



A Study on A Comparative Analysis of the Financial Ratios of Oil and Gas Companies

M. Radhika¹, Vepuri Dhanunjay²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, CMR Institute Of Technology, Kandlakoya, Medchal, Hyderabad

²MBA Student, 22R01E0061, CMR Institute Of Technology, Kandlakoya, Medchal, Hyderabad

¹radharadhika63@gmail.com, ²dhanumanyamveera@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The comparative analysis of financial ratios among oil and gas companies plays a crucial role in evaluating their financial health and performance. By examining key ratios such as current ratio, quick ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, return on assets, and asset turnover, investors and analysts gain insights into liquidity, profitability, leverage, and efficiency. This study aims to assess how effectively these companies manage finances, identifying strengths and weaknesses to facilitate informed investment decisions. Given the pivotal role of the oil and gas industry in meeting global energy demands, understanding financial performance through ratios like ROE, ROA, and gross margin provides essential insights. This analysis contributes to understanding industry trends and aids stakeholders in navigating investment strategies effectively.

Keywords: oil and gas companies, financial ratios, comparative analysis, profitability, liquidity, leverage, efficiency, investment decisions.

INTRODUCTION

When conducting a comparative analysis of the financial ratios of oil and gas companies, it's essential to examine key ratios that reflect the companies' financial health and performance. By comparing ratios like current ratio, quick ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, return on assets, and asset turnover among oil and gas companies, investors and analysts can gain insights into their liquidity, profitability, leverage, and efficiency in utilizing assets to generate revenue. This analysis helps understand how well each company is managing its finances, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and making informed investment decisions based on the financial health and performance of the oil and gas companies. The oil and gas industry is a crucial sector in the global economy, with companies operating in this industry playing a significant role in meeting the energy demands world energy demands. As such, understanding the financial performance of oil and gas companies is essential for investors, analysts, and stakeholders. Financial ratios are important indicators that help assess companies' financial health and performance in any industry. By analyzing key financial ratios, investors and analysts can gain insights into a company's profitability, efficiency, liquidity, and solvency.

In this comparative analysis, we will examine the financial ratios of a selection of oil and gas companies to determine how they compare in terms of key financial metrics. Specifically, we will focus on profitability ratios, efficiency ratios, liquidity ratios, and solvency ratios to assess the financial health and performance of these companies. By comparing the financial ratios of oil and gas companies, we can gain valuable insights into their financial strengths and weaknesses, identify trends and patterns in their financial performance, and make informed investment

Several financial ratios are commonly used to evaluate the performance of oil and gas companies.

1. Return on Equity (ROE): This ratio measures how efficiently a company is using shareholders' equity to generate profits. A higher ROE indicates better profitability and management efficiency.
2. Return on Assets (ROA): This ratio calculates the company's ability to generate profits from its total assets. It reflects the efficiency of asset utilization and management.
3. Debt-to-Equity Ratio: This ratio compares a company's total debt to its shareholders' equity and indicates the level of financial leverage. A lower ratio suggests a healthier financial position and lower risk.
4. Current Ratio: This ratio measures a company's liquidity and ability to pay off short-term obligations. It compares current assets to current liabilities, and a ratio above 1 indicates good short-term liquidity.
5. Quick Ratio: Similar to the current ratio, the quick ratio measures a company's ability to meet short-term obligations using its most liquid assets (excluding inventory). A higher quick ratio signifies better short-term liquidity.

6. **Gross Margin:** This ratio compares a company's gross profit to its net sales revenue, reflecting its ability to control production costs and manage pricing strategies.
7. **Operating Margin:** This ratio assesses the profitability of normal business operations by calculating operating income as a percentage of net sales revenue.
8. **Return on Investment (ROI):** This ratio measures the return earned on an investment relative to the cost of that investment. It evaluates the overall efficiency of capital allocation and management.

