

Final Project  
Digital Tools for Finance

Elena Ten 19-765-395,  
Elena Grigorenko 19-738-343

10.12.2020

## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Overview of Market Data</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Market</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cost of Capital</b>	<b>4</b>
Returns Distribution . . . . .	4
Risk-free rate . . . . .	6
Beta estimation . . . . .	7
Cost of Equity . . . . .	8
Findings and Conclusion . . . . .	9
<b>References</b>	<b>10</b>

## Introduction

This report is aimed on the estimation of the cost of capital of the main players of the oil industry.

The first part of the report gives a brief overview of main market characteristics of oil stocks.

The second part of the report is dedicated to the estimation of the cost of capital.

## Overview of Market Data

### Market

Figure 1: Dynamics of S&P Index



## Cost of Capital

According to Damodaran (2001) and Plenborg and Pimentel (2016), one of the most prominent methods in calculating the cost of equity is the CAPM model, that is being implemented in the current research.

## Returns Distribution

In this section we consider the type of the returns' distribution of several companies, as recommended by Fishman and Parker (2015).

Figure 2: Daily returns distribution of China Petroleum & Chemical

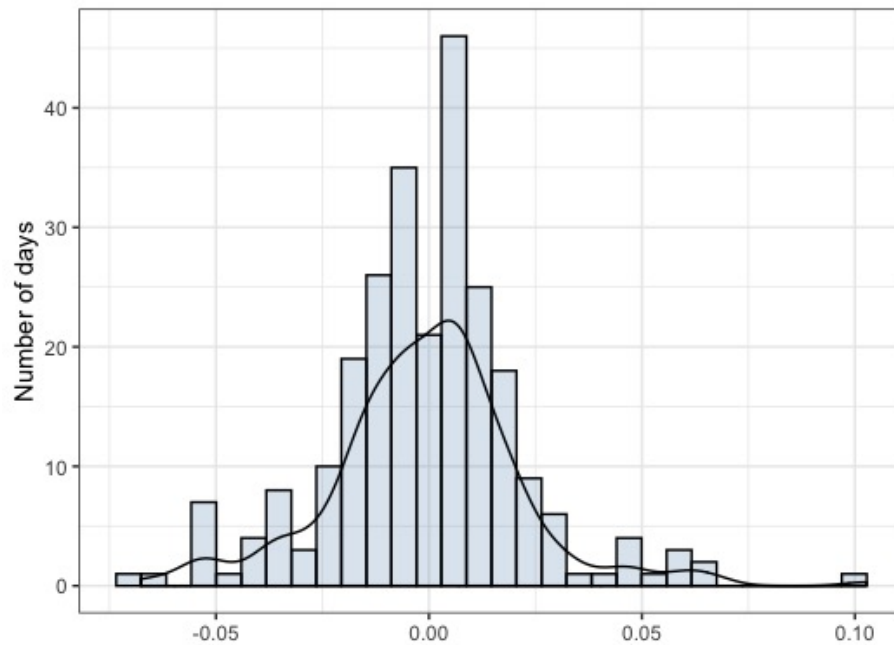


Figure 3: Daily returns distribution of PJSC Lukoil

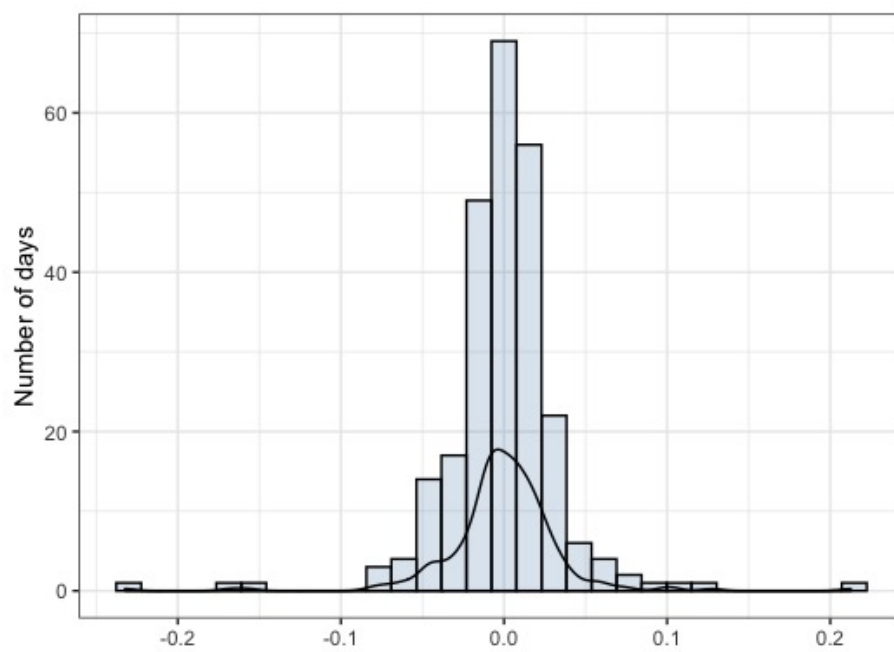
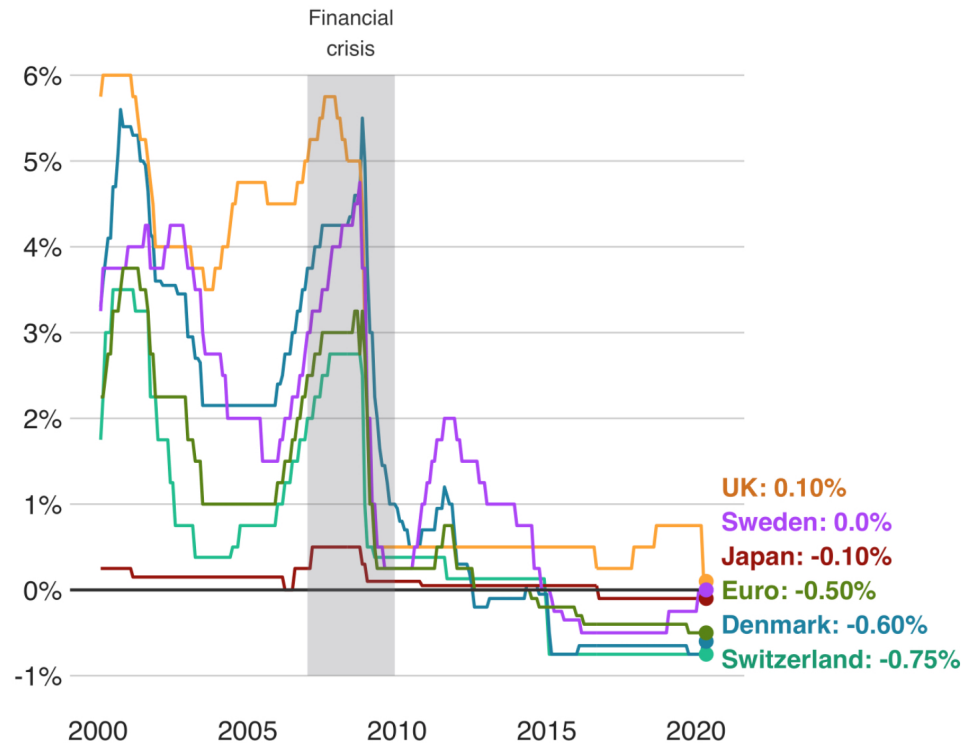


Figure 4: Global risk free rates



Source: Bank for International Settlements

BBC

### Risk-free rate

According to Anderson (2012), for the estimation of risk-free rates we considered global risk-free rates (Figure 4)

The risk free rate for the current project was accepted to be 0.

## Beta estimation

Companies' beta coefficients were calculated, using the methodology, described by Casey and Simon-Kerr (2015).

