NVIDIA Corp

Date	November 16, 2025
Ticker	NVDA
Exchange	Nasdaq
Industry	Technology
Sector	Semiconductor
Current Price	$182.18
Target Price	$198.22
Upside	8.8%
Recommendation	BUY

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Company Overview

Nvidia Corporation (NVDA) is a global leader in accelerated computing and AI infrastructure, known for its high-performance GPUs and full-stack platform that integrates hardware, networking, and software such as CUDA and Nvidia Inference Microservices. The company serves four main markets: Data Center, Gaming, Professional Visualization, and Automotive. For the fiscal year ending 1/26/25, total revenues rose 114% to $130.50 billion.

Stock Performance Highlights

52-week High	$212.19
52-week Low	$86.62
Beta Value	2.36
Average Daily Volume	184.5 M

Share Highlights

Market Capitalization	$4.638 T
Shares Outstanding	24.35 B
Book Value per share	$4.11
EPS	$2.97
P/E Ratio	62.90
Dividend Yield	0.02%
Dividend Payout Ratio	1.16%

Company Performance Highlights

ROA	65.30%
ROE	110.88%
Sales	$165.22 B

Financial Ratios

Current Ratio	3.88
Debt to Equity	0.11%

Nvidia: The Core Enabler of the Global AI Economy

Thesis Drivers

- **Strong Market Share:** Nvidia has been a driving force in the rapidly growing AI sector with its popular products and strategic partnerships.

- **Growing Compute & Networking Segment:** Demand for Nvidia AI chips and the compute that comes with it has increased. Due to this, Nvidia has experienced large revenue growth in this segment and expects continued growth.

- **AI Opportunities:** Due to the growing AI boom and the increased demand that comes from it, Nvidia has come out as an industry leader through its strategic partnerships with AI companies

Thesis Risks

- **High Valuation:** Nvidia, along with the technology sector, has experienced incredible growth due to the AI boom. This has caused speculation of an AI bubble, which may pose a risk for investors.

- **Competitive Environment:** Although Nvidia has a large economic moat, the semiconductor industry is becoming more competitive as demand for accelerated chips increases.

- **Supply Chain Exposure:**

One Year Stock Performance

Source: Google Finance

Business Description

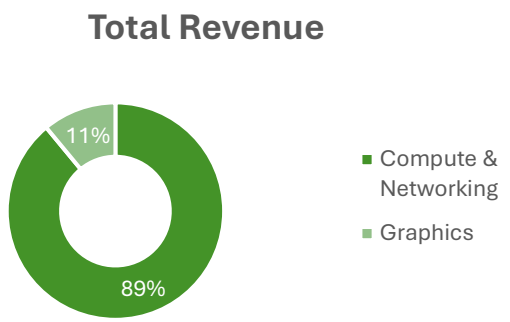
Nvidia is a leading developer of graphics processing units. Traditionally, these were used to enhance gaming applications on PC. GPU use has since emerged as an important semiconductor used in artificial intelligence for running language models. Nvidia not only offers GPUs, but also software platforms such as CUDA for AI model development and training. Nvidia has also expanded its data center networking solutions, helping tie GPUs together to handle more complex workloads.

Revenue Decomposition

Nvidia product segments that are reported are Compute & Networking and Graphics. Compute & Networking includes revenue from data centers, and Graphics includes revenue from GPU sales. Nvidia's geographic exposure by super region that is reported includes the Americas, Asia/Pacific, Europe, and Africa/Middle East.

Nvidia has a lucrative and expansive product selection sold to both standard consumers and large-cap firms, which has made it one of the world's leading technology firms. Nvidia's emphasis on innovation and expansion into new markets has ensured substantial growth and strong connections with other firms, both mature and emerging. Nvidia's future focus on innovation and strategic partnerships will ensure Nvidia a successful position in a changing economy.

Below shows Nvidia's 2025 revenue from products. This data is sourced from Nvidia's 10-K and FactSet.



Source: FactSet

Sectors

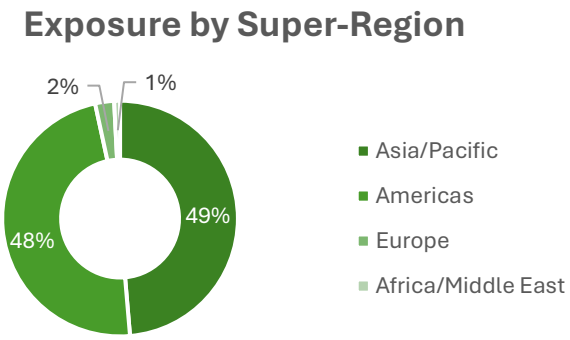
Compute & Networking is the company's largest and fastest-growing segment. It has been primarily driven by the growing demand for accelerated computing used in artificial intelligence, cloud infrastructure, and high-performance enterprise workloads. In 2025, Compute & Networking made up around 89% of Nvidia's total revenue.