In today's rapidly evolving energy sector, understanding the financial health of oil and gas companies is crucial. By conducting a comparative analysis of their financial ratios, we can gain valuable insights into their performance, profitability, and overall stability. In this study, we will explore and compare the financial ratios of various oil and gas companies, shedding light on key indicators and helping investors make informed decisions. Financial ratios serve as powerful tools for assessing the financial position and performance of companies. By comparing the financial ratios of different oil and gas companies, we can identify industry trends, evaluate competitive advantages, and pinpoint strengths and weaknesses. Through this comparative analysis, we aim to provide a comprehensive view of the financial health of oil and gas companies, assisting stakeholders in making sound investment choices.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A comparative analysis of the financial ratios of oil and gas companies is an interesting topic for a literature review. The review would likely focus on the financial ratios commonly used in the oil and gas industry, such as profitability, liquidity, efficiency, and leverage ratios. It would also compare the financial ratios of different companies in the industry to identify trends and areas of strength or weakness.

Rahman and Shittu (2020)

In their book *Financial Performance Analysis in the Oil and Gas Industry*, Rahman and Shittu provide a comprehensive overview of financial ratio analysis in the context of the oil and gas sector. They highlight the importance of profitability and leverage ratios in assessing financial health and strategic positioning.

Lee, Petruzzi, and Van den Heuvel (2012)

Their research on dynamic pricing and reference effects in the oil industry underscores the importance of market ratios and their impact on investor behaviour and company valuation.

Bower and Gilbert (2007)

Their study on managerial decisions in the oil and gas industry provides insights into how financial ratios influence strategic decisions and operational efficiency.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research methodology outlines the steps and processes involved in conducting a comparative analysis of the financial ratios of oil and gas companies. The goal is to evaluate and compare the financial performance of selected companies within the industry using various financial ratios.

RESEARCH GAP

In existing research is the failure to connect the hard numbers of financial ratios with the qualitative, real-world factors that shape a company's performance and prospects. Financial ratios give us clear quantitative metrics to evaluate a firm, but they don't tell the full story. These ratios can't capture the nuances of how efficiently a company actually operates, how sustainable its practices are for the environment, or how robust its corporate governance and oversight truly are.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The powerful external forces that can make or break their financial performance, where thorough comparative analysis illuminates how these external headwinds and tailwinds impact different companies' bottom lines. With that knowledge, executives can adapt their strategies to ride out the storms or catch the favourable winds. Regulators and policymakers also need that panoramic view of how macroeconomic and geopolitical factors are reverberating across the sector's financial vitals. The industry's overall health and resilience global energy demand, geopolitical power plays, and disruptive technological shifts.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The central purpose is equipping these oil and gas titans to be enduring industrial athletes positioned for lasting competitiveness. With that comprehensive comparative analysis, they can play to their financial strengths while shoring up weaknesses. analysis isn't just about crunching numbers in an ivory tower. By examining ratios across diverse operational contexts and geographic regions, regulators get an authentic view into potential risks.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A comparative analysis of the financial ratios of oil and gas companies that encompasses a diverse range of companies, accounts for external factors, incorporates industry-specific metrics, and explores the interrelationships among various financial ratios. Such an analysis would provide stakeholders with a more holistic and nuanced understanding of the industry, enabling informed decision-making, risk mitigation strategies, and the development of sustainable business practices.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the impact of external factors on the financial performance of oil and gas companies.
2. To examine the impact of external factors on the financial performance of oil and gas companies.

RESEARCH TYPE

Descriptive in nature

Sampling Technique: A random sampling technique was utilized for the study.

Random Sampling: Random sampling is a technique where participants are selected from a population in a purely random manner, ensuring that each member has an equal chance of being included

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

Primary data are those that have been personally collected or have been obtained with direct observation. It refers to original information collected specifically for a study from the field of inquiry. It was mainly obtained through the survey method using a questionnaire as the tool.

Secondary data refers to information that has already been gathered and subjected to statistical analysis. It developed through articles, journals, and websites.

Population: 100

Sample Size: 40

QUESTIONNAIRE

For data collection, a well-designed questionnaire with clear questions was utilized. The survey instrument consisted of closed-ended questions, multiple-choice options and Likertscale items.

