

BHP Group Limited BHP

Trading Status: Trading

Mkt Cap \$Mil \$262,988
Style Box™ 
Close Price \$ 51.95 (05-Apr-2022)

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Business Summary as at 24 Jan 2022

BHP Group Limited (BHP, Formerly BHP Billiton Limited) Is A Diversified Natural Resources Company Producing Commodities Along With Substantial Interests In Oil And Gas. BHP's Principal Business Lines Are Mineral Exploration And Production, As Well As Petroleum Exploration, Production And Refining. BHP's Assets, Operations And Interests Are Separated Into Petroleum And Potash, Copper, Iron Ore, Coal And Nickel.

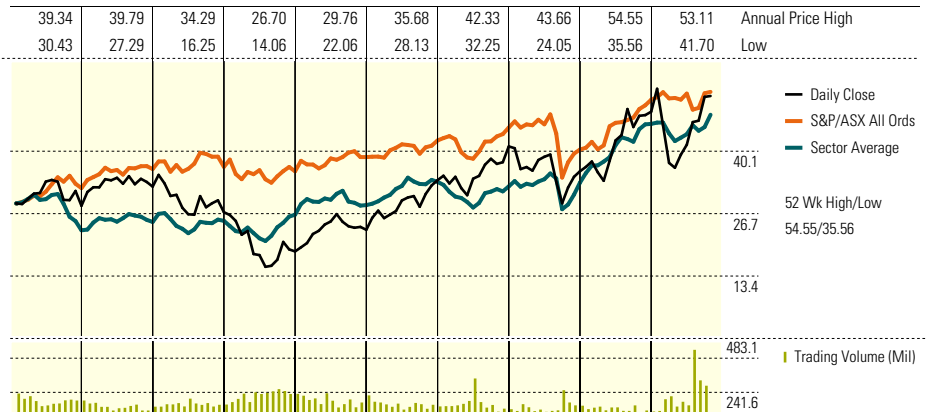
Copper- Copper Is Used In Construction, Both Residential And Industrial, Infrastructure Like Power Grids And Traffic Lights. In 2020, They Produced 1.7 Million Tonnes Of Copper. This Is Enough To Make Over 420,000 Wind Turbines.

Iron Ore- Iron Ores Are Rocks And Minerals From Which Metallic Iron Can Be Extracted. There Are Four Main Types Of Iron Ore Deposit: Massive Hematite, Which Is The Most Commonly Mined, Magnetite, Titanomagnetite, And Pisolitic Ironstone. In 2020, They Produced 280 Million Tonnes Of Iron Ore. That's Enough To Make The Steel For Around 3,300 Sydney Harbour Bridges.

Petroleum: Completion Of The Proposed Merger Of The Petroleum Business With Woodside Is Expected In The June 2022 Quarter Subject To Satisfaction Of Conditions Precedent Including Approval By Woodside Shareholders. The Half Year Financial Results Are Being Prepared On The Basis That The Petroleum Business Is A Discontinued Operation.

Other Minerals : 1) Nickel - BHP Now Sells More Than 75% Of Its Nickel Production To The Electric Vehicle Battery Materials Industry. 2) Metallurgical Coal- Metallurgical (Met) Coal (Sometimes Referred To As Coking Coal) Is A Naturally Occurring Sedimentary Rock Found Within The Earth's Crust. 3) Potash - Potash, Specifically Muriate Of Potash (MOP), Is A Potassium-Rich Salt Used Mainly As Fertiliser To Improve The Quality And Yield Of Agricultural Production. MOP Can Be Used Directly As A Fertiliser, Combined With Other Important Nutrients Or Converted Into Other Forms Of Potash. Around 70Mt Of MOP Is Produced Annually, Mainly In Canada, Belarus And Russia.

Shares Issued Mil 5062.32
Morningstar Sector Basic Materials
Morningstar Industry Other Industrial Metals & Mining
GICS Industry Group Materials