Graphics is composed of consumer GPUs for PCs, laptops, and desktops. It also includes creator platforms as well as professional visualization products for designers, engineers, and 3D creators. In 2025, revenue from Graphics made up around 11% of total revenue.

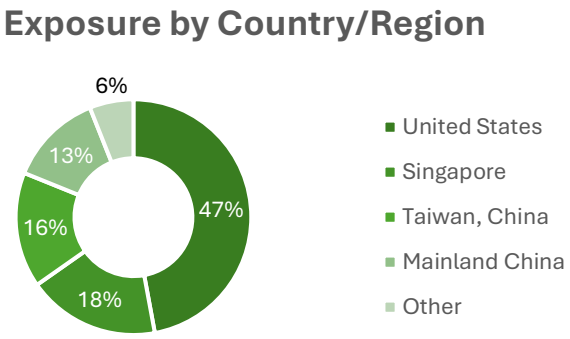
Geography

Nvidia's main revenue exposure comes from the Asia/Pacific super-region with 48.6% exposure. This is mainly made up of Singapore at 18.1%, Taiwan at 15.8%, and Mainland China at 12.8%. The Asia/Pacific super-region exposure is followed closely by the Americas super-region, with 47.9% exposure. This is mainly made up by the United States at 46.9%.

Below shows the 2025 revenue exposure by super-region and the main countries where this exposure comes from.



Source: FactSet

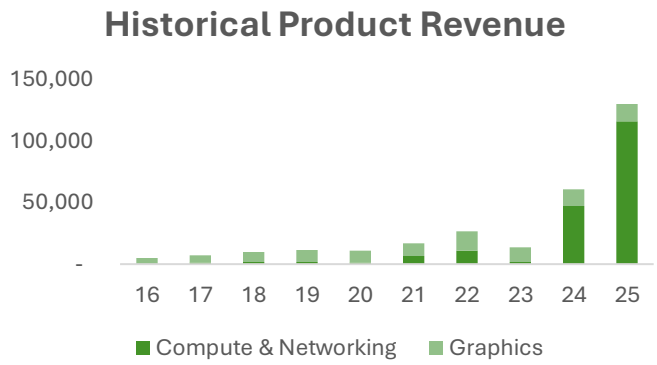


Source: FactSet

Historical Revenue

Historical revenue was used to see how Nvidia performed in the past and to shape our forecasted revenue. The historical revenue was obtained from Nvidia's annual 10-K financial statements and FactSet. The revenue from each product segment could be found there.

From that, we were able to calculate the percentage of the total revenue from each product segment for each year. We also calculated the percentage of revenue growth over the previous year for each product segment.



Source: FactSet

Forecasted Revenue

Forecasted revenue was created for the valuation model to make a reasonable estimate of Nvidia's stock price. We forecasted revenue using analysts' estimates from FactSet and Morningstar to derive our own growth forecast. We consider their sources to be reliable due to their independence and the number of analysts.

We believe that Nvidia will continue to see high growth rates ranging from 80% to 59% for the next 3 years. After this growth stage, we believe growth will start to level out and eventually reaching our steady state growth estimation of 3%.

Catalysts for Growth/Change

Nvidia is positioned for continued long-term growth due to several advantages. The company remains at the forefront of AI innovation, driving demand across essential computing, networking, and enterprise AI platforms. Its expanding role in full-data-center infrastructure, increasing adoption of AI across industries, and a strong financial position further support confidence in sustained growth.

Leadership in AI Computing

Nvidia's Compute & Networking segment has rapidly become the core of its business, accounting for 89% of total revenue in fiscal year 2025, up from 55.9% in 2023. This reflects the global shift towards generative AI, where Nvidia remains the preferred provider of both training and inference

workloads. By 2030, meeting global AI computing demand will require $5.2 trillion in capital expenditures by 2030 in order to optimize AI data centers. Such a large capital outlay reinforces the scale of the opportunity with AI platforms. With nearly $13 billion in annual R&D spending, Nvidia continues to innovate at a pace that is unmatched in the sector, thus cementing its role as the foundation of AI model development.

AI Data Center Infrastructure

Nvidia's evolution from a GPU manufacturer to a full-stack AI infrastructure provider adds additional value as a catalyst. Nvidia has generated new revenue opportunities through its expanded product line with NVLink and Spectrum-X. NVLink connects multiple GPUs for faster data sharing, and Spectrum-X is Nvidia's high-speed network for AI data centers. This strengthens its role in connecting and managing AI data centers. By expanding into full systems, networking hardware, and integrated platforms, Nvidia can capture more value across the AI infrastructure space.

