

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE Department of Finance



FIN3716: Financial Modeling

Semester 2, 2024/2025

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Consultation Hrs: By appointment through email

Course Objective

This course has the following objectives:

- 1) provides students with an appreciation of the theories and methodologies of financial modeling.
- 2) trains students to apply finance theories to solve various problems in financial management, investments, portfolio management, and risk management.

This objective is achieved by teaching how to design and implement financial models on the computer, with Excel as the main tool. It covers four classes of models: Corporate Finance models, Portfolio Models, Option-Pricing Models, and Bond Models. It also covers simulation, some numerical methods, and VBA programming.

Motivation

With the increasing sophistication of financial models, and the advance in IT, finance professionals and researchers increasingly need to perform basic financial modeling and data processing using the computer independently. Among the software used for such purposes, Microsoft Excel stands out as the default standard. Some finance professionals, for instance from investing banking, would go to the extent of recognizing Microsoft Excel as the single software that they would have to use for the rest of their career consistently. Therefore, it is not only crucial to learn how to implement financial models on the computer, but especially to use advanced tools and VBA in Excel as well. This subject complement and enhances the other finance modules currently offered in the following ways:

- 1) concretizes the theoretical finance theories into implementable methods. This enhances the practical ability of finance students.
- 2) prepares the students for financial modeling work, including model design, sourcing for data, model programming, and debugging.
- 3) discusses the concept of efficiency and effectiveness when implementing financial models. This would be the only module that discusses such an important perspective.

Learning Outcome

By the end of the course, students:

- learn the four major classes of financial models and how to implement the models
- build a set of ready-to-go financial models which they can use in their professional or research work
- can design and put together financial models for analyzing and solving financial problems.
- can critique and improve on the efficiency and effectiveness of financial models.

Mode of Teaching

The course will be delivered as a series of 13 three-hour seminars/workshops in a seminar room. In each session, the student will go through each financial model hands-on with their computer as they are covered in class. Thus, each computer needs to have

- Microsoft Excel (the latest version), with the Solver add-on and Visual Basic for Applications addon.
- 2) internet access.

Pre-requisite

ACC1701 Accounting for Decision-Makers, FIN2704 Finance, and FIN3702 Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management.

Reference Text

(SB) Financial Modeling, by Simon Benninga, MIT Press, 4th Edition, 2014, ISBN: 978-0262027281.

Assessment

This is a 100% CA course. The weight distribution for different components is as follows:

Mid-Term	30
Final Quiz	30
Project	30
Class Participation	10
Total	100

Group Project

Students shall form into groups of five to work on a group project. The project shall involve valuing a listed company using fundamental analysis (covered in lesson 3). It consists of 5 parts. Part 1 values the company using a simple Pro Forma, calibrated to obtain the current market price. Part 2 values the company using the by-parts methodology. Part 2a calibrates the model to obtain the current market price, while part 2b implements the group's fundamental analysis conclusions to obtain a target price. The group then presents a buy/sell/hold recommendation. The deadline for parts 1 and 2 is Friday at 12 pm noon on the 8th week. Part 3a studies the drivers of the business model and structures the fundamental analysis based on the drivers. Part 3b implements the beliefs of the "MD" to obtain the buy/sell/hold recommendation required by the "MD". Part 4 does sensitivity analysis and simulations by varying the drivers to perform risk analysis on the stock price. Part 5 presents group reflection on the course. The deadline for parts 3, 4, and 5 is Friday at 12 pm noon of the reading week

Mid-Term Quiz

Date: Lesson 7 (In Class)

The mid-term quiz will be a 2-hour open-book practical test done through Examsoft. This quiz covers lessons 1 to 6. It will be held during class hours. Students are to make sure that they are available to sit for the mid-term.

Final Quiz

Date: Lesson 13 (In Class)

The final quiz will be a 2-hour open-book practical test done through Examsoft. This quiz covers lessons 7 to 12. It will be held during class hours. Students are to make sure that they are available to sit for the final quiz..

Other points to note

- Attendance: Since this is a 100% CA course, students must not miss more than 2 classes (not including absence due to medical (accompanied by medical certificates) or compassionate reasons). Violators will be heavily penalized or may even fail the entire module.
- CA Attendance: Students who miss any CA component will receive zero marks for that component. Absentees due to medical (accompanied by medical certificates) or compassionate reasons may be given a substitute form of assessment.
- Students are encouraged to always give feedback to the instructor comments and suggestions that may help the class to learn better.
- Students are to check the Canvas frequently for announcements.
- Please use the forum in Canvas exclusively for students' discussions
- Please use NUS e-mail for e-mail communications

Academic Honesty & Plagiarism

Academic integrity and honesty are essential for the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge. The University and School expect every student to uphold academic integrity & honesty at all times. Academic dishonesty is any misrepresentation with the intent to deceive, or failure to acknowledge the source, or falsification of information, or inaccuracy of statements, or cheating at examinations/tests, or inappropriate use of resources.

Plagiarism is 'the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own' (The New Oxford Dictionary of English). The University and School will not condone plagiarism. Students should adopt this rule - You have the obligation to make clear to the assessor which is your own work, and which is the work of others. Otherwise, your assessor is entitled to assume that everything being presented for assessment is being presented as entirely your own work. This is a minimum standard. In case of any doubts, you should consult your instructor.

