

## Stock Selection Guide ®

The most widely used aid to good investment judgment

Company SAP AG		Date 06/12/07								
Prepared by jah	D	Data taken from NAIC Da								
Where traded Major product/service Application										
CAPITALIZATION Outstanding	Amounts	Reference								
Preferred(\$M)	0.0	% Ir	siders	% Institution						
Common(M Shares)	1,222.0		0.0		.0					
Debt(\$M) 0.0	% to Tot.Cap.	0.0	% Potent	ial Dil.	None					



21.4%

18.3%

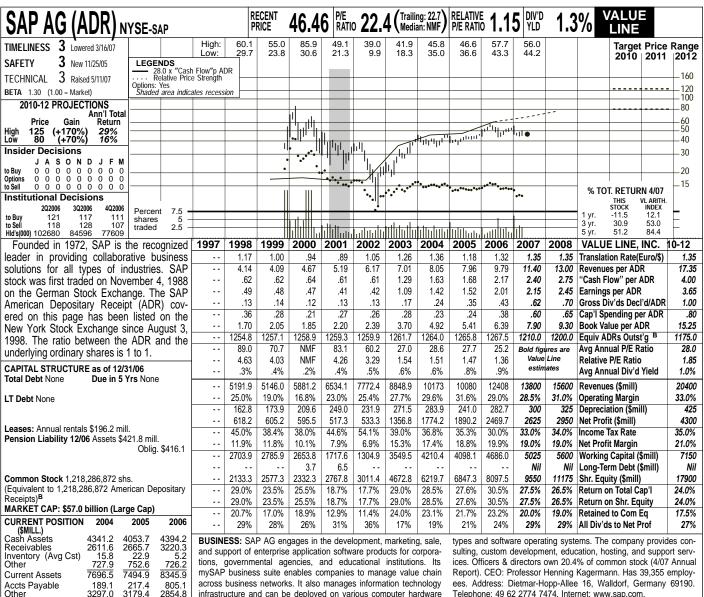
<u>_</u>	EVALUATING MA		Company SAP AG (SAP)					0	06/12/07					
		1997 1998 1		1998 1999		2001	2001 2002	2003 2004	2004	2005	2006	LAST 5	TREND	
	199	1997	1990	990   1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	YEAR AVG.	UP	DOWN
	A % Pre-tax Profit on Sales (Net Before Taxes ÷ Sales)	27.1	22.0	19.5	16.5	14.7	15.5	25.7	27.6	27.2	28.3	24.9	UP	
	B % Earned on Equity (E/S ÷ Book Value)			9.8	9.1	19.1	18.6	29.5	28.4	25.9	30.2	26.5	UP	
3 PRICE-EARNINGS HISTORY as an indicator of the future														
This shows how stock prices have fluctuated with earnings and dividends. It is a building block for translating earnings into future stock prices.														

48.120 HIGH THIS YEAR 55.960 43,300 PRESENT PRICE LOW THIS YEAR Α В С D F F G Н **PRICE** Earnings Price Earnings Ratio Dividend Year % Payout % High Yield HIGH Per F ÷ C X 100 F ÷ B X 100 HIGH LOW Share Share B ÷ C 1 2002 39.0 9.9 0.45 86.7 22.0 0.131 29.1 1.3 2 2003 41.9 18.3 1.11 37.7 16.5 0.172 15.5 0.9 3 0.236 2004 45.8 35.0 1.42 32.3 24.6 16.6 0.7 4 2005 36.6 1.43 32.6 25.6 0.347 24.3 0.9 46.6 5 2006 57.7 2.01 28.7 21.5 0.461 22.9 43.3 1.1 6 TOTAL 143.1 93.6 71.7 108.4 7 **AVERAGE** 28.6 31.2 23.9 21.7 8 AVERAGE PRICE EARNINGS RATIO 9 **CURRENT PRICE EARNINGS RATIO** 23.1 27.6 Proj. P/E [20.46] Based on Next 4 qtr. EPS [2.35] Current P/E Based on Last 4 qtr. EPS [2.08] **EVALUATING RISK and REWARD over the next 5 years** PEG=156 Assuming one recession and one business boom every 5 years, calculations are made of how high and how low the stock might sell. The upside-downside ratio is the key to evaluating risk and reward. A HIGH PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS Avg. High P/E \_ 31.2 32.0 X Estimate High Earnings/Share 3.85 = Forecast High Price \$ (3D7 as adj.) (4A1) B LOW PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS 23.9 **2.08** = \$ 24.0 2.01 49.9 X Estimated Low Earnings/Share (3E7 as adi.) 28.6 (b) Avg. Low Price of Last 5 Years = (3B7) (c) Recent Severe Market Low Price = 36.6 0.620 Present Divd. (d) Price Dividend Will Support High Yield (H) 0.013 Selected Estimate Low Price C ZONING 123.2 28.6 23.6 94.6 High Forecast Price Minus Low Forecast Price Equals Range. 1/3 of Range = (4C2) Lower 1/3 = 28.6 (4B1) (Buy) Note: Ranges changed to 25%/50%/25% (4C3) Middle 1/3 = 99.6 \_ (Maybe) (4C4) Upper 1/3 = 99.6 123.2 (4A1) (Sell) 48.120 Buv Present Market Price of is in the Range D UP-SIDE DOWN-SIDE RATIO (Potential Gain vs. Risk of Loss) High Price (4A1) **123.2** Minus Present Price 48.120 3.8 75.1 To 1 48.120 28.6 Minus Low Price (4B1) Present Price 19.5 (4D) E PRICE TARGET (Note: This shows the potential market price appreciation over the next five years in simple interest terms.) High Price (4A1) 123.2 156.0 2.560 256.0 ) X 100 = ( % Appreciation 48.120 Present Market Price (4E) Relative Value: 83.7% Proj. Relative Value: 74.1% 5-YEAR POTENTIAL This combines price appreciation with dividend yield to get an estimate of total return. It provides a standard for comparing income and growth stocks. Note: Results are expressed as a simple rate; use the table below to convert to a compound rate. 0.620 A Present Full Year's Dividend \$ 0.013 1.3 Present Price of Stock X 100 = Present Yield or % Returned on Purchase Price 48.120 (5A) **B AVERAGE YIELD OVER NEXT 5 YEARS** 3.01 X Avg. % Payout Avg. Earnings Per Share Next 5 Years (3G7) 21.7 65.3 Present Price \$ 48.120 C ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURN OVER NEXT FIVE YEARS P.A.R. Tot. Ret. (4E) 156.0 5 Year Appreciation Potential Average Yield 0.8% 0.7% 31.2 Annual Appreciation 20.7% Average Yield (5B) \_ \_ \_ 17.5% 1.4