This move into software and platform solutions strengthens its leadership in AI infrastructure. Tools like the Nvidia AI Enterprise suite make it easier for companies to run large AI workloads, which enables Nvidia to build long-term relationships with customers. Combining both hardware and software allows the company to act as a partner in AI deployment rather than a supplier. This allows Nvidia to guide the design of future AI systems.

Recent Earnings Announcement

Results & Consensus

In a 10-Q published on August 27, 2025, for the quarter ending on July 27, 2025. In this report, Nvidia reported an EPS of $1.08 per share, an increase from last quarter's EPS of $0.76. This beat analyst EPS estimates by $0.14.

Nvidia reported revenues of $46.74 billion and a net income of $26.42 billion, a quarter-over-quarter change of 6% and a year-over-year change of 56%. Nvidia attributes this growth to the increased sales of data center revenue and the increased demand for Blackwell chips.

Nvidia announced it would continue the execution of data center compute product introductions. They estimate new advanced architecture on a one-year product cadence. They also announced they would begin shipping the new Blackwell Ultra platforms starting in the second quarter of fiscal year 2026.

As of writing this report on November 18, 2025, Nvidia will announce its earnings tomorrow, November 19, 2025. Their estimated EPS currently sits at $1.20 per share. We believe it will beat earnings due to growing Compute & Networking sales and backlogged orders for new AI chips.

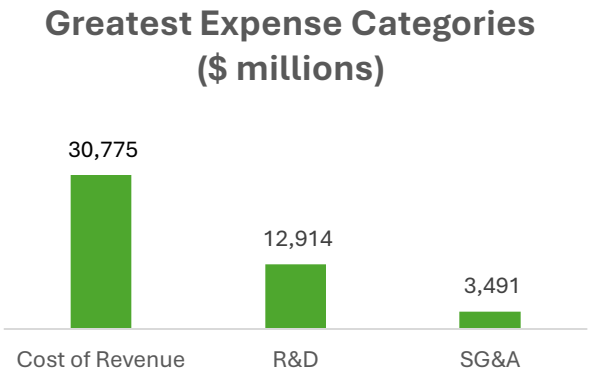
Expense Decomposition

Nvidia's largest expense category is cost of revenue, accounting for approximately 25% of total net revenue ($30,775 million), which contributes to a gross margin of roughly 75%. Despite being a fabless semiconductor company, Nvidia incurs significant costs through its outsourcing agreements with foundries such as TSMC and Samsung Electronics. These costs encompass wafer fabrication, assembly, testing, quality control, packaging, and related logistics. Additional elements included in costs of revenue are inventory and warranty provisions, memory and component costs, tariffs, shipping, acquisition-related intangible amortization, license and development agreements, and stock-based compensation for manufacturing personnel. This category highlights the complexity of Nvidia's supply chain and its exposure to operational risks such as potential yield fluctuations and logistics challenges.

R&D represents another major expense for Nvidia. In FYE2025, the company spent $12,914 million on R&D, or 9.9% of net revenue. While the absolute R&D spend had increased as compared to FYE2024 ($8,675 million), the relative percentage

of revenue decreased. This reflects the rapid growth of Nvidia's top line, which has been driven by AI and data-center demand. Nvidia's investment into R&D is focused on advancing GPU architecture, AI infrastructure, and software platforms that support enterprise-scale AI workloads. When compared to peers, Nvidia demonstrates greater efficiency. Intel, for example, spent roughly $16,546 million on R&D, approximately $4 billion more than Nvidia, but due to lower revenue, this represented 21.2% of Intel's net revenue.

Other operating expenses include SG&A costs, which were $3,491 million, or 2.7% of net revenue in FYE2025. This relatively modest percentage highlights Nvidia's ability to scale operations without proportional increases in administrative overhead. Nvidia can leverage its brand, platform, and distribution networks to maintain operational efficiency.



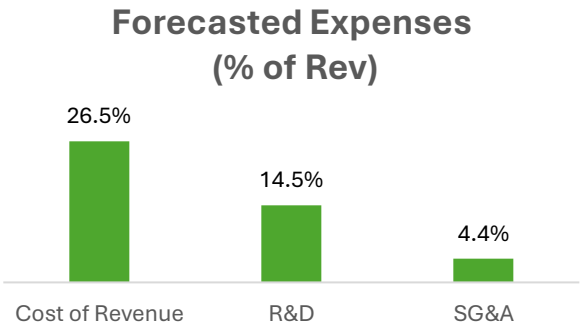
Nvidia's fabless model provides both strategic advantages and operational risks. Outsourcing production has allowed Nvidia to reduce the capital intensity and risk associated with owning fabrication facilities, which allows the company to focus on design, innovation, and overall development. The reliance on a third-party foundry exposes Nvidia to supply-chain constraints and potential disruptions, all of which are accounted for within the cost of revenue through yield provisions and contingency costs.