	06-13	06-14	06-15	06-16	06-17	06-18	06-19	06-20	06-21	04-22*	Performance
3.13	18.54	-12.98	-27.42	28.63	52.39	32.16	-7.20	42.48	22.05	—	Total Return %
-17.54	0.90	-18.65	-29.42	14.34	39.83	21.14	0.01	12.22	—	—	+/- Market
	06-13	06-14	06-15	06-16	06-17	06-18	06-19	06-20	06-21	Current	Valuation
13.17	13.43	14.97	8.51	13.48	13.59	15.59	13.59	10.82	9.25	9.25	Price/Earnings
15.35	15.84	15.40	16.79	16.49	16.64	17.33	19.06	16.59	16.85	16.85	Market P/E
2.60	2.97	2.48	2.35	2.50	3.07	3.39	2.90	3.04	3.26	3.26	Price/Sales
2.15	2.12	1.57	1.23	1.52	2.20	2.82	2.38	3.32	3.85	3.85	Price/Book
7.13	7.32	6.13	4.53	5.67	7.37	8.13	7.22	6.58	7.05	7.05	Price/Cash Flow
166968	191989	143852	99293	123943	180537	208187	181178	245667	262988	262988	Market Cap \$Mil
3.78	3.67	6.04	2.14	4.56	4.69	8.09	4.88	8.29	7.77	7.77	Dividend Yield%
	06-13	06-14	06-15	06-16	06-17	06-18	06-19	06-20	06-21	—	Financials
71125	71344	58120	42206	49772	59042	63151	62554	80895	—	—	Operating Revenue \$Mil
42.55	46.96	48.86	62.29	53.91	53.13	52.29	51.21	61.17	—	—	EBITDA Margin %
22778	24269	16473	14628	16522	22859	24710	23130	40404	—	—	EBIT \$Mil
32.03	34.02	28.34	34.66	33.20	38.72	39.13	36.98	49.95	—	—	EBIT Margin %
12720	14275	9639	11662	9216	13320	13710	13359	22747	—	—	NPAT Before Abs \$Mil
11726	14684	2487	—	7657	5013	11844	11593	15036	—	—	Reported Net Profit \$Mil
215.85	242.26	180.67	219.12	172.74	249.58	263.94	263.61	448.74	—	—	Earnings Per Share ¢
5322	5321	5318	5322	5323	5323	5180	5057	5057	—	—	Shares Mil
12.97	14.23	15.86	13.73	13.98	14.13	13.32	13.81	13.48	—	—	Book Value Per Share \$
19679	26926	25888	14308	21846	24978	25483	22885	36225	—	—	Oper Cash Flow \$Mil
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cap Spending \$Mil
—	7540	7300	12445	19681	16936	16680	13132	29392	—	—	Free Cash Flow \$Mil
	06-13	06-14	06-15	06-16	06-17	06-18	06-19	06-20	06-21	—	Profitability
9.41	9.88	6.64	8.37	7.34	10.23	11.08	10.00	17.27	—	—	Return on Assets %
16.70	16.99	11.43	15.95	12.38	17.71	20.35	19.13	33.36	—	—	Return on Equity %
17.88	20.01	16.59	27.63	18.52	22.56	21.71	21.36	28.12	—	—	Net Margin %
47.77	44.39	35.83	26.35	32.72	38.96	43.91	40.97	55.83	—	—	Asset Turnover %
191.72	177.34	176.60	198.02	186.54	184.59	194.62	200.56	195.89	—	—	Financial Leverage %
	06-13	06-14	06-15	06-16	06-17	06-18	06-19	06-20	06-21	—	Financial Health
—	-328	-47	-393	—	10832	—	—	—	—	—	Working Capital \$Mil
32196	32194	36418	42779	38004	32565	33034	32108	24415	—	—	Long-Term Debt \$Mil
77666	90639	91855	80893	81547	82086	73897	76127	73962	—	—	Total Equity \$Mil
40.40	30.20	34.61	43.45	26.02	18.02	17.78	26.07	10.32	—	—	Net Debt/Equity %

Key Dates

Fiscal Year End 30 Jun 2022
 Listing Date 13 Aug 1985
 AGM 14 Oct 2021
 DRIP Active

Major Shareholders No. of shares [Mil]

Citigroup Global Markets Australia Pty Limited (375),
 BlackRock Group (351),
 First Sentier Investors Holdings Pty Limited (149)

Dividend History

	Interim	Final
Dividend Ex Date	24 Feb 2022	02 Sep 2021
Dividend Pay Date	28 Mar 2022	21 Sep 2021
DPS ¢	208.06	271.53
Franking %	100	100

*Represents financial year to date - the day after last financial year to a day before publication date.

Investment Detail Disclosure

Research Methodology

Currency

All figures for stocks listed on Australian Stock Exchange are in Australian dollars and all figures for stocks listed on New Zealand Stock Exchange are in New Zealand dollars.

Business Description

A brief description of the company's operations and activities. This information is updated every six months or on the release of important information about the company.

Market Capitalisation \$ mil

The market value of the company's equity capital. This is calculated by multiplying the number of common shares by the current price. Other classes of equity such as preference shares are normally not included, except in certain cases where the shares are "quasi-ordinary". The most prominent example of this is News Corporation (NWS), where we do include their preferred limited voting ordinary shares in our calculation of market value.

