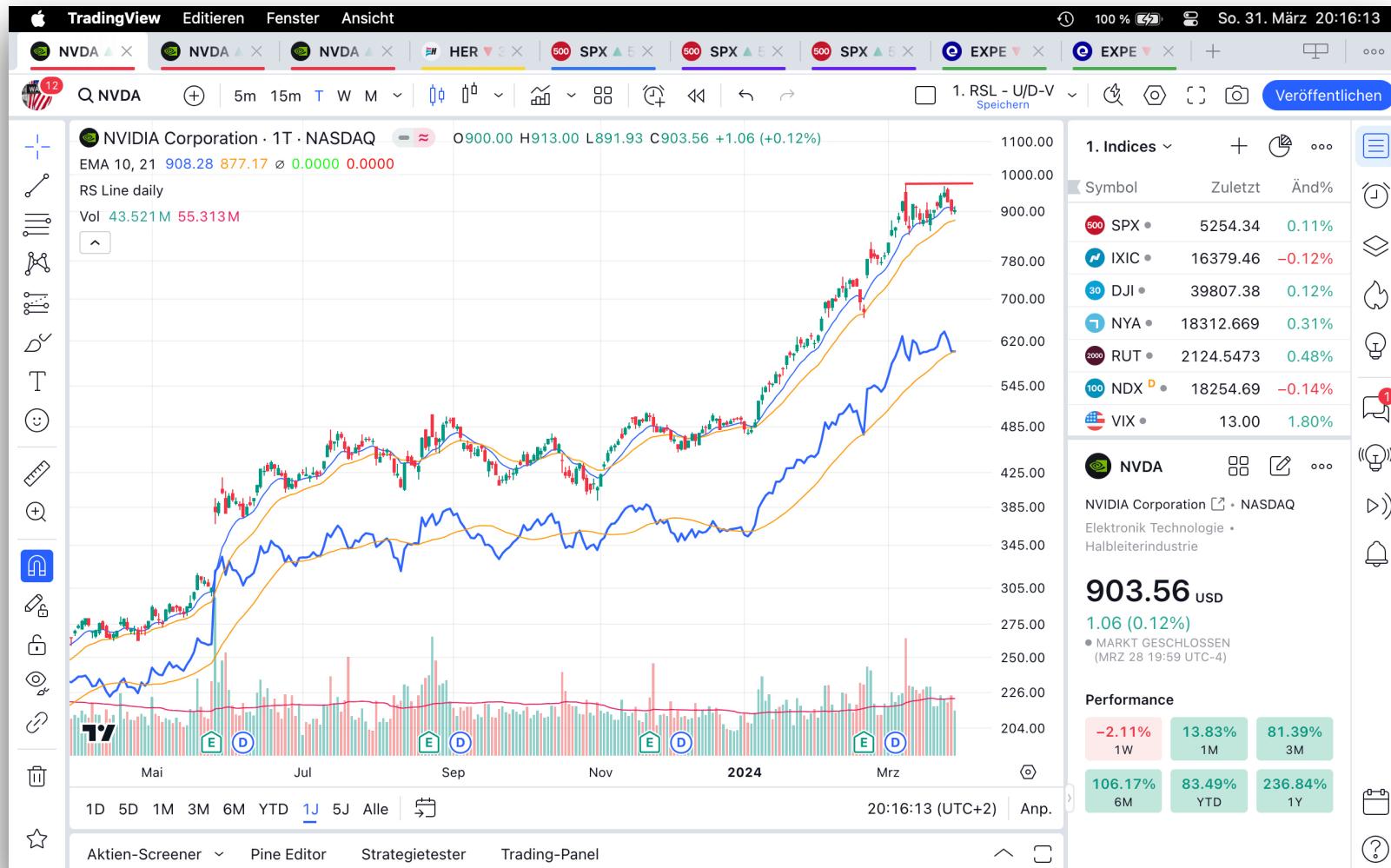


# Handels-Idee NVDA long

Langfrist-Chart: EURO, aber schon leicht über der oberen Trendlinie - ggfls. höheres Risiko für einen Rücksetzer!



Jahres-Chart: Kauf beim Breakout über das Hoch vom 08.03.2024 bei 974,00 USD, idealerweise mit Handelsumsatz mind 40 % über dem Durchschnitt.



# Charttechnische Indikatoren [barchart.com](https://www.barchart.com) (kostenfrei)

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Financial Summary Income Statement Balance Sheet Cash Flow

**Nvidia Corp (NVDA)**  
903.56 +1.05 (+0.12%) 03/28/24 (NASDAQ)  
901.36 x 1 901.49 x 1 POST-MARKET 901.25 -2.31 (-0.26%) 19:59 ET  
BARCHART OPINION for Thu, Mar 28th, 2024

**Overall Average:**  
**100% BUY**  
Overall Average Signal calculated from 13 indicators. Signal Strength is a long term measurement of the historical strength of the Signal, while Signal Direction is a short-term (3-Day) measurement of the movement of the Signal.

**Current Strength**  
0 Maximum 100

**Current Direction**  
0 Strengthening 100

**Barchart Opinion**  
Indicator Opinion Strength & Direction

**Composite Indicator**  
Trend Seeker® BUY

**Short Term Indicators**  
20 Day Moving Average BUY  
20 - 50 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
20 - 100 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
20 - 200 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
20 - Day Average Volume: 60,746,070 Average: 100% BUY

**Medium Term Indicators**  
50 Day Moving Average BUY  
50 - 100 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
50 - 150 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
50 - 200 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
50 - Day Average Volume: 55,312,957 Average: 100% BUY

**Long Term Indicators**  
100 Day Moving Average BUY  
150 Day Moving Average BUY  
200 Day Moving Average BUY  
100 - 200 Day MACD Oscillator BUY  
100 - Day Average Volume: 48,648,172 Average: 100% BUY

**Snapshot Opinion**  
Yesterday Last Week Last Month

**100% BUY 100% BUY 100% BUY**  
Snapshot Opinion is the Barchart Opinion from the preceding session (yesterday), 1-week ago and 1-month ago. These statistics give you a sense of the Overall Opinion trend.

**Support & Resistance**  
3rd Resistance Point 934.80  
2nd Resistance Point 923.90  
1st Resistance Point 913.73  
Last Price 903.56  
1st Support Level 892.66  
2nd Support Level 881.76  
3rd Support Level 871.59  
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## Moody's Rating (kostenfrei)

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### NVIDIA Rating

#### NVIDIA Corp. Aktie Moody's Rating



- Investmentwürdig - Hohe Sicherheit
- Investmentwürdig - Mittlere Sicherheit
- Nicht als Investment geeignet

Rating	Aa3	Rating Typ <a href="#">i</a>	Long-Term Debt Rating
Letzte Aktion	Upgrade	Moody's Büro in	-
Watchlist Datum	-	Watchlist	-

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#### Moody's Ratings Peer Group

Aktie	Rating
Intel Corp.	A3

#### Beste Ratings aus der gleichen Branche

Aktie	Rating
Altera Corp.	A1
Cisco Inc.	A1

#### NVIDIA Chart



1T 1W 1M 3M 1J 3J

1.000  
750  
500  
250

+300%  
+235,6%  
+200%  
+100%  
-0%

Mai Jul Okt Jan

Optionen [▼](#) FSE [▼](#)

#### Peer Group NVIDIA Aktie

Name	Kurs	+/-%

↑

- ▶ Laufzeit des Trades: je nach persönlicher Einschätzung kurz- mittel- und auch langfristig möglich
- ▶ StopLoss und TakeProfit je nach persönlicher Risikobereitschaft, Laufzeit und Gewinnerwartung
- ▶ im Anhang weitere Info 's zu fundamentalen Daten: VL-Bericht vom März 2023 und Morningstar-Rating aktuell und kostenfrei aus der TWS

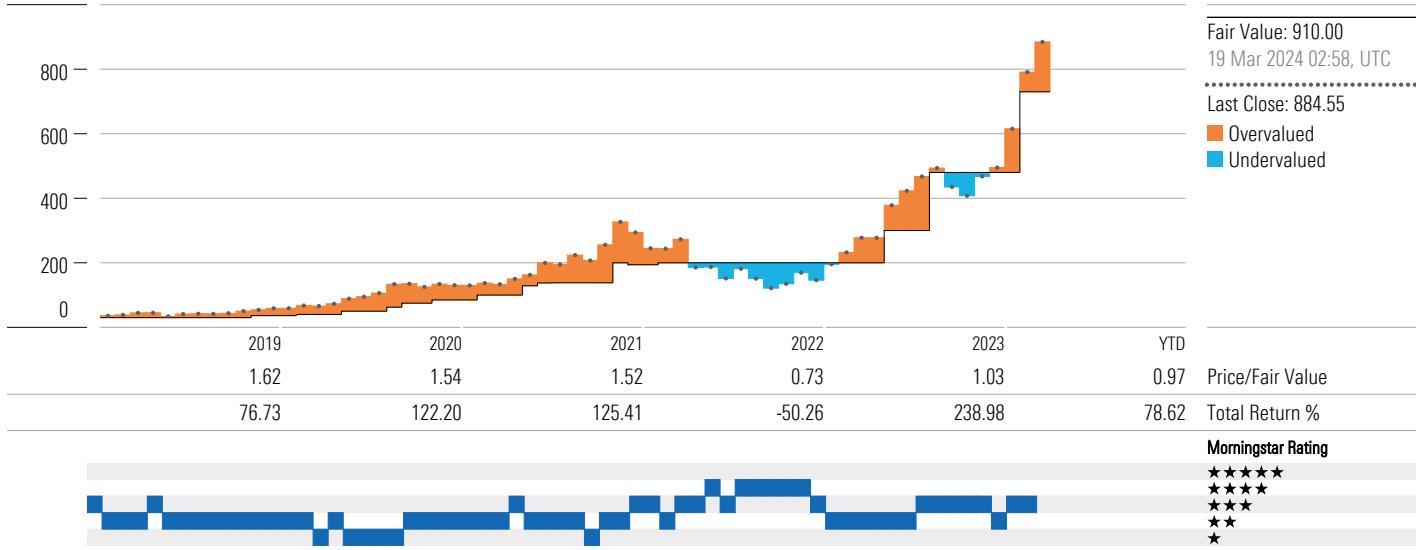
Let's rock the Wall Street and happy profits! 