Forecasted Expenses

Nvidia's future expenses are projected using a three-year rolling average on the model below to account for volatility in the technology and semiconductor industry. Under this model, each major cost category listed above is forecasted as a percentage of revenue based on recent historical trends. Cost of revenue is expected to remain stable in the mid-twenty percent range, supported by management's margin guidance. Nvidia continues to project strong profitability with GAAP gross margins of approximately 73.5% for Q3 FY2026 and a continued target in the mid-70% range.

R&D spending is expected to increase in absolute terms but trend slightly lower as a percentage of revenue as Nvidia's top-line revenue grows. Based on recent results and a three-year rolling average, R&D is expected to fall within the 12-15% range of net revenue over the forecasted horizon. Nvidia guided for GAAP operating expenses of approximately $5.9 billion, representing a 30% year-over-year growth. This indicates that costs will rise, however, as a share of rapidly growing revenue.

SG&A is expected to remain Nvidia's most efficient expense category with the model forecasting around 4% of revenue. This reflects Nvidia's ability to scale its global operations without significant increases in overhead.



Balance Sheet Forecasts

CapEx Forecasts

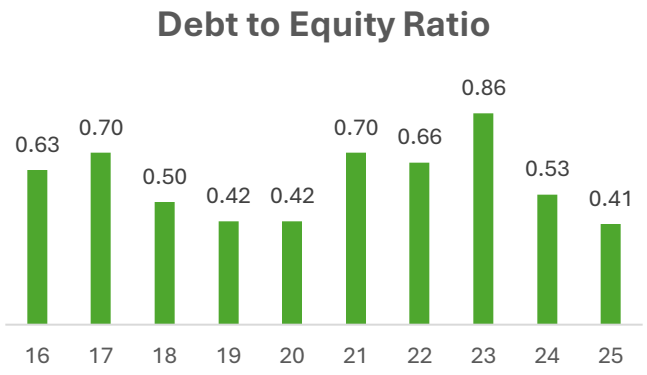
Nvidia does not provide management guidance for capital expenditures in its 10-K. When constructing our model, we averaged the historical amount spent on capital expenditures and added it to the previous year's expenditures, with the

current inflation rate. This falls in line with Nvidia's current growth phase and analysts' expectations as they continue to expand.

In Nvidia's most recent 10-K, it announced that it expects to increase capital expenditures to support the growth of the company. They did not specify what these expenditures would be, but we assume they will go toward facility improvement to keep up with current demand.

Debt and Capital Structure

Nvidia finances its operations through debt and equity. Their current debt-to-equity ratio is at 0.41, which is lower than their historical average of 0.58. This implies that Nvidia is beginning to finance more of its operations through equity, which makes sense due to the large growth it has experienced. Although management has not stated a target capital structure, its debt-to-equity ratio has gone through swings, and we believe they will use more equity to finance operations as the company continues to grow throughout the AI boom. Below is the historical debt-to-equity ratios.



Source: FactSet

Nvidia maintains a manageable amount of long-term debt, totaling $8.5 billion. Below is a table showing its debt maturity schedule from Nvidia's most recent 10-K.

Time till Maturity	(in millions)
Due in 1 Year	$0
Due in 1-5 Years	$2,250
Due in 5-10 Years	$2,750
Due in >10 Years	$3,500
Debt Discount	(37)
Net Amount	$8,463

Source: Nvidia 10-K

We find it unlikely that Nvidia will have difficulty meeting its debt obligations. Due to increasing cash flow generation and carrying more cash provides the company with ample liquidity. We forecast that the company will acquire more debt to finance its operations as it continues to see high growth and keep ample cash on hand to maintain a consistent level of liquidity.

Credit Ratings

Nvidia's financial position is reflected in it current credit ratings. S&P Global has Nvidia at AA-, which reflects a strong financial position. According to FactSet, there is currently no Moody's consensus as of right now. Despite that, S&P Global maintains a positive outlook toward Nvidia's credit rating.

Among its competitors, Nvidia ranks as one of the highest when it comes to its credit rating. Nvidia is only beaten by the U.S. Government. Other than that, Nvidia has a higher credit rating than its most important competitors, namely Advanced Micro Devices, Qualcomm, and Broadcom. This shows a strong financial position in Nvidia, and more creditworthiness compared to its main competitors.