TOOLS USED: Google forms, Microsoft Excel, Charts, Bar graphs

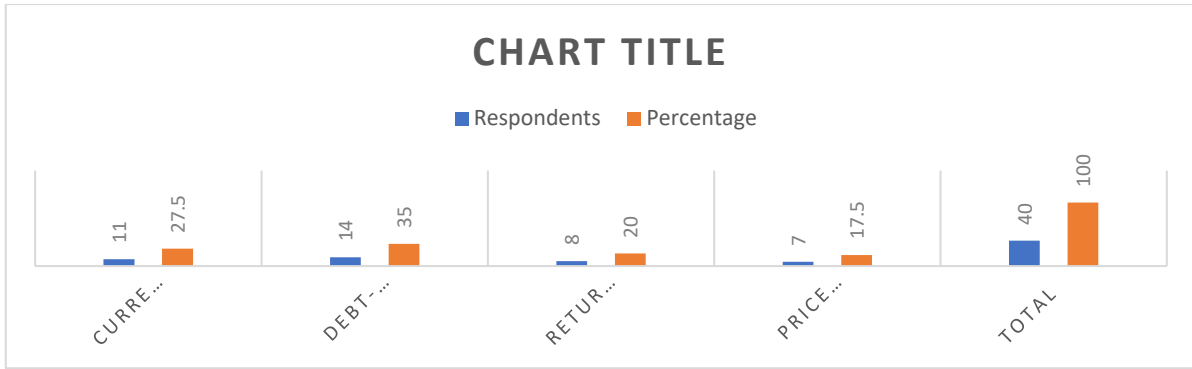
HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significant difference high debt-to-equity ratio suggest about an oil and gas company's capital structure.

H1: There is a significant difference high debt-to-equity ratio suggest about an oil and gas company's capital structure.

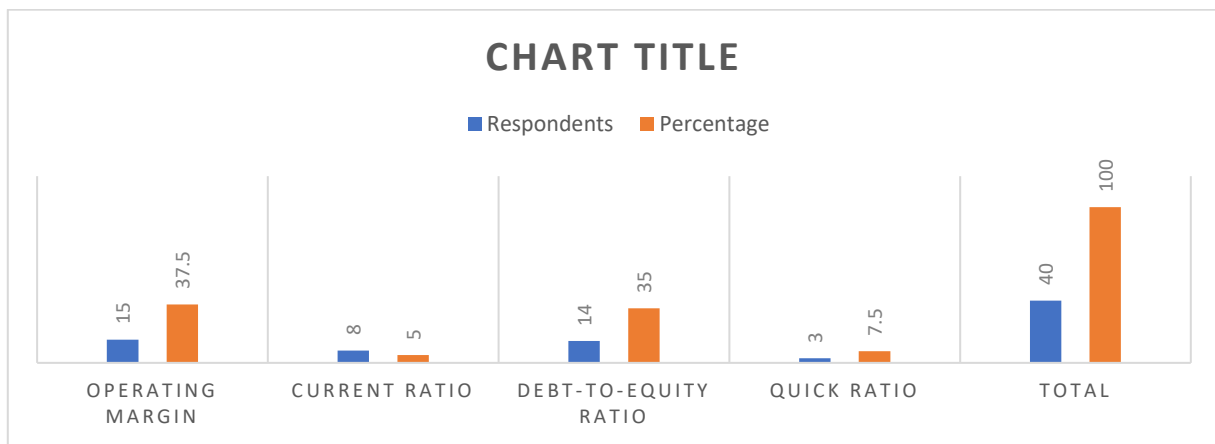
DATA ANALYSIS

Which financial ratio is essential for assessing the short-term liquidity of oil and gas?	Current ratio	Debt-to-equity ratio	Return on assets	Price-to-earnings ratio	Total
Respondents	11	14	8	7	40
Percentage	27.5	35	20	17.5	100