NVIDIA CORP. NDQ-NVDA					RECENT PRICE <b>229.66</b>	P/E RATIO <b>58.4</b> (Trailing: 73.1 Median: 28.0)	RELATIVE P/E RATIO <b>3.52</b>	DIV'D YLD <b>0.1%</b>	VALUE LINE						
<b>TIMELINESS</b> <b>3</b>	Lowered 1/27/23	High: 4.2 Low: 2.8	4.1 3.0	5.3 3.8	8.5 4.7	30.0 6.2	54.7 23.8	73.2 31.1	60.5 31.9						
<b>SAFETY</b> <b>3</b>	Raised 7/20/01	<b>LEGENDS</b> 26.0 x "Cash Flow" p sh Relative Price Strength 4-for-1 split 7/21 Options: Yes Shaded area indicates recession													
<b>TECHNICAL</b> <b>3</b>	Raised 3/24/23														
<b>BETA</b> 1.30 (1.00 = Market)															
<b>18-Month Target Price Range</b>															
Low-High	Midpoint (% to Mid)														
\$115-\$271	\$193 (-15%)														
<b>2026-28 PROJECTIONS</b>															
Price	Gain	Ann'l Total													
High 310	(+35%)	8%													
Low 205	(-10%)	-3%													
<b>Institutional Decisions</b>															
202022	3Q2022	4Q2022													
to Buy 1482	1267	1323													
to Sell 1393	1328	1331													
Hld's(000) 156625015527641610283															
NVIDIA was incorporated during 1993, in Delaware. The company's initial public offering of about 10.5 million shares, split adjusted, at \$4 a share, occurred on January 22, 1999. Net proceeds totaled approximately \$43 million. The lead underwriters were Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, Hambrecht & Quist, and Prudential Securities.															
<b>CAPITAL STRUCTURE as of 1/29/22</b>															
Total Debt \$10.95 bill.	Due in 5 Yrs \$1.196 bill.														
LT Debt \$9.70 bill.	LT Int. \$152.0 mill.														
(33% of capital)															
Leases, Uncapitalized: Annual rentals \$121 mill.															
No Defined Benefit Pension Plan															
Pfd Stock None															
Common Stock 2,470,000,000 shs. as of 2/17/22															
<b>MARKET CAP:\$565 billion (Large Cap)</b>															
<b>CURRENT POSITION 2020 2021 1/29/23 (\$MILL.)</b>															
Cash Asset 11561	21208	13296													
Receivables 2429	4650	3827													
Inventory (Avg Cst) 1826	2605	5159													
Other 239	366	791													
Current Assets 16055	28829	23073													
Accts Payable 1201	1783	1193													
Debt Due 999	--	1250													
Other 1725	2552	4120													
Current Liab. 3925	4335	6563													
<b>ANNUAL RATES Past 20-22 of change (per sh)</b>															
10 Yrs. 18.5%	23.0%	16.5%													
"Cash Flow" 27.5%	31.5%	20.5%													
Earnings 29.5%	31.5%	23.0%													
Dividends --	5.5%	3.0%													
Book Value 18.0%	28.0%	37.0%													
<b>BUSINESS:</b> NVIDIA Corp. is a leading developer of 3D graphics and multimedia processing technology used in PCs, gaming consoles, and other devices. Products include GeForce, GeForce Go, nForce, GoForce, PureVideo, TurboCache, and Quadro chips. Customers include Microsoft, HP, Dell, Fujitsu-Siemens, NEC, Sony, Toshiba, Apple, and other OEMs and system integrators. Prod-															
<b>Shares of NVIDIA Corp. have gathered further momentum.</b> In fact, the stock has advanced more than 30% since our December review. This marks a 75% climb over the past six months, recovering towards early-2022 levels. This is largely a result of investors rallying towards tech stocks as inflation shows signs of receding. Over this same time period, the S&P 500 has remained relatively stable.															
<b>The developer of 3D graphics and multimedia processing technology had a middling fiscal 2022.</b> (Year ended January 29th.) Sales were \$26.97 billion, compared to \$26.91 billion in 2021. A rise in demand from cloud providers offered a sizable tailwind. Too, the automotive segment is performing rather well. These gains were offset by new export controls and lingering supply-chain disruptions. NVIDIA is no longer permitted to export products such as the A100 and H100 to China. Gaming revenue, down 46% from a year ago, was up 16% sequentially. This is likely tied to rallying crypto currency prices in early January of this year. December-quarter earnings were better															
<b>Fiscal Year Begins Apr.Per Jul.Per Oct.Per Jan.Per</b>															
2020 3080	3866	4726	5003	16675											
2021 5661	6507	7103	7643	26914											
2022 8288	6704	5931	6051	26974											
2023 6500	7000	7600	8200	29300											
2024 8400	8600	9000	9500	35500											
<b>Fiscal Year Begins Apr.Per Jul.Per Oct.Per Jan.Per</b>															
2020 .37	.25	.53	.58	1.73											
2021 .76	.94	.97	1.18	3.85											
2022 1.17	.51	.58	.88	3.14											
2023 .90	1.00	1.15	1.25	4.30											
2024 1.30	1.45	1.50	1.55	5.80											
<b>Cal-endar Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31</b>															
2019 .04	.04	.04	.04	.16											
2020 .04	.04	.04	.04	.16											
2021 .04	.04	.04	.04	.16											
2022 .04	.04	.04	.04	.16											
2023 .04															
(A) Fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in January of following year.															
(B) Diluted earnings. Next egs. report due mid-May. Qtly. egs. may not sum to total, due to 2.45 a share.															
(C) In millions, adjusted for split.															
(D) Incl. intangibles. At 1/29/23, \$6.0 billion, \$															
(E) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(F) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(G) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(H) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(I) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
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(Y) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(Z) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(AA) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(BB) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(CC) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(DD) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															
(EE) From 1/29/23 to 12/31/23.															

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment <sup>1</sup>
884.55 USD 18 Mar 2024	910.00 USD 19 Mar 2024 02:58, UTC	0.97	2.20 USD Tril 18 Mar 2024	Wide	Large Growth	Very High	Exemplary	6 Mar 2024 06:00, UTC

## Price vs. Fair Value



Total Return % as of 18 Mar 2024. Last Close as of 18 Mar 2024. Fair Value as of 19 Mar 2024 02:58, UTC.

## Contents

- Analyst Note (19 Mar 2024)
- Business Description
- Business Strategy & Outlook (22 Feb 2024)
- Bulls Say / Bears Say (19 Mar 2024)
- Economic Moat (21 Feb 2024)
- Fair Value and Profit Drivers (18 Mar 2024)
- Risk and Uncertainty (21 Feb 2024)
- Capital Allocation (21 Feb 2024)
- Analyst Notes Archive
- Financials
- ESG Risk
- Appendix

## Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

### Important Disclosure

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The primary analyst covering this company does not own its stock.

The ESG Risk Rating Assessment is a representation of Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Rating.

## Nvidia: Blackwell Platform, Higher Capex Should Drive Growth; Raising Fair Value by 25% to \$910

**Analyst Note** Brian Colello, Strategist, 19 Mar 2024

Nvidia's GTC conference keynote address introduced the company's latest artificial intelligence graphics processor, or AI GPU, Blackwell, along with its associated platform and GPU clusters to enable AI workloads. Just as important, GTC showcased the efforts of the company's wide range of partners in areas such as robotics and automotive, among many others. We don't foresee these partners slowing their investments anytime soon, which supports our healthy growth estimates for Nvidia in the years ahead.

We raise our fair value estimate for wide-moat Nvidia to \$910 per share from \$730, as we've taken a fresh look at our model assumptions and we're more optimistic about future industrywide capital expenditure, or capex, on AI GPUs in the decade ahead, both from large cloud computing vendors (that is, hyperscalers) and enterprises. Hyperscaler capex should be meaningfully higher in 2024, with Nvidia receiving a windfall from such spending, and we now anticipate even higher industrywide data center capex as more and more businesses invest in AI. We reiterate our Very High Morningstar Uncertainty Rating as we concede that these capex plans, AI workloads, and competitive dynamics are changing rapidly. We now view Nvidia's shares as fairly valued.

Nvidia launched a barrage of news and partnerships at GTC—we count 42 press releases and/or blog posts on its website—but we think the larger trend is that a wide variety of businesses are reliant on

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Sector	Industry
Technology	Semiconductors

## Business Description

Nvidia is a leading developer of graphics processing units. Traditionally, GPUs were used to enhance the experience on computing platforms, most notably in gaming applications on PCs. GPU use cases have since emerged as important semiconductors used in artificial intelligence. Nvidia not only offers AI GPUs, but also a software platform, Cuda, used for AI model development and training. Nvidia is also expanding its data center networking solutions, helping to tie GPUs together to handle complex workloads.

Nvidia's AI GPU computing power, with Blackwell extending the company's lead. In turn, we think hyperscalers will continue to increase their total capex levels and disproportionately tilt their capex spending toward Nvidia's AI GPUs. These hyperscalers have the fortress balance sheets to support these investments in the years ahead and should reap the rewards of higher cloud computing revenue and earnings as these GPUs are deployed. We anticipate that enterprises will mirror higher capex as well.

## Business Strategy & Outlook

Brian Colello, Strategist, 22 Feb 2024

Nvidia has a wide economic moat, thanks to its market leadership in graphics processing units, or GPUs, hardware and software tools needed to enable the exponentially growing market around artificial intelligence. In the long run, we expect tech titans to strive to find second-sources or in-house solutions to diversify away from Nvidia in AI, but most likely, these efforts will chip away at, but not supplant, Nvidia's AI dominance.

Nvidia's GPUs handle parallel processing workloads, using many cores to efficiently process data at the same time. In contrast, central processing units, or CPUs, such as Intel's processors for PCs and servers, or Apple's processors for its Macs and iPhones, process the data of "0s and 1s" in a serial fashion. The wheelhouse of GPUs has been the gaming market, and Nvidia's GPU graphics cards have long been considered best of breed. More recently, cryptocurrency miners found the need for parallel processing GPUs, leading to a boom-and-bust cycle for Nvidia.

More important, parallel processing has emerged as a near-requirement to accelerate AI workloads. Nvidia took an early lead in AI GPU hardware, but more important, developed a proprietary software platform, Cuda, and these tools allow AI developers to build their models with Nvidia. We believe Nvidia not only has a hardware lead, but benefits from high customer switching costs around Cuda, making it unlikely for another GPU vendor to emerge as a leader in AI training.

We think Nvidia's prospects will be tied to the AI market, for better or worse, for quite some time. We expect leading cloud vendors to continue to invest in in-house semis (with Google and Amazon leading the way), while CPU titans AMD and Intel are working on GPUs and AI accelerators for the data center. However, we view Nvidia's GPUs and Cuda as the industry leaders, and the firm's massive valuation will hinge on whether, and for how long, the company can stay ahead of the rest of the pack.