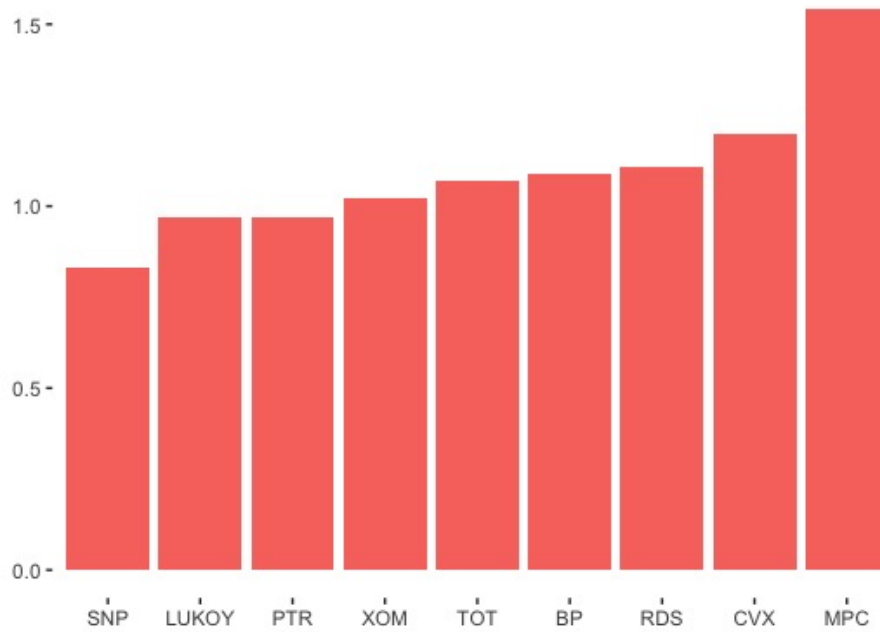
The 5 year time period was used for the estimation. The market index was represented by S&P 500.

The results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Beta coefficients

1	China Petroleum & Chemical	0.83
2	PetroChina	0.97
3	Royal Dutch Shell PLC	1.11
4	BP PLC	1.09
5	Exxon Mobil Corp.	1.02
6	Total SE	1.07
7	Chevron Corp.	1.20
8	Marathon Petroleum Corp.	1.54
9	PJSC Lukoil	0.97

Figure 5: Beta Coefficients



## Cost of Equity

Cost of equity was calculated with the CAPM method, using the following formula:

$$r_e = r_f + \beta(r_m - r_f)$$

The results of calculations are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Cost of Capital

1	China Petroleum & Chemical	0.15
2	PetroChina	0.17
3	Royal Dutch Shell PLC	0.20
4	BP PLC	0.19
5	Exxon Mobil Corp.	0.18
6	Total SE	0.19
7	Chevron Corp.	0.21
8	Marathon Petroleum Corp.	0.27
9	PJSC Lukoil	0.17



## Findings and Conclusion

## References

- Anderson, Patrick L. (2012). *The Economics of Business Valuation: Towards a Value Functional Approach*. 1st ed. Stanford University Press. ISBN: 9780804758307.
- Casey, Anthony J. and Julia Simon-Kerr (2015). “A Simple Theory of Complex Valuation”. In: *Michigan Law Review* 113(7), pp. 1175–1218. ISSN: 00262234.
- Damodaran, Aswath (2001). *The dark side of valuation: valuing old tech, new tech, and new economy companies*. FT Press.
- Fishman, Michael J. and Jonathan A. Parker (2015). “Valuation, Adverse Selection, and Market Collapses”. In: *The Review of Financial Studies* 28(9), pp. 2575–2607. ISSN: 08939454, 14657368.
- Plenborg, Thomas and Rene Coppe Pimentel (2016). “Best Practices in Applying Multiples for Valuation Purposes”. In: *The Journal of Private Equity* 19(3), pp. 55–64. ISSN: 10965572, 21688508.