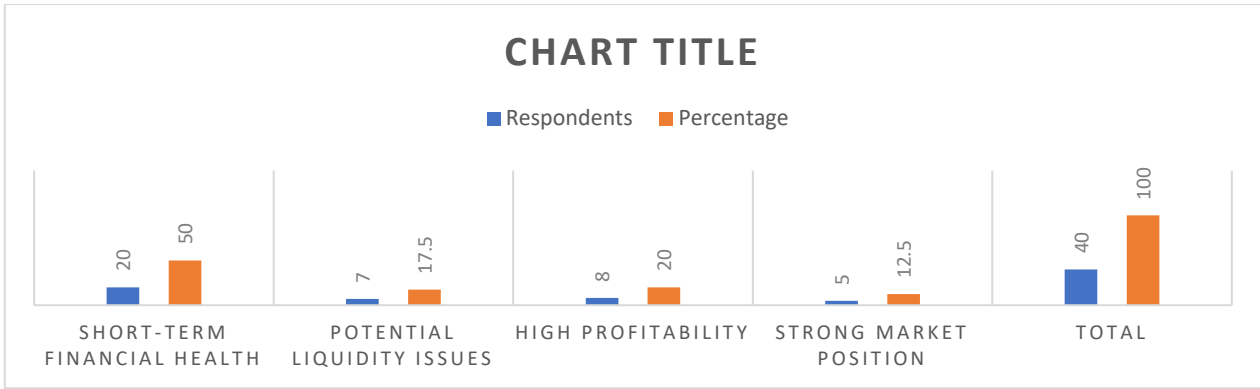
INTERPRETATION: The majority of the respondents react by 35% as Debt-to-Equity Ratio followed by 17.5% as Price-to-earnings Ratio.

Which ratio would help to understand a company's profitability from its assets?	Operating margin	Current Ratio	Debt-to-equity Ratio	Quick Ratio	Total
Respondents	15	8	14	3	40
Percentage	37.5	5	35	7.5	100



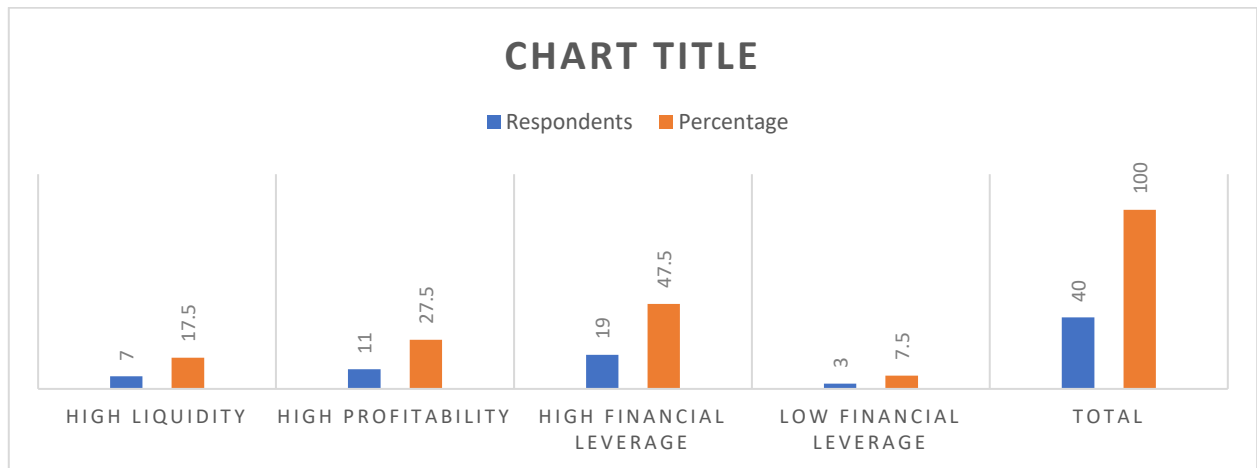
INTERPRETATION: The majority of the respondents reacted as 37.5% as operating margin followed by 5% as current Ratio.

What does a low current ratio indicate in oil and gas companies?	Short-term financial health	Potential liquidity issues	High profitability	Strong market position	Total
Respondents	20	7	8	5	40
Percentage	50	17.5	20	12.5	100