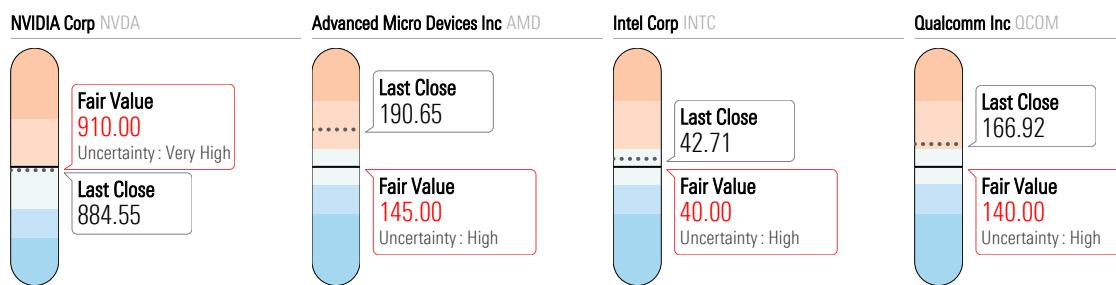
## Bulls Say

- Nvidia's GPUs offer industry-leading parallel processing, which was historically needed in PC gaming applications, but has expanded into crypto mining, AI, and perhaps future applications too.
- Nvidia's data center GPUs and Cuda software platform have established the company as the dominant vendor for AI model training, which is a use case that should rise exponentially in the years ahead.

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

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## Competitors



Economic Moat	Wide	Narrow	None	Narrow
Currency	USD	USD	USD	USD
Fair Value	910.00 19 Mar 2024 02:58, UTC	145.00 31 Jan 2024 03:44, UTC	40.00 27 Oct 2023 04:17, UTC	140.00 3 Nov 2022 04:07, UTC
1-Star Price	1,592.50	224.75	62.00	217.00
5-Star Price	455.00	87.00	24.00	84.00
Assessment	Fairly Valued 18 Mar 2024	Overvalued 18 Mar 2024	Fairly Valued 18 Mar 2024	Overvalued 18 Mar 2024
Morningstar Rating	★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC	★★ 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC	★★★ 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC	★★★ 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC
Analyst	Brian Colello, Strategist	Brian Colello, Strategist	Brian Colello, Strategist	Brian Colello, Strategist
Capital Allocation	Exemplary	Exemplary	Standard	Standard
Price/Fair Value	0.97	1.31	1.07	1.19
Price/Sales	36.21	13.66	3.32	5.17
Price/Book	51.45	5.51	1.71	8.08
Price/Earning	74.14	359.72	106.78	23.81
Dividend Yield	0.02%	—	1.17%	1.92%
Market Cap	2,195.91 Bil	308.71 Bil	180.28 Bil	186.60 Bil
52-Week Range	238.94—974.00	81.02—227.30	26.86—51.28	101.47—177.59
Investment Style	Large Growth	Large Growth	Large Value	Large Core

► The firm has a first-mover advantage in the autonomous driving market that could lead to widespread adoption of its Drive PX self-driving platform.

### Bears Say Brian Colello, Strategist, 19 Mar 2024

- Nvidia is a leading AI chip vendor today, but other powerful chipmakers and tech titans are focused on in-house chip development.
- Although Cuda is a leader in AI training software and tools today, leading cloud vendors would likely prefer to see greater competition in this space and may shift to alternative open-source tools if they were to arise.
- Nvidia's gaming GPU business has often seen boom-or-bust cycles based on PC demand and, more recently, cryptocurrency mining.

### Economic Moat Brian Colello, Strategist, 21 Feb 2024

We assign Nvidia a wide economic moat rating, thanks to intangible assets around its graphics processing units and, increasingly, switching costs around its proprietary software, such as its Cuda

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platform for AI tools, which enables developers to use Nvidia's GPUs to build AI models.

Nvidia was an early leader and designer of GPUs, which were originally developed to offload graphic processing tasks on PCs and gaming consoles. Nvidia has emerged as the clear market share leader in discrete GPUs (over 80% share, per Mercury Research). We attribute Nvidia's leadership to intangible assets associated with GPU design, as well as the associated software, frameworks, and tools required by developers to work with these GPUs. Recent introductions, such as ray-tracing technology and the use of AI tensor cores in gaming applications, are signs, in our view, that Nvidia has not lost its GPU leadership in any way. A quick scan of GPU pricing in both gaming and data center shows that Nvidia's average selling prices can often be twice as high as those from its closest competitor, AMD.

Meanwhile, we don't foresee any emerging companies as becoming a third relevant player in the GPU market outside of Nvidia or AMD. Even Intel, the chip industry behemoth, has struggled for many years in trying to build a high-end GPU that would be adopted by gaming enthusiasts, and its next effort for a discrete GPU is slated to launch in 2025. We do see integrated GPU functionality within many of Intel's PC processors, as well as portions of Apple's and Qualcomm's system-on-chip solutions in smartphones, but we perceive these integrated solutions as "good enough" for nongamers, but not on par with high end GPU needs.

GPUs perform parallel processing, in contrast to the serial processing performed by central processing units used to run the software and applications on PCs, smartphones, and many other types of devices. CPU examples include Intel's and AMD's PC and server processors, as well as Apple's and Qualcomm's smartphone processors. These CPUs conduct serial processing of 0s and 1s in a particular order in order to run an instruction set to run software and perform functions. In contrast, parallel processing does not need to run in a linear order. This is particularly useful, for example, when capturing an image. A GPU often has more cores than a CPU and performs simpler processing (such as capturing the data within a single image pixel) but throws many more cores at the image to catch all of the data quickly. If CPUs were to conduct this task, they would have to capture the pixels in order—one can envision the CPU starting at the top and working its way down the image, while the GPU takes a snapshot in full.

In our view, the nature of parallel processing in GPUs is at the heart of Nvidia's dominance in its various end markets. PC graphics were the initial key application, allowing for more robust and immersive gaming over the past couple of decades. Cryptocurrency mining also involves many mathematical calculations that can run in parallel (in other words, each calculation is independent of the others), again effectively "mining" crypto faster than a CPU.

In the past decade, however, the parallel processing of GPUs was also found to more efficiently run the matrix multiplication algorithms needed to power AI models. AI development has two key phases. The first is AI training. Using an image recognition example, developers might feed 50,000 images into a

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model, labeling them as either a picture of a cat, or not a cat. The model will look for the various aspects of each image and determine the scores and weights that are most common within a "cat" image. This may be an image with whiskers (although mice have whiskers too) or one with pointy ears (although the ears of a fox are also pointy), but a combination of all these factors may lead the model to effectively recognize cats in future images.

The second AI phase is inference, where the AI model makes a decision on an image, based on its prior training. In the cat example, the user would feed an unlabeled image into the model, and the model provides an output of whether it recognizes a cat or not.

Similar techniques are used in large language models associated with generative AI. In these cases, LLMs are fed with massive amounts of data, which may come from the internet, research papers, databases, and so on. Based on this data, the LLM determines scores and weights associated with language, and which words are associated with one another.

As an overly simple example, a model might be asked to predict the word to come after "peanut butter and..." "Jelly" might be the next word when thinking about food categories, although "peanuts," "honey," or other foods could be matches. But if the model were to think of categories outside of food, words like "diet," "allergies," or others could be fit. This leads to scores (that is, how often is "jelly" the next food word, versus "honey," and so on), but also the weighting of such dimensions (that is, how often is the next word a food word, versus a health word, versus a geographic location, versus many other types of categories).

GPUs are best suited to make these many billions of calculations needed for LLMs to predict the next word in a query (GPT-3 was trained on 175 billion parameters, for example). More important, Nvidia made shrewd moves to build and expand the Cuda software platform, creating and hosting a variety of libraries, compilers, frameworks, and development tools that allowed AI professionals to build their models. Cuda is proprietary to Nvidia and only runs on Nvidia GPUs, and we believe this hardware plus software integration has created high customer switching costs in AI that contribute to Nvidia's wide moat.

Even if a chip competitor were to build a GPU on par with Nvidia, we surmise that the code and models built on Cuda to date would not be ported over to another GPU, giving Nvidia an incumbency advantage. It is conceivable that alternatives may emerge that might never touch Cuda or an Nvidia GPU, but Nvidia has virtually no competition in this arena in 2023, so any enterprise building an LLM but waiting for alternatives might be left in the dust.

In AI inference, we believe that a variety of chip solutions will be used over time to detect the patterns and provide the output associated with AI models. CPUs handle many inference workloads today, but

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

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GPUs will likely be part of the inference equation too. Meta Platforms even indicated that it is moving its inference workloads to GPUs rather than CPUs. In a bullish scenario for GPU vendors, it's possible that GPUs might not only dominate AI training, but the vast majority of AI inference too.

Beyond Nvidia's AI prowess today, which we believe is exceptionally strong, we think the company is making the proper moves to widen its moat even further. Nvidia's software efforts with Cuda remain impressive, while Nvidia is also expanding into networking solutions, most notably with its acquisition of Mellanox. We don't want to discount Nvidia's know-how here either. Many AI models don't run on solo GPUs, but rather a connected system of many GPUs running in tandem. Nvidia's proprietary NVLink products do a good job of connecting Nvidia GPUs together to run these larger models.

Nvidia is elbowing out even further with its DGX solutions, priced at well over six figures, which tie in up to 8 GPUs into integrated solutions. Nvidia is even offering DGX Cloud and has hyperscaler partners where Nvidia will run a portion of the customer's data center to optimize AI workloads. In a best-case scenario, Nvidia might not only have the best GPUs on the market, but the best cloud infrastructure in AI, potentially becoming a cloud computing leader that enterprises might cherish even more than the world's leading hyperscalers today, such as Amazon's AWS or Microsoft's Azure.

Looking at the competitive landscape, AMD is a well-capitalized chipmaker with GPU expertise, although we view the company as being in a position of weakness on the software front. Here, we think switching costs around Cuda will keep Nvidia ahead of AMD for the foreseeable future, although the key valuation question for both companies centers around how much business AMD can chip away from Nvidia in the years ahead.

Intel has not had much success in AI accelerators or GPUs but can't be ruled out. Perhaps the biggest threat might be from in-house chip solutions from hyperscalers, such as Google's tensor processing units, or TPUs, Amazon's Trainium and Inferentia chips, or Microsoft's and Meta Platform's chips in development. There's no guarantee that any of these chips will be superior to Nvidia's GPUs across a wide range of applications, but it's likely that each of these in-house chips might perform specific workloads better than a general AI GPU from Nvidia or others.

However, we believe that cloud computing companies will have to offer their enterprise customers a full menu of GPUs and accelerators so that they can run AI workloads. Amazon and Google may use Trainium and TPUs to train their own AI models, respectively, but we think they may struggle to encourage a host of enterprise customers to optimize their AI models for these in-house semis. Doing so would prevent these enterprise customers from switching among cloud providers, and enterprises typically loathe to be locked in to a single vendor. Thus, neutral merchant GPU vendors will likely be demanded by enterprise customers, and again, we foresee Nvidia remaining at the head of the pack for quite some time.