Average Total Annual Return Over the Next 5 Years

32.6

% Compd Ann Rate of Ret



infrastructure and can be deployed on various computer hardware

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SAP AG's operating margin will likely narrow a bit more this year. The company is planning to invest as much as \$535 million (300 million-400 million euros) over the next seven quarters to build up new business. This new application suite will be specifically tailored to the small and medium-business (SMB) markets. Management feels that attending to the needs of smaller companies (typically firms with less than 500 employees) is the best avenue for long-term profit growth. Although we agree with SAP's decision to step up spending to better serve the relatively underserved SMB market, these upfront costs will probably set the operating margin back about 50 basis points in 2007. As a result, we look for share-earnings growth of only 7% this year, which is a far cry from the 32% advance experienced in 2006. Note, too, that our estimates depend largely on the timing and magnitude of these investments.

The spending initiative should begin to bear fruit sometime in 2008. Thanks to prospects for newly generated business and a return to margin expansion, profit growth will probably return to a double-

digit rate. Moreover, management remains confident that the new application suite will bolster revenues by \$1 billion by the end of the decade. Consequently, we look for annual share-earnings growth of nearly 15% out to 2010-2012

These shares have held steady at their current level. We think investor sentiment soured a bit in light of the speed and magnitude of SAP's new investment blueprint and the margin pressure that will follow. That said, this may be an advantageous entry point for investors, given the good 3- to 5-year price appreciation potential we project. In the meantime, this issue should mirror the broader market in terms of relative price performance.

The company continues to buy back stock. SAP used its strong cash flow to retire another 9.6 million shares in the first quarter. The current repurchase initiative allows the company to buy back up to 120 million shares. Due to SAP's ability to generate discretionary cash, we expect further repurchases in the future. Finally, the board of directors also proposed a 43% dividend increase for this year.

Erik M. Manning May 25, 2007

(A) Dividend is paid annually the day after the yearly shareholders meeting, usually in May or June.

3396.8

5 Yrs.

13.0%

24.0% 29.5% 21.0%

22.5%

3250

3260

3895

4325

4890

.65

.85

.93

1.06

- -

QUARTERLY REVENUES (\$ mill.) C

Mar.31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31

**EARNINGS PER ADR** 

Mar.31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID A

Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

.172

.236

.347 - -

.434

.622

2404

2385

2922

3325

3760

.33

.40

.45

.51

2413

2387

2897

3262

3685

.28

.45

.43

.49

Past Est'd '04-'06

Current Liab

'Cash Flow'

**Book Value** 

Earnings

Sales

Cal-

endar

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

Cal-

endar

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

Cal-

endar

2003

2004

2005 - -

2006

2007

ANNUAL RATES Past

of change (per ADR) 10 Yrs.

2106

2047

2694

2888

3265

.31

3659.9

to '10-'12

13.0%

14.0% 14.0%

19 0%

Full

Year

10173

10080

12408

13800

15600

Full

Year

2.01

2.15

Full

Year

.17

.24

.35

represents one SAP ordinary share. Next earnings report due late August.

(B) Each SAP American Depositary Receipt (C) Quarterly revenue totals are calculated by taking reported revenue figures in euros and multiplying that figure by euro/dollar ratio on last day of the quarter.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 4۸ 40 **Earnings Predictability**