Company	S&P Rating
U.S. Government	AA+
Nvidia	AA-
Texas Instruments	A+
Advanced Micro Devices	A
QUALCOMM	A
Broadcom	A-
Analog Devices	A-

Source: FactSet

Payout Policy and Share Repurchases

Nvidia's payout policy is a small dividend and a focus on share repurchases. In 2025, they paid an annual dividend of $0.06, which is a symptom of the annual dividend decreasing. With Nvidia's growing profits, we expect them to increase the

dividend by $0.04. We believe they will only increase it by this amount because we believe they will reinvest the majority of these high profits back into the business, or they will repurchase shares.

When it comes to share repurchases, Nvidia has been increasing the amount of share repurchases, most likely due to its growing revenue. We forecasted future share repurchases by finding the historical average of repurchased shares and adding that to the previous year to reflect their increase in share repurchases. We believe if Nvidia continues to experience very high growth in revenue, it will most likely create a share repurchasing program.

Industry Analysis

Industry Description

The AI computing, data-center infrastructure, and semiconductor industry has several key products and services. Hardware consists of the majority of the market. This includes performance AI chips, processors, and servers. Nvidia is at the center of this, with its data-center sales growing strongly on AI demand (Reuters).

On the cloud side, the top three providers (AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud) control a very large share of the infrastructure market. They accounted for 22.5% of the infrastructure services market growth from 2023-2024 (Gartner). Because of the high cost and technical complexity, much of AI infrastructure investment is coming from these hyperscale cloud providers. This means that to succeed in the space, companies must provide both powerful hardware but also integrated systems and efficient software. Customers are looking to invest in infrastructure that is not only scalable, but also reliable and high performing.

Firm Differentiation

Firms in this industry differentiate themselves through integration of hardware and software, performance and efficiency, and the array of product offerings.

Integration of hardware and software is critical. Firms that integrate hardware and software allows for a more efficient user experience. When processors, GPUs, networking components, and other tools are designed to work together, clients can deploy AI workloads faster and with fewer technical challenges. This integration reduces the time and cost of implementation, thus increasing reliability as switching to a competitor requires retraining. Companies can position themselves to provide both ends of the solutions, allowing them to offer more value than firms that only sell products separately.

High-performance and energy-efficient systems are essential to AI infrastructure. Large-scale AI models require enormous computing power, so firms that deliver faster processing speeds along with lower energy consumption gain an advantage. This also includes reliability under these extensive workloads and the ability to handle increased task complexity.

Companies that offer a wide range of products, such as individual AI chips to fully integrated servers and networking systems, reduce the possibility of clients going to competitors for other products. A product that can reduce supply and vendor complexity and simplify customer procurement. Some firms combine product offerings with support services such as cloud access and deployment assistance. This makes it easier for clients to adopt and scale AI infrastructure.

Industry Trends

The semiconductor and data-center infrastructure industry is being shaped by trends such as the rising investment in data-center infrastructure. Hyperscale cloud providers and large enterprises are expanding and updating their facilities. This includes deploying more advanced servers, high performance processors, and networking systems. This investment supports both AI model training and AI applications which has been driving the demand for more powerful infrastructure.

Advancements in semiconductor technology has also been an overall industry trend. Firms need to

develop faster and more energy efficient processors and AI accelerators to handle larger and more complex workloads. Innovations in this area consist of multi-core GPUs, high-speed internal server connectors, and specialized AI chips that allow for higher performance with increased efficiency which is required as companies and data centers increase in scale.

Key Players

The semiconductor and data-center infrastructure industry consists of several notable players. Nvidia (NVDA) leads the AI accelerator market with its GPU, integrated software stacks, and increased data center systems. Nvidia continues to be the go-to provider for AI computing workloads. Advanced Mirco Devices (AMD) competes primarily through its Instinct MI-series accelerators and CPUs, though it still trails Nvidia in market share and depth. Intel (INTC) has been a long-standing CPU leader and has been investing in AI accelerators but has faced challenges gaining ground in the high-performance GPU market. Broadcom (AVGO) contributes to the market through semiconductors and networking components, which provide core infrastructure that supports AI workloads.

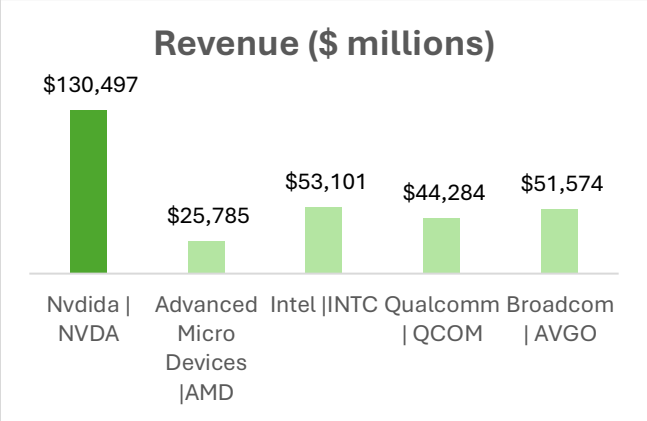
Amazon Web Services, while not a chipmaker, it's important to note its crucial role in cloud-based infrastructure as it operates massive AI data centers. Other notable companies that are excluded, but maintain a shared space in the market, are Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure, and Meta. These companies' primary role is hyperscale cloud providers rather than direct competitors in the semiconductor industry.