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## Fair Value and Profit Drivers Brian Colello, Strategist, 18 Mar 2024

Our fair value estimate is \$910 per share, which implies an equity value of roughly \$2.2 trillion. Our fair value estimate implies a fiscal 2025 (ending January 2025, or effectively calendar 2024) price/adjusted earnings multiple of 35 times and a fiscal 2026 forward price/adjusted earnings multiple of 26 times.

Our fair value estimate, and Nvidia's stock price, will be driven by its prospects in the data center, or DC, and AI GPUs, for better or worse. Nvidia's DC business has achieved exponential growth already, rising from \$3 billion in fiscal 2020 to \$15 billion in fiscal 2023 and more than tripling thereafter to \$47.5 billion in fiscal 2024. DC revenue appears to be supply constrained and we think that Nvidia will continue to steadily boost revenue in each of the four quarters in fiscal 2025 as more supply comes online. Based on Nvidia's strong forecast start to fiscal 2025, we model DC revenue rising 113% to \$101 billion in fiscal 2025. We model a 22% CAGR for the three years thereafter, up from our prior estimate of 10%, as we anticipate higher capital expenditures in data centers at leading enterprise and cloud computing customers. We think it is reasonable that Nvidia may face an inventory correction or a pause in AI demand at some point in the medium term thereafter. Excluding this one-year blip that we model, we anticipate average annual DC growth of 10% thereafter and consider this to be a reasonable long-term growth rate as AI matures.

We frame our DC estimates in a couple of different ways. First, Nvidia's GPU rival, AMD, initially pegged the total addressable market, or TAM, for AI accelerators to be \$150 billion in calendar 2027. AMD has since raised this TAM to be \$400 billion by 2027, and while this revised estimate includes high bandwidth memory and other types of chip solutions, we surmise that AMD's new estimate for the TAM for AI GPU might be \$300 billion or higher. We are now a bit more optimistic about TAM growth over the next few years, but still struggle to see the TAM rising to this lofty figure so quickly. We model \$184 billion of DC revenue for Nvidia in fiscal 2028 (that is, calendar 2027), up from our prior estimate of \$141 billion, and think this estimate is reasonable when compared with AMD's TAM, as it implies that Nvidia can achieve strong revenue growth while still conceding a host of AI chip opportunities to other vendors.

Additionally, we look at Nvidia's revenue in the context of capital expenditure plans at leading hyperscalers like Amazon, Microsoft, Google, and others. We anticipate that a greater portion of their capital expenditures spending has shifted to AI, and thus Nvidia's GPUs, at the start of calendar 2023, and we project that this spending mix shift toward AI GPUs will only accelerate in the decade ahead. We've also started to see governments race to buy Nvidia GPUs to drive their AI innovations in national defense spending and innovation.

In gaming, which was formerly Nvidia's largest business, we model \$11.6 billion of revenue in fiscal 2025, and 10% average annual revenue growth thereafter. We have high hopes for Nvidia's automotive

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business as greater processing power will be required in active safety systems and autonomous driving. We model \$1.3 billion of revenue in fiscal 2025 and revenue growing at a 20% CAGR over the next decade to reach \$6.8 billion in fiscal 2034.

In summation, Nvidia achieved 126% revenue growth in fiscal 2024, and we anticipate another massive year with 91% growth to \$116 billion in fiscal 2025. We model long-term midcycle revenue growth of roughly 10% per year for the business as a whole, resulting in a 28% CAGR over the next decade.

Nvidia's massive DC growth was gross margin-accretive, as GAAP gross margin expanded from 57% in fiscal 2023 to 73% in fiscal 2024. We model near-term GAAP gross margin as close-to-peak in the 73%-74% range for the next few years, but compressing modestly to the low-70% range in the long-run.

We anticipate that revenue will grow faster than operating expenses, leading to operating leverage. Nvidia earned a 54% GAAP operating margin in fiscal 2024 and we model expansion to 64% each year from fiscal 2025 to fiscal 2027. We model modest compression thereafter to the low-60% range thereafter. We expect increased competition that may strive to chip away at Nvidia's significant pricing power, but we ultimately expect Nvidia to be able to fend off these competitive pressures, thanks to the high switching costs associated with the Cuda platform.

## Risk and Uncertainty Brian Colello, Strategist, 21 Feb 2024

We assign Nvidia with a Morningstar Uncertainty Rating of Very High. In our view, Nvidia's valuation will be tied to its ability to grow within the data center and AI sectors, for better or worse. Nvidia is an industry leader in GPUs used in AI model training, while carving out a good portion of demand for chips used in AI inference workloads (which involves running a model to make a prediction or output).

We see a host of tech leaders vying for Nvidia's leading AI position. We think it is inevitable that leading hyperscale vendors, such as Amazon's AWS, Microsoft, Google, and Meta Platforms will seek to reduce their reliance on Nvidia and diversify their semiconductor and software supplier base, including the development of in-house solutions. Google's TPUs and Amazon's Trainium and Inferentia chips were designed with AI workloads in mind, while Microsoft and Meta have announced semiconductor design plans. Among existing semis vendors, AMD is quickly expanding its GPU lineup to serve these cloud leaders. Intel also has AI accelerator products today and will likely remain focused on this opportunity.

Our uncertainty rating is based on the uncertainty around this market. Nvidia dominates AI today and the sky is the limit for the company's profitability if it can maintain this lead over the next decade. However, any semblance of the successful development of alternatives could meaningfully limit Nvidia's upside.

Outside of the data center, Nvidia's gaming business often faces boom-or-bust cycles along with PC

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demand and, more recently, the sharp rise and fall of cryptocurrency mining. Nvidia also has invested heavily in autonomous driving but again squares off against many other chipmakers (and automakers) for a piece of this pie with little guarantee of success.

## Capital Allocation Brian Colello, Strategist, 21 Feb 2024

We assign Nvidia an Exemplary Capital Allocation Rating, which reflects our assessment of a sound balance sheet, exceptional investments associated with the firm's strategy and execution, and attractive and appropriate shareholder distribution policies.

Nvidia is in outstanding financial health. As of January 2024, the company held \$26.0 billion in cash and investments, as compared with \$9.7 billion in short-term and long-term debt. We think the firm generates sufficient cash flow and has ample resources to meet its debt obligations, capital expenditure requirements, potential acquisitions, and shareholder returns.

We remain impressed with Nvidia's prescient investments in GPUs, networking semis, and software, as the company spent the past decade (if not longer) laying the groundwork to emerge as the clear leader in AI training GPUs and associated software and tools. Like many chipmakers, Nvidia's hefty R&D budget enabled the company to remain on the cutting edge of GPU design. Partnerships with Samsung and, increasingly, Taiwan Semi have enabled the company to release best-of-breed GPUs used in PC gaming. Yet the more impressive investments, in our view, was the less heralded work to develop the Cuda software platform, which includes the libraries, compilers, and development tools needed for engineers to deploy Nvidia's GPUs in the data center for AI workloads. We now believe that Nvidia benefits from hefty switching costs in the data center. Even if AMD or another competitor could build a semiconductor that is comparable with Nvidia's data center GPUs (such as the Hopper H100), we surmise that AI developers will stick with Nvidia because such AI models were built with Cuda.

On the M&A front, the deal that stands out is Nvidia's acquisition Mellanox Technologies for \$6.9 billion in early 2020. Mellanox sells networking products that focus on efficient data transfer in data centers via its InfiniBand and Ethernet technologies for interconnects. Nvidia is reliant on these technologies in-house as well, using InfiniBand to build powerful DGX integrated systems used for the heaviest of AI workloads.

In September 2020, Nvidia attempted to acquire ARM Holdings from the SoftBank Group in a transaction valued at \$40 billion. Nvidia's hope was to steer ARM toward the development of data center products while incorporating Nvidia's AI expertise. The deal immediately faced pushback from ARM's licensee customers and regulatory challenges and was terminated in February 2022. We don't think the failed merger was a dealbreaker for Nvidia, as the company continues to license IP from ARM and has recently launched its "Grace" line of ARM-based CPUs for the data center.

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Management initiated a quarterly dividend in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 to return excess cash to shareholders, and it currently has a stock-buyback program. The firm returns cash to shareholders through ongoing cash dividends (\$0.16 per share annually) and share repurchases.

## Analyst Notes Archive

### Nvidia Earnings: Raising our Fair Value to \$730 From \$480 With No Signs of AI Slowing Down Brian Colello, Strategist, 22 Feb 2024

Wide-moat Nvidia reported another quarter of outstanding revenue and earnings while providing investors with a forecast for the April quarter that was well ahead of our expectations. Leading cloud computing companies plan to boost their capital expenditures to satisfy demand for artificial intelligence training and inference, and it appears that virtually all this spending will fall into Nvidia's pockets. More importantly, we anticipate healthy growth for Nvidia's data center revenue beyond 2024, as Nvidia's Cuda software should contribute to strong customer stickiness for existing AI models and workloads.

We raise our fair value estimate for Nvidia to \$730 from \$480 as we boost our near-term and long-term revenue and profitability assumptions, thanks to the tremendous rise in AI computing demand. We reiterate our Very High Uncertainty Rating, as the competitive landscape in AI seems to be changing almost weekly.

Nvidia's total revenue in the January quarter was \$22.1 billion, up 22% sequentially, up 265% year over year, and ahead of guidance of \$20 billion. Data center remains the only segment that should matter to investors. DC revenue of \$18.4 billion was up 27% sequentially as more graphics processor packaging supply came online and was up 409% year over year and exceeded the \$15.0 billion Nvidia earned in the DC segment all of last year.

We think fiscal 2025 will be a banner year for Nvidia as demand continues to exceed supply. In the April quarter, Nvidia forecasts total revenue of \$24 billion, which implies over \$21 billion of DC revenue, which would again be five times greater than the year-ago quarter. This revenue should again be virtually all profit for Nvidia, as the company forecasts a 76% GAAP gross margin, and we model a 63% GAAP operating margin. We anticipate revenue will rise by a couple of billion each quarter throughout fiscal 2025 for Nvidia as more chip supply comes online.

### Nvidia: We're Pleased With the Innovation Discussed by Nvidia at CES 2024; Shares Fairly Valued Brian Colello, Strategist, 12 Jan 2024

We met with Nvidia's management team at CES 2024 in Las Vegas and came away from the investor-only event with modestly more confidence in our existing assumptions that the company will deliver another year of exceptional data center revenue growth in fiscal 2025, which is effectively calendar 2024. We maintain our \$480 fair value estimate for wide-moat Nvidia, and shares appear modestly

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overvalued after a recent runup in share price. We also maintain our Very High fair value uncertainty rating as Nvidia's valuation will remain closely tied to the rapidly evolving artificial intelligence market in the years to come.

