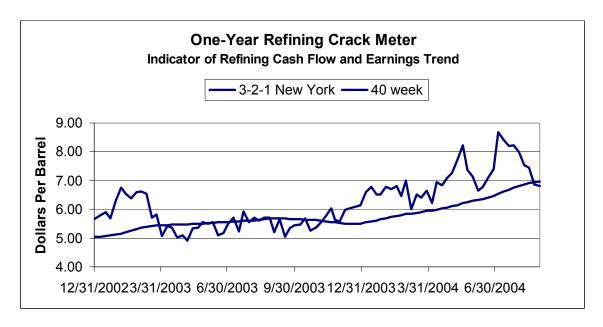
Too much of a gain in oil price might cause problems of economic adjustment though we think much of the concern expressed is exaggerated. Nonetheless we have a threshold of 60% gain in monthly price compared to a year earlier when we start to become concerned about weak demand for oil. October futures 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 Total 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 <u>One-Year Refining Crack Meter</u>). The indicator may be less relevant for Total because the French company

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sells little in New York Harbor where the futures are priced and it is less dependent on gasoline which has a high weighting in the crack calculation. The winter fuel oil market will be more important for Total.



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). We relate European refining margins to the New York crack futures.

One of the coarser elements of our model for Total compared to peers is wellhead price. Apparently Total does not disclose wellhead price information explicitly. It looks to us that wellhead price may be lower than peers. Yet apparent cash flow per unit of production is nearly the same as for peers.

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, 0.48 developed and 0.52 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.

Total S.A.
Next Twelve Months Operating and Financial Estimates

	Treat I were Frontis Operating and I manetar Estimates							
	Q1 3/31/04	Q2 6/30/04	Q3E 9/30/04	Q4E 12/31/04	Year 2004E	Q1E 3/31/05	Q2E 6/30/05	Twelve Months 6/30/05
Volume								
Natural Gas (mmcfd)	4,951	4,915	4,915	4,915	4,924	4,915	4,915	4,915
Oil (mbd)	1,723	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,704	1,698	1,698	1,698
Total gas & oil (mmb)	229	229	232	232	922	227	229	919
Price								
Dollar (euro/\$)	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.21
Oil (\$/bbl)								
WTI Cushing	35.23	38.34	44.45	43.25	40.32	41.98	40.60	42.57
Brent	32.00	35.40	41.04	39.94	37.10	38.76	37.49	33.72
Company (euro/bbl)	17.92	20.65	23.74	23.10	21.36	22.42	21.69	22.74
Refining Margin								
NY Harbor 3-2-1 (\$/bbl)	6.98	11.71	7.20	5.95	7.96	6.83	6.91	6.72
Europe (\$/t)	21.60	34.40	20.97	17.32	23.57	19.91	20.12	19.58
Revenue (mmeuro)								
Production	4,110	4,730	5,499	5,350	19,689	5,080	4,968	20,897
Other	23,750	24,167	24,167	24,167	96,251	24,167	24,167	96,667
Total	27,860	28,897	29,666	29,517	115,940	29,246	29,135	117,564
Expense	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Production	847	1,305	1,690	1,615	5,457	1,480	1,424	6,209
Other	22,583	22,880	22,981	23,022	91,466	22,988	22,985	91,976
Ebitda (mmeuro)	,	*	,	ŕ	,		,	,
Production	3,263	3,425	3,809	3,735	14,232	3,600	3,544	14,688
Other	1,168	1,286	1,186	1,145	4,785	1,179	1,181	4,691
Total Ebitda	4,430	4,711	4,995	4,880	19,017	4,779	4,725	19,379
Exploration	73	109	109	109	400	109	109	436
Deprec., Deplet., & Amort.	1,268	1,237	1,237	1,237	4,980	1,237	1,237	4,950
Excess tax and other	(475)	(644)			(1,119)			
Operating Income	,	,			, ,			
Upstream	2,819	3,135						
Downstream	546	727						
Chemicals	199	147						
Total operating income	3,564	4,009						
Excess tax and other	475	644						
Ebit	3,089	3,365	3,649	3,533	13,637	3,432	3,379	13,993
Interest	42	43	43	43	171	43	43	172
Ebt	3,047	3,322	3,606	3,490	13,466	3,389	3,336	13,821
Income Tax	1,067	1,163	1,262	1,222	4,713	1,186	1,168	4,837
Net Income (mmeuro)	1,981	2,159	2,344	2,269	8,753	2,203	2,168	8,984
Shares (millions)	1,246	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,239	1,237	1,237	1,237
Per share (euro)	1.59	1.75	1.89	1.83	7.06	1.78	1.75	7.26
Ebitda Margin (E&P)	79%	72%	69%	70%	72%	71%	71%	70%
Tax Rate	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
**** = -*** *	55,5	22,0	22,0	22,0	20,3	20,0	22,0	20,0

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.