Style

The Morningstar Style consists of nine categories that provide an overview of the investment strategy. The style is comprised of a combination of market capitalization of the security and the investment style (value, blend, or growth).

Last Price

Stock price shown represents the market price of the stock as of the most recent close of trading as at the release date noted at the top of the investment detail page.

Shares Issued

Current number of ordinary shares listed on the Australian/New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Sector

Morningstar Sector : based on Morningstar global equity classification, each equity is mapped into one of 148 industries. This mapping is based on publicly available information about each company and Morningstar Equity Analyst input. Industries are grouped into 69 industry groups and subsequently mapped into one of the 11 sectors. Industry and sector information are available for companies on all major global exchanges.

GLCS Sector : Based on Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification. All companies listed on the Australian/New Zealand Stock Exchange are grouped into one of 24 industry sectors. This classification is used to compute sector averages and industry peers.

Performance

Total Return represents shareholders' gains from a stock over a given period of time (YTD, one month, three month, one-, three-, and five year). Total return includes both capital gains and losses and dividend payments. It is calculated by taking the change in the stock's price as of the close of trading of the respective period, assuming the reinvestment of all dividends, then dividing by the initial stock price, and expressing the result as a percentage. Returns for periods longer than one year are annualized. Returns do not include brokerage commission or the effects of taxation.

Financials

Revenue and Margin line items will depend on the type of company selected – i.e. Industrial, Bank, Insurance, Property or Listed Investment Company. Net Profit \$Mil represents net operating profit after tax, minorities,

preference dividends, significant, and non-recurring items (NPAT). Earnings Per Share \$ is NPAT divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year. Book Value Per Share \$ is a company's common stock equity as it appears on a balance sheet divided by the number of shares outstanding. Oper Cash Flow \$Mil is net cash flow after paying suppliers, employees, interest expense and tax paid from receipts from customers, dividends and interest received. Cap Spending \$ Mil is money spent to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as buildings and machinery. Free Cash Flow \$Mil is the amount of cash that a company has left over after it has paid all of its expenses, including investments (Oper Cash Flow minus Cap Spending and dividends).

Avg no. of Shares

The weighted average number of ordinary shares during the financial year. This figure is used to calculate basic earnings per shares (EPS).

Profitability

Return on Assets % (ROA) is the percentage a company earns on its assets in a given year. It is measured by dividing NPAT before abnormals by total assets. Return on Equity % (ROE) is the percentage a company earns on its total equity in a given year. The calculation is NPAT before abnormals divided by shareholder equity. Net Margin % is A measure of profitability and is equal to NPAT divided by revenues from the same period. Asset Turnover represents how many dollars in revenue a company has generated per each dollar of assets. It is calculated by dividing total revenues for the period by total assets for the same period. Financial leverage is calculated by dividing total assets by total shareholders' equity.

Financial Health

Working Capital \$Mil is current assets minus current liabilities. Working capital measures how much in liquid assets a company has available to build its business. Long-Term Debt \$Mil includes loans and obligations with a maturity of longer than one year, usually accompanied by interest payments. Total Equity \$Mil is ownership interest in a corporation in the form of common stock or preferred stock. It also refers to total assets minus total liabilities, in which case it is also referred to as shareholder's equity or net worth or book value. Debt/equity ratio is equal to short-term and long-term debt minus cash divided by common shareholders' equity.

Valuation

Price/Earnings (PE) is the current price divided by the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share. Price/Book (PB) is the most recent stock price divided by the most recent book value per share. Price/Sales (PS) is the current price divided by the company's sales per share over the trailing 12 months. Price/Cash Flow (PC) is the most recent price divided by the cash flow per share of the latest fiscal year.

Key Dates

Fiscal Year End is the date in which the company closes its books for the previous 12-month period over which a company budgets its spending. AGM is the annual company gathering, usually held at the end of each fiscal year, at which the previous year and the outlook for the future are discussed and directors are elected by common shareholders. Listing Date defines the date the companies share price was first quoted on the stock exchange. DRP is the dividend reinvestment plan offered by some corporations enabling shareholders to automatically

reinvest cash dividends and capital gains distributions, thereby accumulating more stock without paying brokerage commissions.

Dividend History

Dividend Ex-Date is the first day of the ex-dividend period. If an investor does not own the stock before the ex-date, he or she will be ineligible for the dividend payout. Dividend Pay Date is the date on which the dividend will actually be paid to shareholders. DPS ¢ is Total dividend for the year, divided by the number of shares ranked for dividend. Franking % shows the percentage of the dividend which contains a dividend imputation credit.

Major Shareholders

The 3 largest shareholders (individuals or companies) and the number of voting shares they are entitled to.