On the data center front, Nvidia foresees high ongoing demand for artificial intelligence accelerators such as graphics processing units, or GPUs, in data centers, particularly at leading cloud vendors. Management believes it has good visibility into the capital expenditure plans of these cloud vendors and that Nvidia's GPUs will continue to receive a high proportion of such spending in the near term. GPU supply is also still improving at key foundry and packaging partners, and we still doubt that such investments would be made if there was any indication that Nvidia's recent GPU revenue was leading to excess capacity in the market.

Management was also optimistic about the evolution of the PC and how artificial intelligence will change how PCs are built, used, and purchased. The company toned down the hype by suggesting that a lot of noise around AI will be in the PC market in 2024, but in the medium term, new apps and improved PC applications will come to market. Improved gaming and interactive entertainment will be first, but enterprise applications like content creation and video conferencing will be infused with AI too. AI might be an important selling point when the big rush in PC upgrades in 2020 are up for a refresh (say, in 2025), and Nvidia is well positioned with CPU and GPU expertise to potentially participate.

## Nvidia Earnings: Maintaining our \$480 Fair Value Estimate as It Remains the King of AI Processors

Brian Colello, Strategist, 22 Nov 2023

Wide-moat Nvidia reported predictably outstanding results for the October quarter that were ahead of guidance, while the company's fiscal fourth quarter outlook was also ahead of our prior expectations. Nvidia is clearly the dominant provider of graphics processing units deployed in data centers, and we don't foresee the company losing its supremacy any time soon. We maintain our \$480 fair value estimate and view shares as fairly valued. We also maintain our Very High Uncertainty Rating, as the timing and magnitude of future artificial intelligence GPU growth remains unclear to us, especially given recent U.S. restrictions on chip sales into China. That said, Nvidia's earnings report gives us a small confidence boost that the firm can reach our projection of \$100 billion of data center revenue in fiscal 2028, as compared with just \$15 billion last fiscal year and our estimate of \$46 billion this year.

Revenue in the October quarter was \$18.1 billion, up 34% sequentially, up 206% year over year, and above guidance and our estimate of \$16.0 billion. Data center revenue, driven by insatiable AI GPU demand, remains the only story that matters, in our view, with revenue of \$14.5 billion up 41% sequentially and 279% year over year. AI GPU demand is coming from all customer types—cloud, consumer internet firms, and enterprises. Nvidia's hefty pricing power on its GPUs remains intact, as adjusted gross margin rose to 75% and adjusted operating margin came in at 64%, above guidance of 72.5% and 53%, respectively.

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Nvidia expects revenue in the January quarter of \$20 billion, which would be up 10% sequentially and 230% year over year. Within revenue, we estimate that data center revenue will be \$16.8 billion, up a whopping 366% year over year. A significant decline in revenue from China will be offset by robust growth elsewhere in the world. Adjusted gross margin is forecast to be 75.5%, and we model an exceptional 65% adjusted operating margin next quarter.

## Nvidia: We Maintain Our \$480 Fair Value Estimate Despite Tighter U.S. Restrictions Brian Colello, Strategist, 17 Oct 2023

We maintain our \$480 fair value estimate for wide-moat Nvidia despite an announcement by the U.S. Department of Commerce that will further restrict the shipment of various semiconductors and related equipment into China. This policy will likely include a portion of Nvidia's fast-growing business of selling graphics processing units into data centers for artificial intelligence. As of now, we think the restrictions will at worst provide some modest long-term headwinds to Nvidia's exponential growth; they will not be a death blow. We reiterate our Very High Uncertainty Rating, as Nvidia's valuation will hinge on the nascent and skyrocketing AI GPU end market.

Nvidia said on Aug. 23 that the new boundaries would not have "an immediate material impact to our financial results" and reiterated this on Oct. 17. Nvidia has sold lower-performing but permissible versions of its industry-leading GPUs into China—the A800 and H800—versus the A100 and H100 sold in other markets. The new restrictions will likely limit the A800 and H800, but it is unclear whether the U.S. government will need to approve the sales of these devices or if Nvidia will stifle the performance of these GPUs even further. It's also possible that Chinese customers front-loaded orders to circumvent the upcoming limitations. An Aug. 9 Financial Times report suggested that Chinese internet leaders like Baidu ordered up to \$5 billion of 800 series GPUs ahead of these restrictions.

It's also possible that Nvidia's massive growth will make revenue from China less material over time. Nvidia pegs its data center revenue in China at 20%-25% of the total, but this percentage may decline as Nvidia achieves rapid AI growth from cloud computing leaders in other developed markets. We continue to forecast \$41 billion of data center revenue in fiscal 2024 (ending January 2024), growing to \$100 billion in fiscal 2028, thanks to the tremendous demand to build and implement AI models.

## Nvidia Earnings: Growth Is Rocketing Through the Cloud Thanks to AI; Lifting Valuation Brian Colello, Strategist, 24 Aug 2023

Wide-moat Nvidia's results and outlook were well ahead of our expectations and FactSet consensus estimates, as the company is a dominant supplier of artificial intelligence accelerators into cloud computing providers. We raise our fair value estimate to \$480 from \$300 and lift our Uncertainty Rating to Very High. We are now much more optimistic about the rise of AI workloads and how Nvidia's wide moat should cement itself as an AI chip leader.

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Based on the results, guidance, and supply expansion at key partners like TSMC, we forecast that Nvidia's data center, or DC, business, which includes AI graphics processors, will generate \$41 billion in revenue in fiscal 2024 (ending January). This compares with \$15 billion a year ago and only \$3 billion just four years ago.

We could be wrong, but we see little evidence that these GPU orders are up-front spending or a one-time build. Based on our estimates of capital expenditures at leading cloud providers, manufacturing expansion at TSMC, and management forecasts, we anticipate further growth of \$60 billion in DC revenue in fiscal 2025, rising to \$100 billion in fiscal 2028. Such growth might be unprecedented in large-cap tech, but we foresee all types of enterprises investing in AI. Similarly, all cloud providers will need to offer Nvidia's GPUs to allow them to train AI models, while Nvidia is making the right moves to capture AI inference workloads and branch out into networking and software.

Nvidia's near-term results support our long-term optimism. In the July quarter, total revenue was \$13.5 billion, up 88% sequentially, up 101% year over year, and well past guidance of \$11 billion that was eye-popping when provided to investors in May. DC revenue was \$10.3 billion, up 141% sequentially and 171% year over year. We have little doubt that Nvidia will sell every GPU it can secure from TSMC in the quarters ahead.

## Nvidia Earnings: ChatGPT-Led Data Center Growth Acceleration Drives a 50% Fair Value Increase

Abhinav Davuluri, Strategist, 24 May 2023

Wide-moat Nvidia reported first-quarter sales ahead of management's guidance, while providing guidance for the second quarter significantly above our prior estimates. Management expects second-quarter revenue to be at a midpoint of \$11 billion, which would be up 64% year over year and 53% sequentially.

We are raising our fair value estimate to \$300 per share from \$200 per share, as we raise our forecast for Nvidia's data center segment revenue to grow at a 30% CAGR over the next five years (up from 19% previously).

The uplift is primarily driven by unsatisfied demand for Nvidia's latest H100 data center GPU. Relative to its predecessor, the H100 is 9 times faster in artificial intelligence training and up to 30 times faster in AI inferencing for transformer-based large language models such as Open AI's ChatGPT (generative pretrained transformer). We believe AI models such as ChatGPT use thousands of GPUs to be trained, with competition between Microsoft, Google, and others supporting our updated growth projections.

First-quarter sales declined 13% year over year and grew 19% sequentially to \$7.2 billion. Gaming sales fell 38% year over year to \$2.2 billion as the firm continues to recover from elevated channel inventories. Management believes the channel inventory correction for gaming GPUs is largely in the rearview

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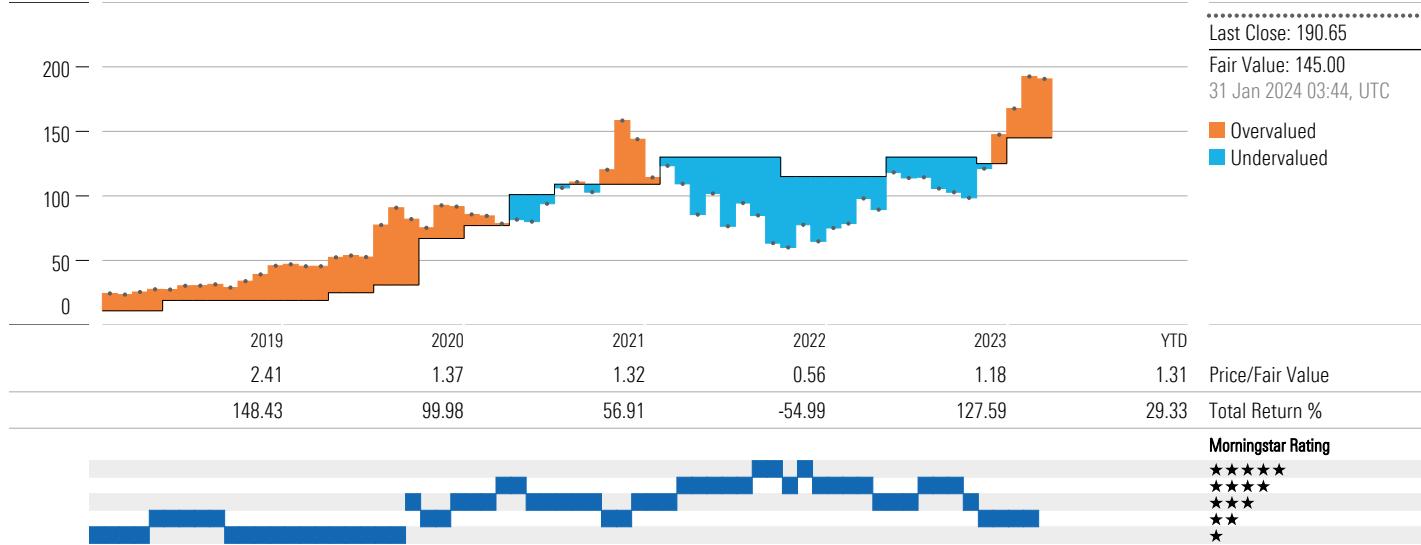
mirror, which we agree with. Data center sales grew 14% year over year to \$4.3 billion, with strength across cloud service providers, consumer internet, and enterprise customers that are all pursuing various generative AI models. Gross margins rose 130 basis points sequentially to 64.6% thanks to a richer mix led by data center.

We believe the data center segment will be the primary driver of management's rosy second-quarter revenue outlook of \$11 billion. Specifically, we think the robust demand for its H100 GPUs will drive second-quarter data center revenue to \$7.6 billion, which would be up 100% year over year. 