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

Please see disclosures on the final page.

Light, Sweet Crude. A price of \$35 a barrel leads to present value of future cash flow from a barrel of reserves equal to \$10.50 (see box in right hand column).

Total S.A.

Present Value of Oil and Gas Reserves
(U.S. dollars)

Volume Variable	olume Decline (%/yr): olume Enhancement (%/yr): ariable Cost (%): apex/Cash Flow (%):			15 16 20 15			Nymex Oil Price Post 2005 (\$/bbl) Price/Nymex Post 2005 (%): Development Cost (\$/bbl): Real Discount Rate (%/yr):				Price/Nymex Post 2005 (%): Development Cost (\$/bbl):				35 77 3.00 7.0
		Volume				Fixed	Var.	Cash	Cap	Free		Present			
	Basic	Enhanced	Total	Price	Revenue	Cost	Cost	Flow	Ex	CF	Disc	Value			
Year	(bbl)	(bbl)	(bbl)	(\$/bbl)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	Factor	(\$)			
Total 20	005 throus	gh 2024; year	s ending	on 6/30											
	0.480	0.520	1.000	26.83	26.83	4.10	5.37	17.36	1.54	15.82	0.66	10.50			
2005	0.077	0.000	0.077	27.52	2.11	0.20	0.42	1.48	0.22	1.26	0.97	1.22			
2006	0.065	0.012	0.077	26.78	2.06	0.20	0.41	1.44	0.22	1.23	0.90	1.11			
2007	0.055	0.023	0.077	26.78	2.07	0.20	0.41	1.45	0.22	1.23	0.84	1.04			
2008	0.046	0.031	0.078	26.78	2.08	0.20	0.42	1.46	0.22	1.24	0.79	0.98			
2009	0.039	0.039	0.078	26.78	2.09	0.20	0.42	1.47	0.22	1.25	0.74	0.92			
2010	0.033	0.045	0.078	26.78	2.10	0.20	0.42	1.48	0.22	1.25	0.69	0.86			
2011	0.028	0.051	0.079	26.78	2.11	0.20	0.42	1.48	0.22	1.26	0.64	0.81			
2012	0.024	0.055	0.079	26.78	2.12	0.20	0.42	1.49	0.00	1.49	0.60	0.90			
2013	0.020	0.047	0.067	26.78	1.79	0.20	0.36	1.23	0.00	1.23	0.56	0.69			
2014	0.017	0.040	0.057	26.78	1.52	0.20	0.30	1.01	0.00	1.01	0.53	0.53			
2015	0.014	0.034	0.048	26.78	1.28	0.20	0.26	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.49	0.40			
2016	0.012	0.028	0.041	26.78	1.09	0.20	0.22	0.66	0.00	0.66	0.46	0.30			
2017	0.010	0.024	0.034	26.78	0.92	0.20	0.18	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.43	0.23			
2018	0.009	0.020	0.029	26.78	0.78	0.20	0.16	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.40	0.17			
2019	0.007	0.017	0.025	26.78	0.66	0.20	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.37	0.12			
2020	0.006	0.015	0.021	26.78	0.56	0.20	0.11	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.35	0.08			
2021	0.005	0.012	0.018	26.78	0.47	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.33	0.06			
2022	0.004	0.010	0.015	26.78	0.40	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.31	0.03			
2023	0.004	0.009	0.013	26.78	0.34	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.29	0.02			
2024	0.003	0.007	0.011	26.78	0.28	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.27	0.01			

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 <u>Net Present Value Calculation</u>). 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 \$113 a share. In reverse fashion, for a present value of \$95, near the current stock price, the corresponding constant real oil price would be \$29.

Kurt H. Wulff, CFA

August 26, 2004

Total S.A. Net Present Value Calculation

(U.S. dollars)

Constant Oil Price (\$/bbl):	29	35	40	50
Present Value per Barrel (\$):	8.50	10.50	12.10	15.30
Oil and Gas Reserves (million barrels equivalent):	11,034	11,034	11,034	11,034
Present Value of Oil and Gas Reserves (\$mm):	93,800	115,900	133,500	168,800
Present Value of Other Businesses (\$mm):	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Present Value (\$mm):	143,800	165,900	183,500	218,800
Debt (\$mm):	26,200	26,200	26,200	26,200
Present Value of Equity (\$mm):	117,600	139,700	157,300	192,600
Shares (mm):	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Net Present Value (\$/sh):	95	113	127	156

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