Company	Market Cap
Nvidia	$4,474 billion
Broadcom	$1,624 billion
Advanced Micro Devices	$376.5 billion
Intel	$164.5 billion

Source: Yahoo Finance

Financial Metrics

Total revenue provides an early indication of the scale and competitive positioning of major semiconductor and infrastructure companies. Nvidia leads the group driven by the unprecedented demand for its AI accelerators and data center platforms which now accounts for the majority of its revenue. Intel and Broadcom generate large revenue as well since they are supported by diversified businesses across CPUs, networking, and other product segments. Qualcomm and AMD follow with smaller revenue generation which is more closely linked to data center GPUs.



Source: FactSet

The metrics below also illustrate how the underlying business models of these companies shape their profitability. Nvidia leads by a wide margin, reflecting its strong position with AI accelerators and data center systems. Broadcom and Qualcomm follow with solid margins which is driven by their diversified portfolios in networking, wireless, and other segments that offer a stable and recurring customer demand. AMDs smaller margins align with its positioning in CPUs and GPUs. AMD posts more aggressive pricing and a heavier investment in R&D which is restricting its profitability.

	Net Margin	Gross Margin
Broadcom	11.96%	57.24%
AMD	6.36%	43.73%
Intel	-35.32%	32.31%
Qualcomm	12.51%	55.43%
Nvidia	55.85%	74.99%

Source: FactSet

The metrics below highlight how investors have priced each company relative to its growth prospects, risk profile, and earnings stability. AMD and Broadcom trade at elevated multiples which reflects strong expectations for future demand in their industry such as data centers and networking, with a meaningful portion of the anticipated growth already priced in. Nvidia's multiples remain high but comparing other companies, is relatively more balanced. This is supported by its dominant position in AI infrastructure and optimism with long-term earnings. Intel's unusually high P/E reflects depressed short-term earnings as the company continues to navigate operational challenges. Each company's P/E ratio and EV/EBITA multiple are shown in the table below.

	P/E Ratio	EV/EBITA
Broadcom	87.54	33.85
AMD	118.87	37.24
Intel	574.61	18.14
Qualcomm	34.16	12.99
Nvidia	51.67	34.88

Source: FactSet and Yahoo Finance

Nvidia maintains the strongest liquidity position by a wide margin, reflecting the large cash reserves generated from its AI business and from the balance sheet which is structured to support rapid growth. This stems from Nvidia's increased retained earnings from dividend plowback. Qualcomm and AMD also have increased liquidity which is supported by a lighter asset model and consistent cash generation. This allows them to have an increased capacity to invest into its R&D. Each firmsfirm current and quick ratios are in the table below.

	Current Ratio	Quick Ratio
Broadcom	1.17	1.07
AMD	2.62	1.83
Intel	1.33	0.98
Qualcomm	2.82	1.94
Nvidia	4.44	3.88

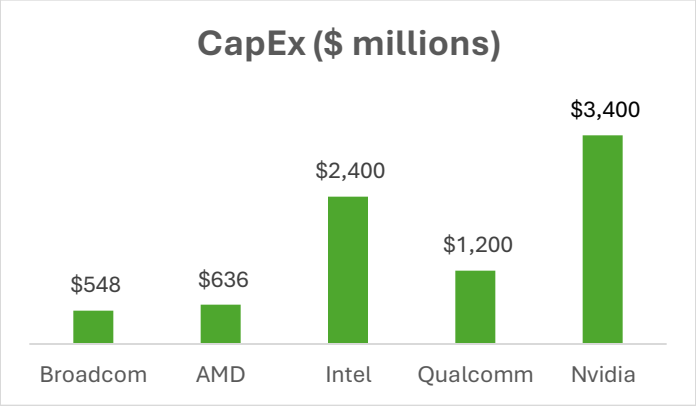
Source: FactSet

Broadcom carries one of the highest levels, consistent with its acquisition-driven growth model where debt financing is a central tool when it comes to scaling its portfolio. Qualcomm also operates with a relatively higher level of debt but without any financial strain. Nvidia and AMD maintain very low debt levels. This is supported by their strong cash generation which reduces financial risk and increased capacity for future investments. Each firm's long-term debt-to-equity ratio is shown in the table below.