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

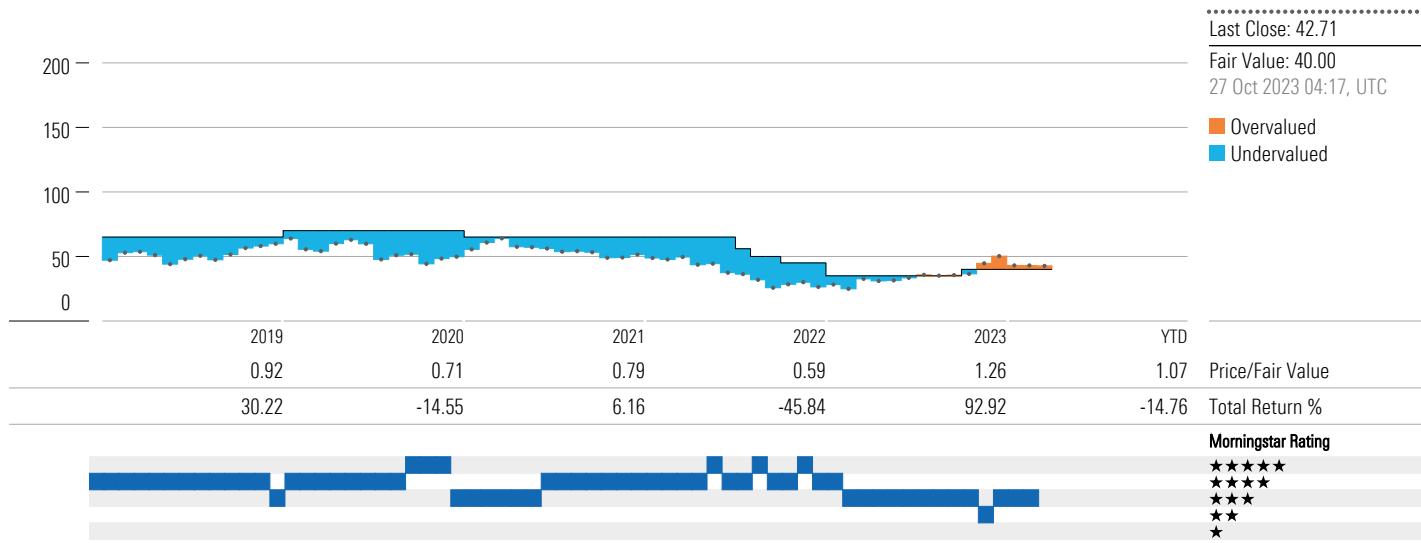
## Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

### Advanced Micro Devices Inc AMD



Total Return % as of 18 Mar 2024. Last Close as of 18 Mar 2024. Fair Value as of 31 Jan 2024 03:44, UTC.

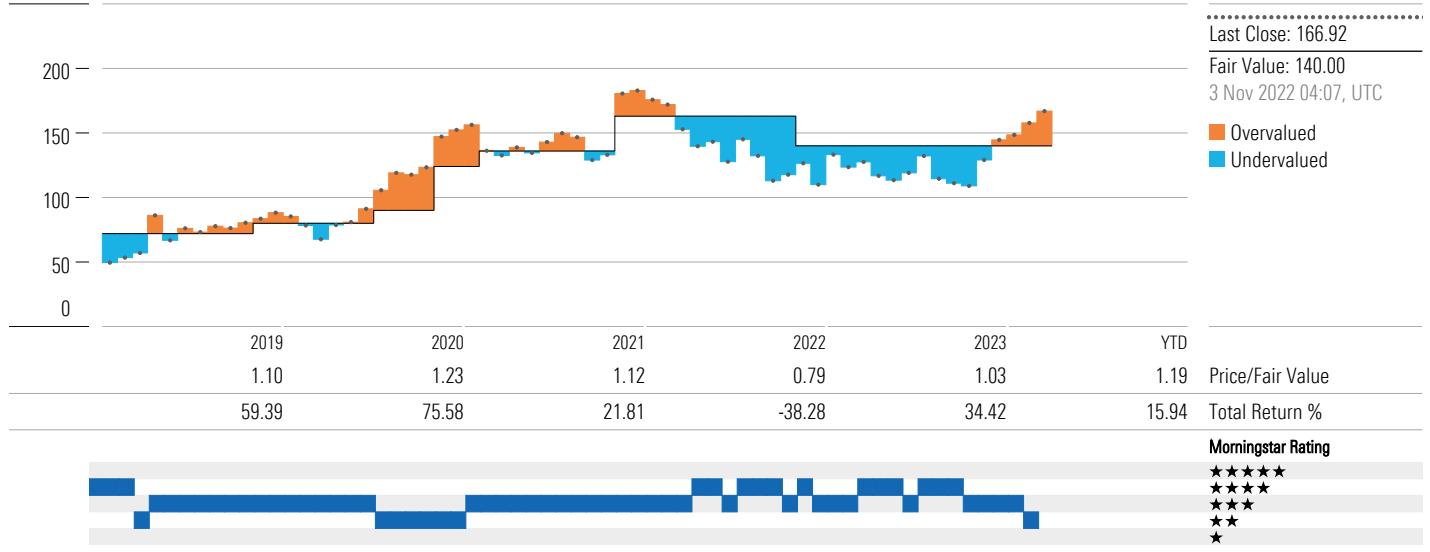
### Intel Corp INTC



Total Return % as of 18 Mar 2024. Last Close as of 18 Mar 2024. Fair Value as of 27 Oct 2023 04:17, UTC.

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

## Qualcomm Inc QCOM



Total Return % as of 18 Mar 2024. Last Close as of 18 Mar 2024. Fair Value as of 3 Nov 2022 04:07, UTC.

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

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## Morningstar Historical Summary

### Financials as of 31 Jan 2024

Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD	TTM
Revenue (USD Bil)	4.13	4.68	5.01	6.91	9.71	11.72	10.92	16.68	26.91	26.97	60.92	60.92
Revenue Growth %	-3.5	13.4	7.0	37.9	40.6	20.6	-6.8	52.7	61.4	0.2	125.9	125.9
EBITDA (USD Bil)	0.76	1.02	0.99	2.15	3.46	4.22	3.40	5.69	11.35	5.99	35.58	35.58
EBITDA Margin %	18.4	21.8	19.7	31.1	35.6	36.0	31.2	34.1	42.2	22.2	58.4	58.4
Operating Income (USD Bil)	0.50	0.76	0.88	1.94	3.21	3.80	2.85	4.53	10.04	5.58	32.97	32.97
Operating Margin %	12.0	16.2	17.5	28.0	33.1	32.5	26.1	27.2	37.3	20.7	54.1	54.1
Net Income (USD Mil)	440	631	614	1,666	3,047	4,141	2,796	4,332	9,752	4,368	29,760	29,760
Net Margin %	10.7	13.5	12.3	24.1	31.4	35.3	25.6	26.0	36.2	16.2	48.9	48.9
Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	2,380	2,252	2,276	2,596	2,528	2,500	2,472	2,510	2,535	2,507	2,494	2,494
Diluted Earnings Per Share (USD)	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.64	1.21	1.66	1.13	1.73	3.85	1.74	11.93	11.93
Dividends Per Share (USD)	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

### Valuation as of 29 Feb 2024

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Recent Qtr	TTM
Price/Sales	2.5	3.8	10.8	13.9	6.7	14.5	22.1	30.7	12.9	27.5	27.5	32.4
Price/Earnings	19.6	30.8	54.6	48.1	17.9	60.2	85.5	90.9	62.1	65.4	65.4	66.2
Price/Cash Flow	13.2	16.7	45.5	43.7	19.9	34.7	62.5	91.7	57.5	65.4	65.4	70.4
Dividend Yield %	1.7	1.2	0.45	0.29	0.46	0.27	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02
Price/Book	2.6	4.0	10.8	18.5	8.6	12.8	21.1	30.9	16.8	36.8	36.8	46.1
EV/EBITDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### Operating Performance / Profitability as of 31 Jan 2024

Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD	TTM
ROA %	6.4	8.7	8.4	19.4	28.9	33.8	18.3	18.8	26.7	10.2	55.7	55.7
ROE %	9.5	14.2	13.8	32.6	46.1	49.3	26.0	29.8	44.8	17.9	91.5	91.5
ROIC %	8.1	11.1	9.3	23.0	33.7	39.3	20.4	22.7	31.6	12.0	66.3	66.3
Asset Turnover	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1

### Financial Leverage

Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Recent Qtr	TTM
Debt/Capital %	23.6	24.0	0.2	25.6	21.0	17.5	17.3	28.1	30.5	32.4	18.2	—
Equity/Assets %	61.5	61.4	60.6	58.6	66.5	70.3	70.5	58.7	60.2	53.7	65.4	—
Total Debt/EBITDA	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	—
EBITDA/Interest Expense	75.9	22.2	21.0	37.1	56.7	72.7	65.4	30.9	48.1	22.9	138.5	138.5

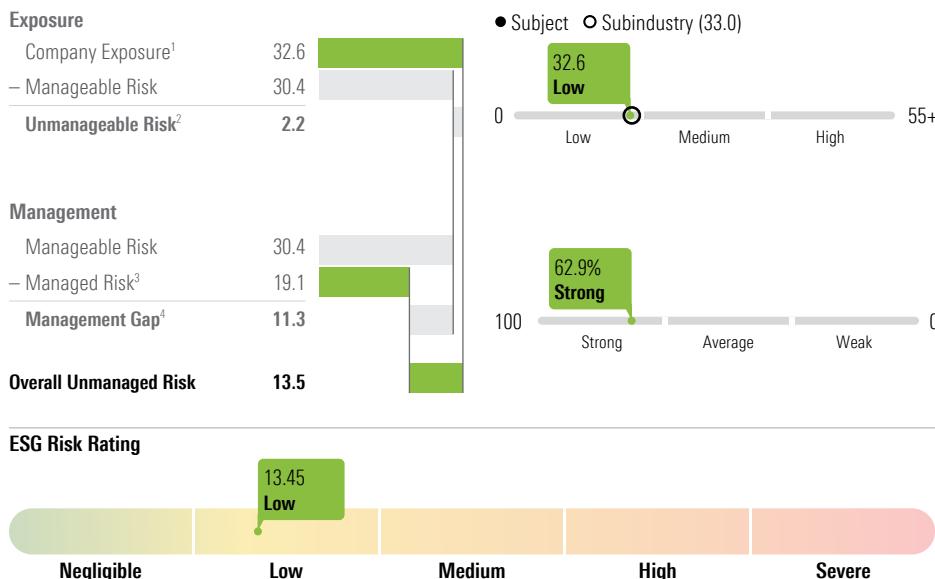
## Morningstar Analyst Historical/Forecast Summary as of 18 Mar 2024

