# Final Project Digital Tools for Finance

Elena Ten 19-765-395, Elena Grigorenko 19-738-343 10.12.2020

## Contents

Introduction	3
Overview of Market Data	3
Market	3
Cost of Capital	5
Returns Distribution	5
Risk-free rate	7
Beta estimation	8
Cost of Equity	9
	10
References	11

#### 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.

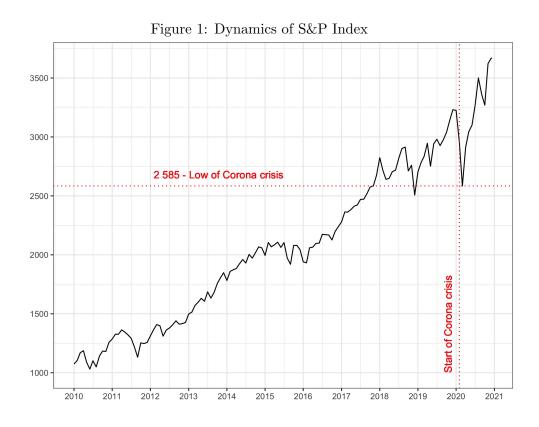
The second part of the report is dedicated to the estimation of the cost of capital.

#### Overview of Market Data

#### Market

Table 1: Oil companies statistics

Statistics	SNP	PTR	RDS	BP	XOM	TOT	CVX
Min.	-0.0676	-0.0988	-0.1717	-0.1910	-0.1222	-0.1782	-0.2212
1st Qu.	-0.0125	-0.0142	-0.0168	-0.0172	-0.0178	-0.0127	-0.0148
Median	-0.0001	-0.0023	-0.0016	-0.0031	-0.0045	-0.0007	-0.0020
Mean	-0.0005	-0.0010	-0.0011	-0.0017	-0.0017	-0.0001	-0.0004
3rd Qu.	0.0108	0.0105	0.0138	0.0131	0.0111	0.0139	0.0122
Max.	0.1026	0.1490	0.1967	0.2160	0.1268	0.1527	0.2274



## Cost of Capital

According to Damodaran (2001) and Plenborg and Pimentel (2016), one of the most prominents 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).

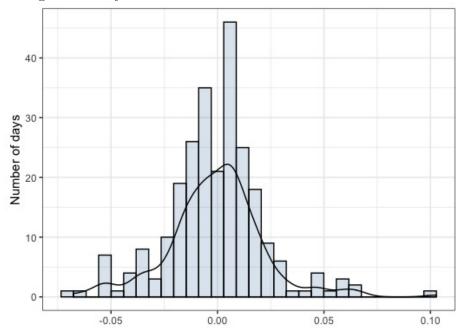


Figure 2: Daily returns distribution of China Petroleum & Chemical

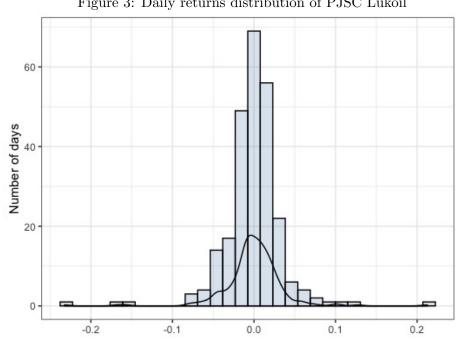
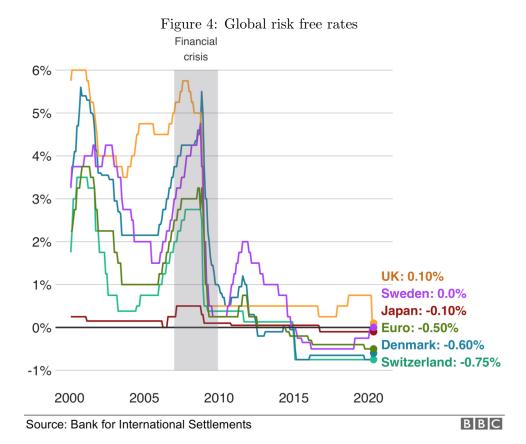


Figure 3: Daily returns distribution of PJSC Lukoil



#### 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).

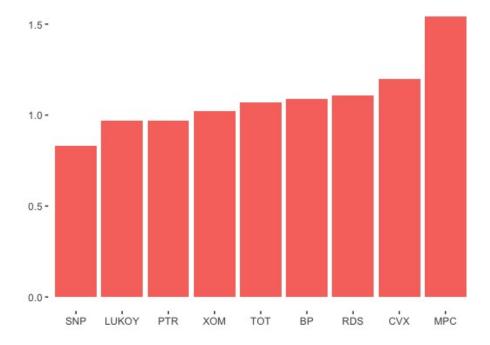
The 5 year time period was used for the estimation. The market index was represented by S&P 500.

The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: 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 3.

Table 3: 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.