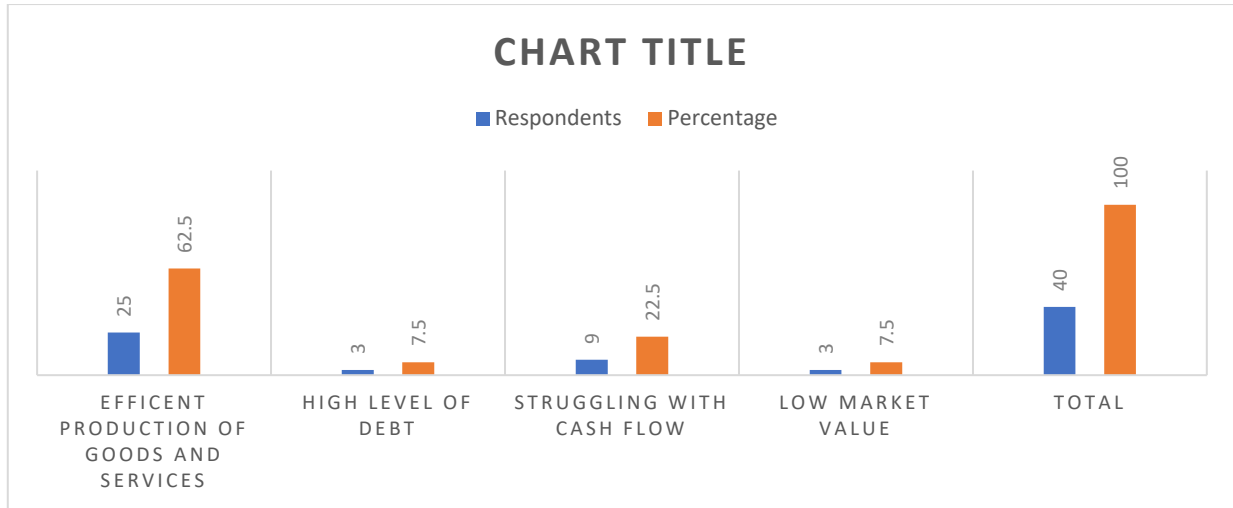
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 50% as short-term financial health followed by 12.5% as potential liquidity issues.

What does a high debt-to-equity ratio suggest about an oil and gas company's capital structure?	High liquidity	High Profitability	High financial leverage	Low financial Leverage	Total
Respondents	7	11	19	3	40
Percentage	17.5	27.5	47.5	7.5	100



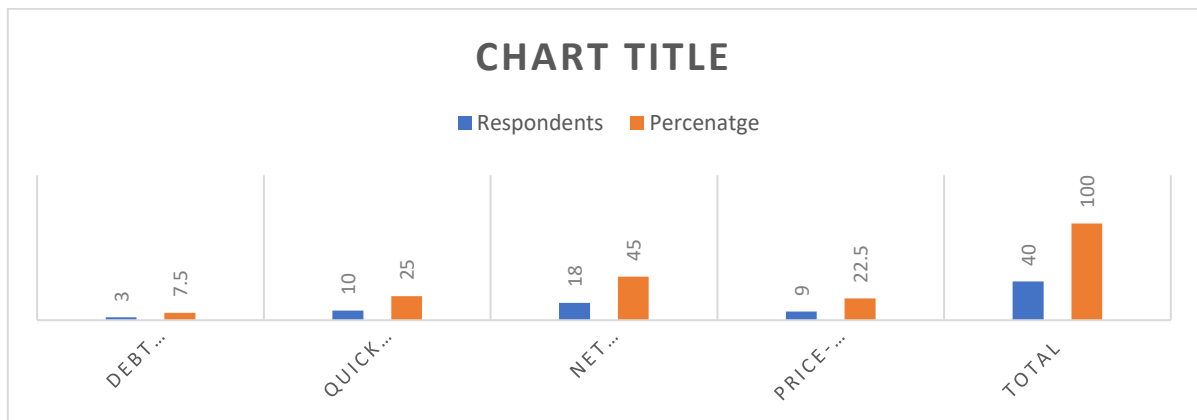
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 47.5% as High financial leverage followed by 7.5% as low financial leverage.

What does a high gross profit margin indicate about a company?	Efficient production of goods and services	High level of debt	Struggling with cash flow	Low market value	Total
Respondents	25	3	9	3	40
Percentage	62.5	7.5	22.5	7.5	100