Financials	Estimates					Forward Valuation	Estimates				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan 2024											
Revenue (USD Mil)	26,974	60,922	116,338	152,084	178,435	Price/Sales	17.9	24.9	19.0	14.5	12.4
Revenue Growth %	0.2	125.9	91.0	30.7	17.3	Price/Earnings	58.5	47.5	33.9	25.7	21.9
EBITDA (USD Mil)	5,768	34,480	75,500	100,472	117,962	Price/Cash Flow	—	—	—	—	—
EBITDA Margin %	21.4	56.6	64.9	66.1	66.1	Dividend Yield %	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating Income (USD Mil)	5,577	32,972	72,199	96,616	113,530	Price/Book	22.2	35.7	21.0	11.8	7.7
Operating Margin %	20.7	54.1	62.1	63.5	63.6	EV/EBITDA	83.3	43.8	29.1	21.9	18.6
Net Income (USD Mil)	8,365	32,313	65,013	85,760	100,672						
Net Margin %	31.0	53.0	55.9	56.4	56.4						
Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	2,507	2,494	2,490	2,490	2,490						
Diluted Earnings Per Share(USD)	3.34	12.96	26.11	34.44	40.43						
Dividends Per Share(USD)	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16						

# NVIDIA Corp NVDA ★★★ 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment <sup>1</sup>
884.55 USD 18 Mar 2024	910.00 USD 19 Mar 2024 02:58, UTC	0.97	2.20 USD Tril 18 Mar 2024	Wide	Large Growth	Very High	Exemplary	 6 Mar 2024 06:00, UTC

## ESG Risk Rating Breakdown



- Exposure represents a company's vulnerability to ESG risks driven by their business model
- Exposure is assessed at the Subindustry level and then specified at the company level
- Scoring ranges from 0-55+ with categories of low, medium, and high-risk exposure
- Management measures a company's ability to manage ESG risks through its commitments and actions
- Management assesses a company's efficiency on ESG programs, practices, and policies
- Management score ranges from 0-100% showing how much manageable risk a company is managing

## ESG Risk Rating Assessment<sup>5</sup>



ESG Risk Rating is of Mar 06, 2024. Highest Controversy Level is as of Mar 08, 2024. Sustainalytics Subindustry: Semiconductor Design and Manufacturing. Sustainalytics provides Morningstar with company ESG ratings and metrics on a monthly basis and as such, the ratings in Morningstar may not necessarily reflect current Sustainalytics' scores for the company. For the most up to date rating and more information, please visit: [sustainalytics.com/esg-ratings/](https://sustainalytics.com/esg-ratings/).

ESG Risk Ratings measure the degree to which a company's value is impacted by environmental, social, and governance risks, by evaluating the company's ability to manage the ESG risks it faces.

1. A company's Exposure to material ESG issues 2. Unmanageable Risk refers to risks that are inherent to a particular business model that cannot be managed by programs or initiatives 3. Managed Risk = Manageable Risk multiplied by a Management score of 62.9% 4. Management Gap assesses risks that are not managed, but are considered manageable 5. ESG Risk Rating Assessment = Overall Unmanaged Risk = Management Gap plus Unmanageable Risk

## Peer Analysis 06 Mar 2024

Company Name	Exposure	Management	ESG Risk Rating
<b>NVIDIA Corp</b>	32.6   Low	62.9   Strong	13.5   Low
Qualcomm Inc	41.0   Medium	67.0   Strong	15.6   Low
Advanced Micro Devices Inc	32.3   Low	57.3   Strong	15.0   Low
Xilinx Inc	32.3   Low	57.3   Strong	15.0   Low
Intel Corp	48.7   Medium	69.5   Strong	17.3   Low

# Appendix

## Historical Morningstar Rating

### NVIDIA Corp NVDA 19 Mar 2024 03:01, UTC

Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Oct 2024	Sep 2024	Aug 2024	Jul 2024	Jun 2024	May 2024	Apr 2024	Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Jan 2024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★
Dec 2023	Nov 2023	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Aug 2023	Jul 2023	Jun 2023	May 2023	Apr 2023	Mar 2023	Feb 2023	Jan 2023
★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★
Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Sep 2022	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	Mar 2022	Feb 2022	Jan 2022
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2021	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Sep 2021	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	May 2021	Apr 2021	Mar 2021	Feb 2021	Jan 2021
★★	★★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★
Dec 2020	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Jun 2020	May 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2020	Feb 2020	Jan 2020
★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★★	★	★★	★★	★★
Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Jun 2019	May 2019	Apr 2019	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Jan 2019
★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★

### Advanced Micro Devices Inc AMD 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC

Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Oct 2024	Sep 2024	Aug 2024	Jul 2024	Jun 2024	May 2024	Apr 2024	Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Jan 2024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★★	★★	★★
Dec 2023	Nov 2023	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Aug 2023	Jul 2023	Jun 2023	May 2023	Apr 2023	Mar 2023	Feb 2023	Jan 2023
★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Sep 2022	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	Mar 2022	Feb 2022	Jan 2022
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Dec 2021	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Sep 2021	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	May 2021	Apr 2021	Mar 2021	Feb 2021	Jan 2021
★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2020	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Jun 2020	May 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2020	Feb 2020	Jan 2020
★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Jun 2019	May 2019	Apr 2019	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Jan 2019
★	★	★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★	★	★	★

### Intel Corp INTC 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC

Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Oct 2024	Sep 2024	Aug 2024	Jul 2024	Jun 2024	May 2024	Apr 2024	Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Jan 2024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2023	Nov 2023	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Aug 2023	Jul 2023	Jun 2023	May 2023	Apr 2023	Mar 2023	Feb 2023	Jan 2023
★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Sep 2022	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	Mar 2022	Feb 2022	Jan 2022
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★
Dec 2021	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Sep 2021	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	May 2021	Apr 2021	Mar 2021	Feb 2021	Jan 2021
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2020	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Jun 2020	May 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2020	Feb 2020	Jan 2020
★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Jun 2019	May 2019	Apr 2019	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Jan 2019
★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★

**Qualcomm Inc QCOM 18 Mar 2024 21:21, UTC**

Dec 2024	Nov 2024	Oct 2024	Sep 2024	Aug 2024	Jul 2024	Jun 2024	May 2024	Apr 2024	Mar 2024	Feb 2024	Jan 2024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★★	★★★	★★★★
Dec 2023	Nov 2023	Oct 2023	Sep 2023	Aug 2023	Jul 2023	Jun 2023	May 2023	Apr 2023	Mar 2023	Feb 2023	Jan 2023
★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★★
Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Oct 2022	Sep 2022	Aug 2022	Jul 2022	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	Mar 2022	Feb 2022	Jan 2022
★★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★★
Dec 2021	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Sep 2021	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	May 2021	Apr 2021	Mar 2021	Feb 2021	Jan 2021
★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Dec 2020	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Sep 2020	Aug 2020	Jul 2020	Jun 2020	May 2020	Apr 2020	Mar 2020	Feb 2020	Jan 2020
★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★★
Dec 2019	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Sep 2019	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Jun 2019	May 2019	Apr 2019	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Jan 2019
★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★

# Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

## Overview

At the heart of our valuation system is a detailed projection of a company's future cash flows, resulting from our analysts' research. Analysts create custom industry and company assumptions to feed income statement, balance sheet, and capital investment assumptions into our globally standardized, proprietary discounted cash flow, or DCF, modeling templates. We use scenario analysis, in-depth competitive advantage analysis, and a variety of other analytical tools to augment this process. Moreover, we think analyzing valuation through discounted cash flows presents a better lens for viewing cyclical companies, high-growth firms, businesses with finite lives (e.g., mines), or companies expected to generate negative earnings over the next few years. That said, we don't dismiss multiples altogether but rather use them as supporting cross-checks for our DCF-based fair value estimates. We also acknowledge that DCF models offer their own challenges (including a potential proliferation of estimated inputs and the possibility that the method may miss shortterm market-price movements), but we believe these negatives are mitigated by deep analysis and our longterm approach.

Morningstar's equity research group ("we," "our") believes that a company's intrinsic worth results from the future cash flows it can generate. The Morningstar Rating for stocks identifies stocks trading at a discount or premium to their intrinsic worth—or fair value estimate, in Morningstar terminology. Five-star stocks sell for the biggest risk adjusted discount to their fair values, whereas 1-star stocks trade at premiums to their intrinsic worth.

Four key components drive the Morningstar rating: (1) our assessment of the firm's economic moat, (2) our estimate of the stock's fair value, (3) our uncertainty around that fair value estimate and (4) the current market price. This process ultimately culminates in our singlepoint star rating.

## 1. Economic Moat

The concept of an economic moat plays a vital role not only in our qualitative assessment of a firm's long-term investment potential, but also in the actual calculation of our fair value estimates. An economic moat is a structural feature that allows a firm to sustain excess profits over a long period of time. We define economic profits as re-

turns on invested capital (or ROIC) over and above our estimate of a firm's cost of capital, or weighted average cost of capital (or WACC). Without a moat, profits are more susceptible to competition. We have identified five sources of economic moats: intangible assets, switching costs, network effect, cost advantage, and efficient scale.

Companies with a narrow moat are those we believe are more likely than not to achieve normalized excess returns for at least the next 10 years. Wide-moat companies are those in which we have very high confidence that excess returns will remain for 10 years, with excess returns more likely than not to remain for at least 20 years. The longer a firm generates economic profits, the higher its intrinsic value. We believe low-quality, no-moat companies will see their normalized returns gravitate toward the firm's cost of capital more quickly than companies with moats.

When considering a company's moat, we also assess whether there is a substantial threat of value destruction, stemming from risks related to ESG, industry disruption, financial health, or other idiosyncratic issues. In this context, a risk is considered potentially value destructive if its occurrence would eliminate a firm's economic profit on a cumulative or midcycle basis. If we deem the probability of occurrence sufficiently high, we would not characterize the company as possessing an economic moat.

## 2. Estimated Fair Value

Combining our analysts' financial forecasts with the firm's economic moat helps us assess how long returns on invested capital are likely to exceed the firm's cost of capital. Returns of firms with a wide economic moat rating are assumed to fade to the perpetuity period over a longer period of time than the returns of narrow-moat firms, and both will fade slower than no-moat firms, increasing our estimate of their intrinsic value.

Our model is divided into three distinct stages:

### Stage I: Explicit Forecast

In this stage, which can last five to 10 years, analysts make full financial statement forecasts, including items such as revenue, profit margins, tax rates, changes in workingcapital accounts, and capital spending. Based on these projections, we calculate earnings before interest, after taxes (EBI) and the net new investment (NNI) to de-

rive our annual free cash flow forecast.