Additional guidance is available at:

https://www.nus.edu.sg/registrar/administrative-policies-procedures/undergraduate/acceptance-record#NUSCodeofStudentConduct

Online Module on Plagiarism:

https://libguides.nus.edu.sg/copyright_essentials_teaching_learning_research/plagiarism

Tentative Lesson Schedule:

•				Assessment	Chapters
	 Basic Excel Functions 	Excel Functions	◆First VBA pgm		VBA notes
•	• VBA1	Data Tables	Exchange Rate Table		SB: Ch. 33, 30, 35
1		Some Excel Hints	•Solver		
'		VBA: Output to Cells	Regression		
			●Using IF's		
			Using Offset		
•	 Personal Finance 	Basic Time Value Models	VBA: Single For Next Loop		SB: Ch 1, 6, 7
•	 Corporate Financial Decisions 	The Financial Analysis of Leasing	Loan Table		
•	• VBA2	The Financial Analysis of Leveraged Leases	Balloon Loans		
		Cash Flow Projection	Retirement Planning		
2		VBA: For Next Loop 1	CPF returns		
			Leasing Decision Model		
			Leveraged Leasing Model		
			HDB Rental Returns		
			Cash Flow Projection		
11	 Stock Valuation 	Financial Statement Modeling	VBA: Double For Next Loop	Group Project	SB: Ch. 3
•	• VBA3	WACC estimation	Circular Reference		
		Stock Valuation	Model: Cash as Plug		
		VBA: For Next Loop 2	Model: Cash and Debt as Plug		
			Model: Constant Debt Ratio		
3			Model: Constant Current Ratio		
			Valuing the Stock		
			Model: Operating Leverage		
			Model: Geographical Breakdown		
			Model: Discrete Re-capitalization		
			Model: Discrete Fixed Asset		
			Increment		OD: Ob 0 04 04
II I	Matrices	Matrices	VBA: If-the-else: positive and		SB: Ch. 2, 31, 34,
	Excel Array Functions	Using Array Functions and Formulas	negative beta		8
II I	Portfolio Models using Solver NA4	Portfolio Models: Introduction	VBA: If-the-else: stock buy-sell strategy		
4 °	• VBA4	VBA: If Then Else 1	Practice on Matrix Computations		
			Computing portfolio return and		
			variance		
			Analyze portfolio with SIA and Sheng		

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			Siong		
			GMVP via Solver		
			GMVP without Short Sales		
	Portfolio Models using	Efficient Portfolios When There Are No Short-Sale	VBA: If-the-else: income tax		SB: Ch. 8, 9, 10
	Formulas	Restrictions	Computing GMVP		
	VBA5	 Alternative Variance-Covariance Matrix 	Computing MVP given return		
		Efficient Portfolios without Short Sales	Computing Market Portfolio		
_		VBA: If Then Else 2	Computing Efficient Frontier via		
5			formulas		
			GMVP without Short Sales		
			MVP given return without Short Sales		
			Efficient Frontier without Short Sales		
			Alternative Var-Cov Matrices		
	Other Portfolio Models	Black Litterman Model	VBA: Some useful Math Functions	9	SB: Ch. 12
	VBA6	VaR	VBA: Gorne discriptivation and the discriptions VBA: Random Walk)B. 011. 12
	· VB/10	VBA: Do While, Do Until Loops	VBA: Matching stock prices by date		
6		VB/1. Be Wille, Be cital Leops	Black Litterman Model		
"			Black Litterman Model alternative		
			usage		
			Valviol 311		
	Recess Week				
7	Quiz 1	Practical Quiz 1 (2 hrs)			SB: Ch. 41
	• VBA7	VBA: User-Defined Functions with VBA	VBA: Select-Case		SB: Ch. 36, 37,
	Option pricing Models: Black	VBA: Variable Types	VBA: Function: Transaction cost	1	3, 15
	Scholes	VBA: Select Case Statement	VBA: Function: stock price from		
		Introduction to Options	Gordon Super Normal Growth Model		
l _		The Black-Scholes Model	●VBA: Variable Types		
8			Implied Volatility		
			Structured Product 1: Principal		
			Protection + Participation in the		
			upside		
			Structured Product 2: the Up-Up and		
 			Away product		D 01 00 15 15
	Option Pricing Models:	VBA: Arrays	VBA: your first array	5	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
	Simulation	Generating Random Numbers	VBA: your first arrayVBA: using array to compute income	S	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
		Generating Random Numbers Modeling the Stock Price and option valuation	VBA: your first array VBA: using array to compute income tax	S	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
9	Simulation	Generating Random Numbers	VBA: your first array VBA: using array to compute income tax VBA: using array to compute	S	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
9	Simulation	Generating Random Numbers Modeling the Stock Price and option valuation	VBA: your first array VBA: using array to compute income tax VBA: using array to compute portfolio management	5	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
9	Simulation	Generating Random Numbers Modeling the Stock Price and option valuation	VBA: your first array VBA: using array to compute income tax VBA: using array to compute	5	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19

			VBA: Modeling the stock price	
10	Option Pricing Models: Simulation	Using Monte Carlo Methods For Option Pricing Intro to Monte Carlo Methods Option Pricing Models: Simulation	 VBA: Valuing the Call and Put Option through simulation VBA: Modelling with sub-periods VBA: Valuing the Asian Call Option VBA: Valuing the Barrier Call Options VBA: Valuing the Basket Option 	SB: Ch. 29, 18
11	Option Pricing Models: Simulation Option Pricing Models: Binomial VBA10	Binomial Option-Pricing Model VBA: Forms	VBA: Using Forms Simulating investment returns Binomial Option Pricing: Vanilla Options Binomial Option Pricing: Structured Products Law of Large Numbers	SB: Ch. 23, 22, 17
12	Bond Modeling	 Duration Immunization Strategies Modeling the Term Structure Calculating Default-Adjusted Expected Bond Returns 	 Pricing a risky bond Modeling the Yield Curve Computing Par Yield Computing Duration Bond Immunization 	SB: Ch. 25-28
13	Quiz 2	Practical Quiz 2 (2 hrs)		