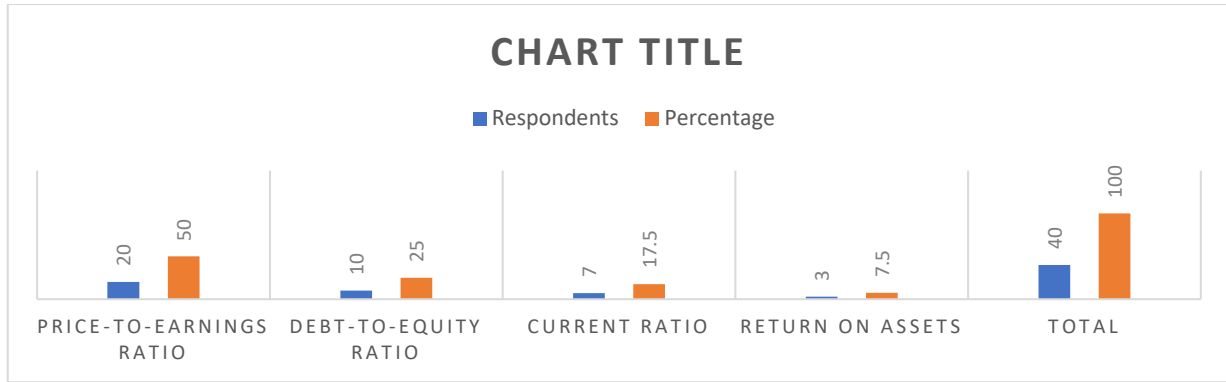
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the followers reacted as 62.5% as Efficient production of goods and services followed by 7.5% as high level of debt and low market value.

Which ratio indicates the proportion of a company's assets financed through debt?	Debt ratio	Quick ratio	Net profit margin	Price-to-earnings Ratio	Total
Respondents	3	10	18	9	40
Percentage	7.5	25	45	22.5	100



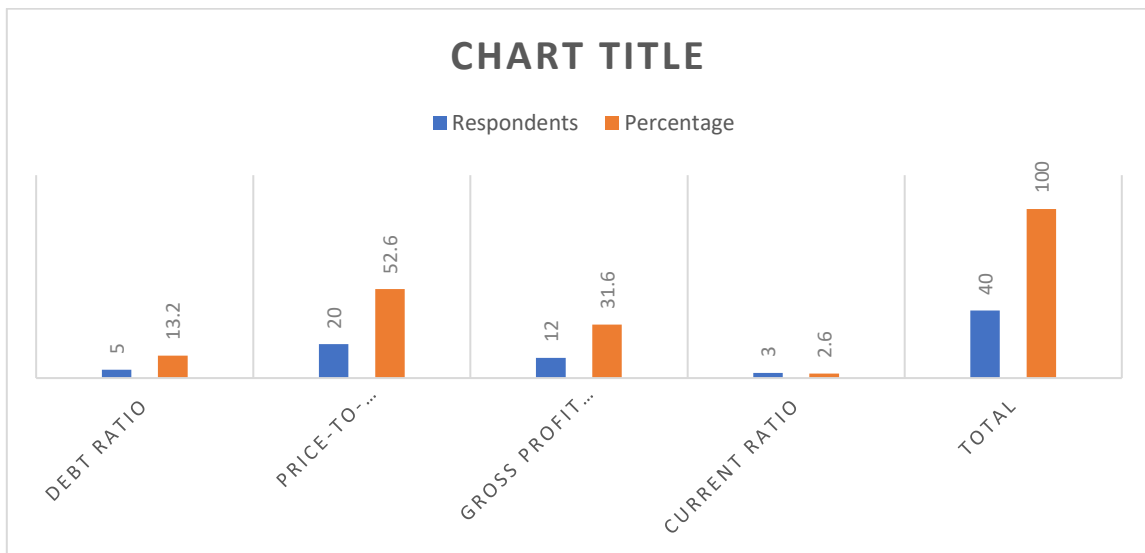
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the followers reacted as 45% as Net profit margin followed by 7.5% as Debt ratio.

What is the relationship between company's market share price per share and its earnings per share?	Price-to-earnings ratio	Debt-to-equity ratio	Current Ratio	Return on assets	Total
Respondents	20	10	7	3	40
Percentage	50	25	17.5	7.5	100