### Stage II: Fade

The second stage of our model is the period it will take the company's return on new invested capital—the return on capital of the next dollar invested ("RONIC")—to decline (or rise) to its cost of capital. During the Stage II period, we use a formula to approximate cash flows in lieu of explicitly modeling the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement as we do in Stage I. The length of the second stage depends on the strength of the company's economic moat. We forecast this period to last anywhere from one year (for companies with no economic moat) to 10–15 years or more (for wide-moat companies). During this period, cash flows are forecast using four assumptions: an average growth rate for EBI over the period, a normalized investment rate, average return on new invested capital (RONIC), and the number of years until perpetuity, when excess returns cease. The investment rate and return on new invested capital decline until a perpetuity value is calculated. In the case of firms that do not earn their cost of capital, we assume marginal ROICs rise to the firm's cost of capital (usually attributable to less reinvestment), and we may truncate the second stage.

### Stage III: Perpetuity

Once a company's marginal ROIC hits its cost of capital, we calculate a continuing value, using a standard perpetuity formula. At perpetuity, we assume that any growth or decline or investment in the business neither creates nor destroys value and that any new investment provides a return in line with estimated WACC.

Because a dollar earned today is worth more than a dollar earned tomorrow, we discount our projections of cash flows in stages I, II, and III to arrive at a total present value of expected future cash flows. Because we are modeling free cash flow to the firm—representing cash available to provide a return to all capital providers—we discount future cash flows using the WACC, which is a weighted average of the costs of equity, debt, and preferred stock (and any other funding sources), using expected future proportionate long-term, market-value weights.

## 3. Uncertainty Around That Fair Value Estimate

Morningstar's Uncertainty Rating is designed to capture the range of potential outcomes for a company's intrinsic value. This rating is used to assign the margin of safety required before investing, which in turn explicitly drives our stock star rating system. The Uncertainty Rating is aimed at identifying the confidence we should have in assigning a fair value estimate for a given stock.

Our Uncertainty Rating is meant to take into account anything that can increase the potential dispersion of future outcomes for the intrinsic value of a company, and any-

## Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



# Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

thing that can affect our ability to accurately predict these outcomes. The rating begins with a suggested rating produced by a quantitative process based on the trailing 12-month standard deviation of daily stock returns. An analyst overlay is then applied, with analysts using the suggested rating, historical rating data, and their own knowledge of the company to inform them as they make the final Uncertainty Rating decision. Ultimately, the rating decision rests with the analyst. Analysts take into account many characteristics when making their final decision, including cyclical factors, operational and financial factors such as leverage, company-specific events, ESG risks, and anything else that might increase the potential dispersion of future outcomes and our ability to estimate those outcomes.

Our recommended margin of safety—the discount to fair value demanded before we'd recommend buying or selling the stock—widens as our uncertainty of the estimated value of the equity increases. The more uncertain we are about the potential dispersion of outcomes, the greater the discount we require relative to our estimate of the value of the firm before we would recommend the purchase of the shares. In addition, the Uncertainty Rating provides guidance in portfolio construction based on risk tolerance.

Our Uncertainty Ratings are: Low, Medium, High, Very High, and Extreme.

## Margin of Safety

Qualitative Analysis	Uncertainty Ratings	★★★★★ Rating	★ Rating
Low	20% Discount	25% Premium	
Medium	30% Discount	35% Premium	
High	40% Discount	55% Premium	
Very High	50% Discount	75% Premium	
Extreme	75% Discount	300% Premium	

Our uncertainty rating is based on the interquartile range, or the middle 50% of potential outcomes, covering the 25th percentile–75th percentile. This means that when a stock hits 5 stars, we expect there is a 75% chance that the intrinsic value of that stock lies above the current market price. Similarly, when a stock hits 1 star, we expect there is a 75% chance that the intrinsic value of that stock lies below the current market price.

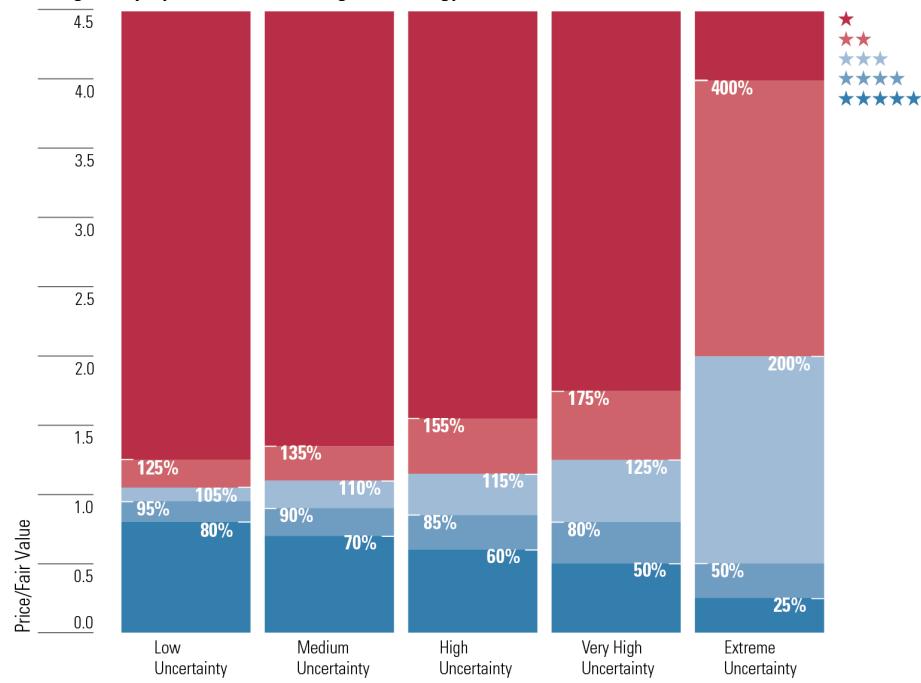
## 4. Market Price

The market prices used in this analysis and noted in the report come from exchange on which the stock is listed which we believe is a reliable source.

For more details about our methodology, please go to <https://shareholders.morningstar.com>

## Morningstar Star Rating for Stocks

### Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



Once we determine the fair value estimate of a stock, we compare it with the stock's current market price on a daily basis, and the star rating is automatically re-calculated at the market close on every day the market on which the stock is listed is open. Our analysts keep close tabs on the companies they follow, and, based on thorough and ongoing analysis, raise or lower their fair value estimates as warranted.

Please note, there is no predefined distribution of stars. That is, the percentage of stocks that earn 5 stars can fluctuate daily, so the star ratings, in the aggregate, can serve as a gauge of the broader market's valuation. When there are many 5-star stocks, the stock market as a whole is more undervalued, in our opinion, than when very few companies garner our highest rating.

We expect that if our base-case assumptions are true the market price will converge on our fair value estimate over time generally within three years (although it is impossible to predict the exact time frame in which market prices may adjust).

Our star ratings are guideposts to a broad audience and individuals must consider their own specific investment goals, risk tolerance, tax situation, time horizon, income needs, and complete investment portfolio, among other factors.

The Morningstar Star Ratings for stocks are defined below:

★★★★★ We believe appreciation beyond a fair risk ad-

justed return is highly likely over a multiyear time frame. Scenario analysis developed by our analysts indicates that the current market price represents an excessively pessimistic outlook, limiting downside risk and maximizing upside potential.

★★★★ We believe appreciation beyond a fair risk-adjusted return is likely.

★★★ Indicates our belief that investors are likely to receive a fair risk-adjusted return (approximately cost of equity).

★★ We believe investors are likely to receive a less than fair risk-adjusted return.

★ Indicates a high probability of undesirable risk-adjusted returns from the current market price over a multiyear time frame, based on our analysis. Scenario analysis by our analysts indicates that the market is pricing in an excessively optimistic outlook, limiting upside potential and leaving the investor exposed to Capital loss.

## Other Definitions

**Last Price:** Price of the stock as of the close of the market of the last trading day before date of the report.

**Capital Allocation Rating:** Our Capital Allocation (or Stewardship) Rating represents our assessment of the quality of management's capital allocation, with particular emphasis on the firm's balance sheet, investments, and shareholder distributions. Analysts consider compa-

**MORNINGSTAR**®

# Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

ies' investment strategy and valuation, balance sheet management, and dividend and share buyback policies. Corporate governance factors are only considered if they are likely to materially impact shareholder value, though either the balance sheet, investment, or shareholder distributions. Analysts assign one of three ratings: "Exemplary", "Standard", or "Poor". Analysts judge Capital Allocation from an equity holder's perspective. Ratings are determined on a forward looking and absolute basis. The Standard rating is most common as most managers will exhibit neither exceptionally strong nor poor capital allocation.

Capital Allocation (or Stewardship) analysis published prior to Dec. 9, 2020, was determined using a different process. Beyond investment strategy, financial leverage, and dividend and share buyback policies, analysts also considered execution, compensation, related party transactions, and accounting practices in the rating.

**Capital Allocation Rating:** Our Capital Allocation (or Stewardship) Rating represents our assessment of the quality of management's capital allocation, with particular emphasis on the firm's balance sheet, investments, and shareholder distributions. Analysts consider companies' investment strategy and valuation, balance sheet management, and dividend and share buyback policies. Corporate governance factors are only considered if they are likely to materially impact shareholder value, though either the balance sheet, investment, or shareholder distributions. Analysts assign one of three ratings: "Exemplary", "Standard", or "Poor". Analysts judge Capital Allocation from an equity holder's perspective. Ratings are determined on a forward looking and absolute basis. The Standard rating is most common as most managers will exhibit neither exceptionally strong nor poor capital allocation.

Capital Allocation (or Stewardship) analysis published prior to Dec. 9, 2020, was determined using a different process. Beyond investment strategy, financial leverage, and dividend and share buyback policies, analysts also considered execution, compensation, related party transactions, and accounting practices in the rating.

**Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating Assessment:** The ESG Risk Rating Assessment is provided by Sustainalytics; a Morningstar company.

Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings measure the degree to which company's economic value at risk is driven by environment, social and governance (ESG) factors.

Sustainalytics analyzes over 1,300 data points to assess a company's exposure to and management of ESG risks. In other words, ESG Risk Ratings measures a company's unmanaged ESG Risks represented as a quantitative score. Unmanaged Risk is measured on an open-ended scale

starting at zero (no risk) with lower scores representing less unmanaged risk and, for 95% of cases, the unmanaged ESG Risk score is below 50.

Based on their quantitative scores, companies are grouped into one of five Risk Categories (negligible, low, medium, high, severe). These risk categories are absolute, meaning that a 'high risk' assessment reflects a comparable degree of unmanaged ESG risk across all subindustries covered.

The ESG Risk Rating Assessment is a visual representation of Sustainalytics ESG Risk Categories on a 1 to 5 scale. Companies with Negligible Risk = 5 Globes, Low Risk = 4, Medium Risk = 3 Globes, High Risk = 2 Globes, Severe Risk = 1 Globe. For more information, please visit [sustainalytics.com/esg-ratings/](https://sustainalytics.com/esg-ratings/)

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