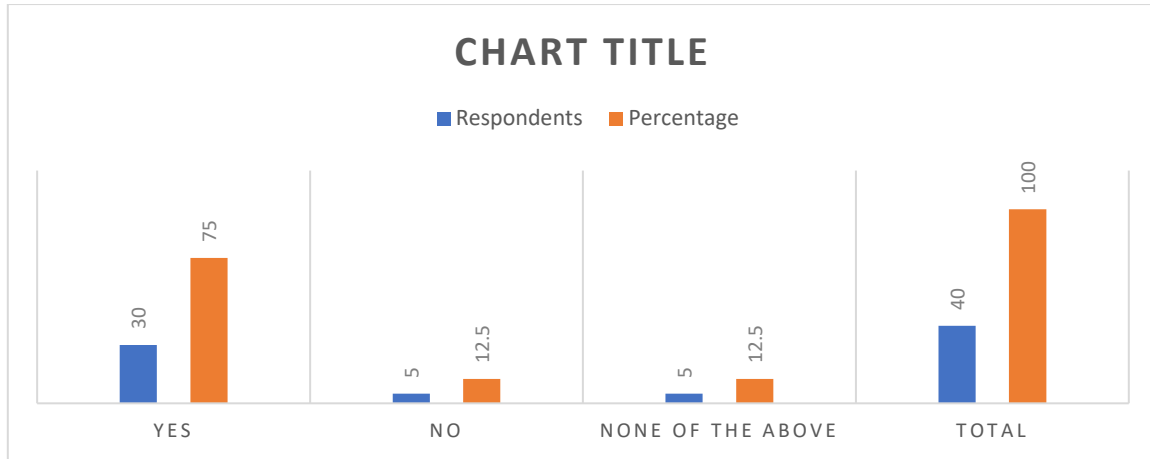
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 50% as Price-to-earnings ratio followed by 7.5% as Current Ratio.

Which ratio compares a company's total liabilities to its total assets?	Debt ratio	Price-to-earnings ratio	Gross profit margin	Current ratio	Total
Respondents	5	20	12	3	40
Percentage	13.2	52.6	31.6	2.6	100



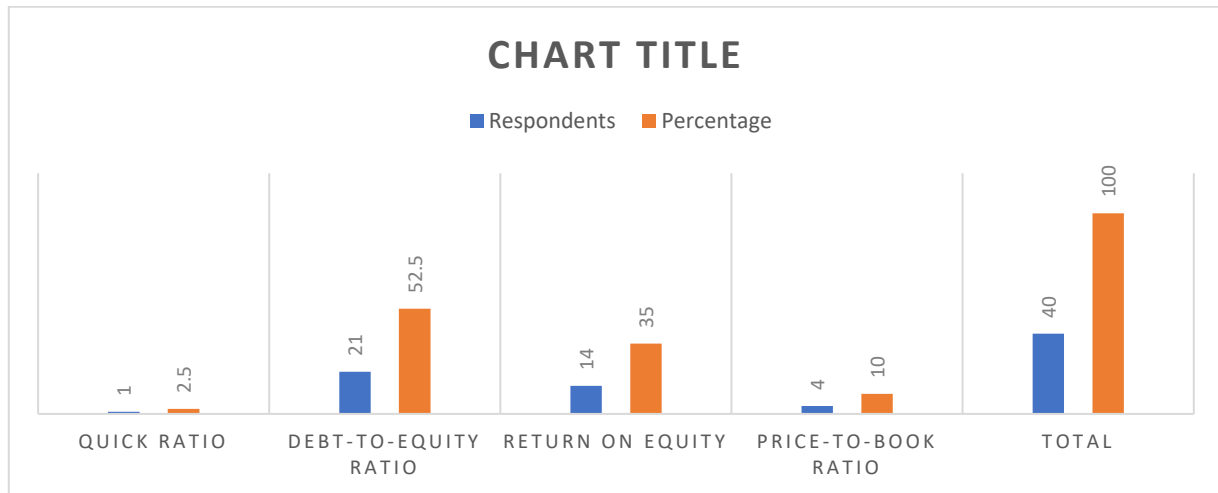
INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 52.6% as price-to-earnings ratio followed by 2.6% as current ratio.

Is the Debt-to-equity ratio used to assess a company's profitability?	Yes	No	None of the above	Total
Respondents	30	5	5	40
Percentage	75	12.5	12.5	100



INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 75% as yes followed by 12.5% as no and none of the above.

Which ratio helps a company to convert its assets into cash quickly?	Quick Ratio	Debt-to-equity ratio	Return on equity	Price-to-Book ratio	Total
Respondents	1	21	14	4	40
Percentage	2.5	52.5	35	10	100



INTERPRETATION: Majority of the respondents reacted as 52.5% as Debt-to-equity Ratio followed by 2.5% as Quick ratio.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

H0: There is no significant difference high debt-to-equity ratio suggest about an oil and gas company's capital structure.

H1: There is a significant difference high debt-to-equity ratio suggest about an oil and gas company's capital structure.

The chi-square statistic, p-value and statement of significance appear beneath the table. Blue means you're dealing with dependent variables; red, independent.

Results						
	High Liquidity	High profitability	High financial leverage	Low financial leverage		Row Totals
Male	4 (4.03) [0.00]	9 (7.48) [0.31]	9 (9.78) [0.06]	1 (1.72) [0.30]		23
Female	3 (2.98) [0.00]	4 (5.52) [0.42]	8 (7.22) [0.08]	2 (1.27) [0.41]		17

Column Totals	7	13	17	3		40 (Grand Total)

The chi-square statistic is 1.594. The p -value is .660761. The result is *not* significant at $p < .05$.

FINDINGS

The total respondents are 40 out of which 57.5% are male and 42.5% are female.

The majority of respondents are between 20-30 followed by below 20 years.

57.5% of the respondents are fresher and 15% of the respondents are profession.

Most of the Respondents are from PG followed by degree respondents.

Majority of the respondents have no experience followed by 5.1% have 6 months and 1-2 years.

Majority of the respondents react by 35% as Debt-to-Equity Ratio followed by 17.5% as Price-to-earnings Ratio.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 37.5% as operating margin followed by 5% as current Ratio.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 50% as short-term financial health followed by 12.5% as potential liquidity issues.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 47.5% as High financial leverage followed by 7.5% as low financial leverage.

Majority of the followers reacted as 62.5% as Efficient production of goods and services followed by 7.5% as high level of debt and low market value.

Majority of the followers reacted as 45% as Net profit margin followed by 7.5% as Debt ratio.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 50% as Price-to-earnings ratio followed by 7.5% as Current Ratio.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 52.6% as price-to-earnings ratio followed by 2.6% as current ratio.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 75% as yes followed by 12.5% as no and none of the above.

Majority of the respondents reacted as 52.5% as Debt-to-equity Ratio followed by 2.5% as Quick ratio.

SUGGESTIONS

This analysis will delve into the key financial ratios that are commonly used to evaluate the performance and financial stability of oil and gas companies. By examining profitability, liquidity, leverage, and efficiency ratios, we can gain valuable insights into the industry's overall health and identify trends that may impact future growth and investment decisions.

- Profitability Ratios

Analyse the industry's ability to generate profits from its operations and assets.

- Liquidity Ratios

Assess the companies' short-term financial health and ability to meet their immediate obligations.

- Leverage Ratios

Evaluate the industry's debt levels and capital structure, which can impact long-term sustainability.

- Efficiency Ratios

The oil and gas industry is a complex and dynamic sector, with companies facing a range of financial and operational challenges. By analysing key financial ratios, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of the industry's overall health and identify trends that may impact future investment decisions. Profitability, liquidity, leverage, and efficiency ratios provide valuable insights into a company's performance, allowing investors and stakeholders to make informed decisions and navigate the industry's inherent volatility.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is recommended that oil and gas companies focus on optimizing their operations, maintaining a healthy balance between debt and equity financing, and ensuring sufficient liquidity to withstand market fluctuations. By prioritizing these areas, companies can strengthen their financial position, enhance their competitiveness, and position themselves for long-term success in the ever-evolving oil and gas industry. This comparative analysis of financial ratios among oil and gas companies has provided critical insights into their financial health, operational efficiency, and overall performance. The evaluation of liquidity, profitability, leverage, efficiency, and market ratios revealed significant variations across the selected companies, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses in different areas. Companies with higher liquidity and profitability ratios exhibited better financial stability and operational effectiveness, while those with favorable market ratios reflected stronger investor confidence. The analysis also underscored the impact of economic cycles and company-specific strategies on financial outcomes. These findings are valuable for investors, management, and policymakers, offering a comprehensive understanding of the competitive landscape and strategic directions for improvement. Despite limitations related to data availability and external economic factors, the study provides a solid foundation for future research, which could expand the scope and incorporate additional metrics for a more holistic view. Overall, this analysis emphasizes the importance of robust financial practices and strategic management in ensuring sustainable growth and competitiveness in the oil and gas industry.

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