	LT Debt/Equity
Broadcom	99.65%
AMD	3.84%
Intel	46.90%
Qualcomm	73.29%
Nvidia	12.58%

Source: FactSet

Operating Metrics



Nvidia leads significantly in capital expenditures among peers, investing $3.4 billion which is nearly 1.4 times greater than Intel's $2.4 billion and far above the expenditures of other peers. Qualcomm and Broadcom invest more moderately at the values above. Overall, Nvidia's high CapEx aligns with its aggressive expansion in AI and data center infrastructure. Given the numbers above, AMD and Broadcom appear more restrained in physical investment.

Current Competitive Climate

Competition in the fabless semiconductor industry is shaped by a combination of innovation, strategic partnerships. Currently, the economic moat for the

fabless semiconductor industry is considered wide, indicating difficulty in entering the market. This is due to the high cost of operations and the high entry barrier. Due to this, there are only a small number of fabless semiconductor firms operating in this market.

Due to the small number of firms, competition is very high. The small number of firms operating in this industry leads to high rivalry throughout the industry. Firms often differentiate themselves through chip parameters, such as chip performance, power consumption, life expectancy, and the total cost of ownership for these chips.

We believe the current competitive climate favors Nvidia as of right now. However, as fabless semiconductor firms continue to differentiate themselves, Nvidia's dominant market share may start to falter. It is for this reason that innovation is a high priority for Nvidia, as long as they can continue to improve upon their current chip design, they can maintain their market dominance.

Growth Drivers

The fabless semiconductor industry's growth is mainly driven by a multitude of variables. These include demand, supply chain stability, innovation, and semiconductor sales.

Currently, the AI boom and demand for accelerated chips have created large growth opportunities for firms that operate in this industry. This has caused industry-wide growth and increases in investment. We believe that this will continue for the next 3 to 4 years as this new market matures.

Supply chain stability has recently been shaken up due to increases in tariffs and government regulation. These disruptions have caused supply chains to become more uncertain and thus less stable. We predict that as the market matures and tariffs ease, we should see supply chains both stabilize and expand.

Innovation has been a large factor that has driven industry growth, mainly from the current AI boom and the demand that has come from it. As these fabless semiconductor companies continuously create new chips, it drives growth in the industry and creates more demand for these new chips. We believe that current market attitudes indicate that the innovation will continue and demand will grow with it before easing as the industry matures.

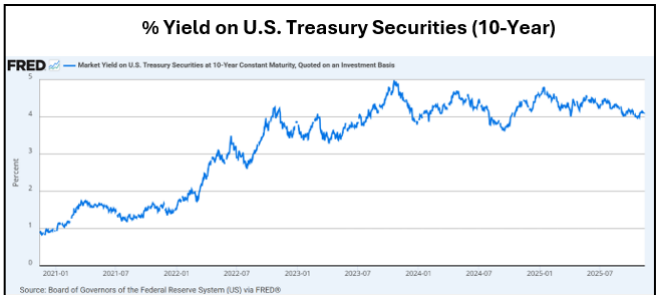
Semiconductor sales have been one of the largest growth-driving factors in the industry. This has mainly been due to the growth in data center construction and the increased demand for semiconductors. These large increases in sales push fabless semiconductor companies to continue developing new chips, which increases growth.

Economic Analysis

Long-Term Interest Rates

The long-term interest rate, also known as the 10-year treasury rate, is an important variable to consider for companies. The treasury for the last few years has stayed around 4%. The treasury rate is projected to stay in the same range or decrease a little in 2026. This will lead to a lower cost of capital. This can decrease the cost of expenditures for tech companies, thus improving their ability to finance future endeavors.

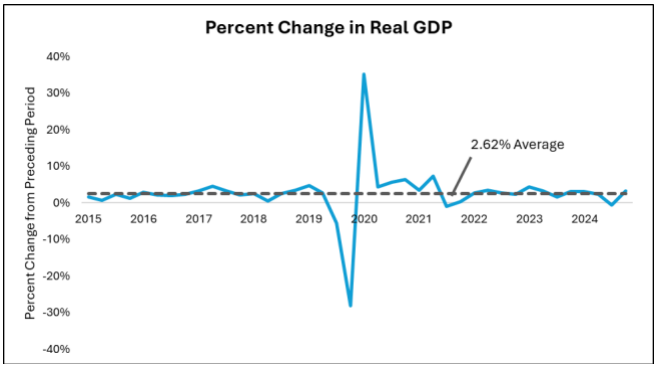
If the treasury rate were to fall, Nvidia would be able to benefit from the lower cost of capital. As long as revenue is maintained, overall profits would increase due to the lower costs. Also, lower rates would encourage Nvidia to spend more capital on activities that increase revenue.



Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Real GDP of a country represents the value of all goods and services produced during a period of time, adjusted for inflation. Real GDP is expected

to grow by 1.7% over the next year, which suggests positive but slower growth in the U.S. economy. This is compared to the past 10 years, where there has been a 2.62% average change in real GDP.



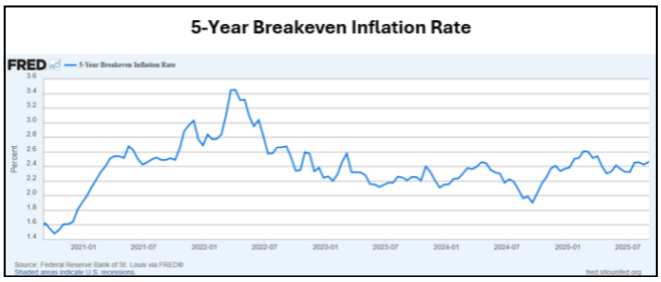
Real GDP is a good indicator of economic growth, and a sizable portion of GDP growth has been driven by AI-related spending, roughly 1.1% of GDP growth this year.

We forecast GDP growth to stabilize and increase to the 2.0% mark as the government loosens tariffs and markets continue to innovate. Longer-term forecasts will show moderate GDP growth, which suggests slower but consistent spending in the technology sector. In the case of slower GDP growth, we expect the sector to remain resilient due to the key roles it plays in technology business operations.

Inflation

Inflation determines company expenses and greatly influences consumer demand. During times of higher inflation, the tech sector tends to perform strongly and outperforms the broader market by 4.9%. This makes sense since historically, the technology sector showed strong resilience when it comes to inflation or stagflation.

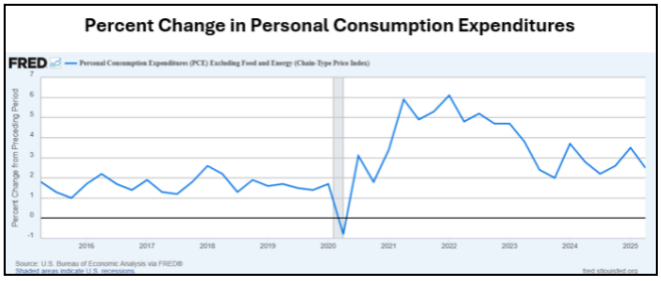
Short-term forecasts show moderate inflation trends, sticking around the 3.3% rate. Long-term outlook forecasts inflation rates will be lower, reaching a 2.0% target. Potentially lowering input costs in the sector.



Inflation for technology companies often leads to increased input costs, whether they be for raw materials, shipping, or employee salaries. These often lead to firms passing the cost of inflation to consumers. Inflation may pose an issue for Nvidia due to its already expensive products; however, like many other technology firms, we believe Nvidia will be able to resist potential inflationary challenges

Consumer Spending

In both the short-term and long-term, we expect consumer spending to weaken. Consumer spending is expected to fall to 3.7% in 2025 and 2.9% in 2026, compared to 5.4% in 2024. This decrease in consumer spending can be attributed to a slowing labor market and tariff-related inflation. The following graph shows that personal consumption expenditures have been increasing by around 3% over the last 4 to 5 years.



Due to a backlog in orders for AI chips, we expect consumer spending for the Compute & Networking segment to maintain a positive track as tariffs ease and inflation stabilizes.

Valuation Discussion

Valuation Approach

Historical financial data from 2016 to 2025, sourced from Nvidia's 10-K reports, served as the

basis for our valuation model and was used to project financials to 2034. A variety of valuation methods were used, these include discounted cash flows, economic profit, dividend discount, and relative valuation. To compare these methods, we made several key assumptions that will be discussed in the next sections.

Cost of Equity

Cost of Equity: 15.22%

The CAPM equation was used to calculate the cost of equity. We made three assumptions in this calculation. We used a risk-free rate of 4.02% which is the current 10-year US Treasury yield, which is generally considered risk-free. A beta of 2.36 was used, sourced from the average of the past 2, 3, 4, and 5-year betas. We chose an equity risk premium of 4.75%, an average of Damodaran's equity risk premium and the geometric average premium over a 10-year treasury from 1928 to 2024. All of these assumptions were calculated into a cost of equity of 15.22%

Cost of Debt

Cost of Debt: 4.92%

To calculate the pre-tax cost of debt, a Bloomberg terminal was utilized. We found the yield to maturity (YTM) for 10-year Nvidia bonds. 4.92% was chosen as the median of 10-year Nvidia bonds. The after-tax cost of debt was calculated by taking the pre-tax cost of debt multiplied by (1+marginal tax rate).

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

WACC: 15.14%

To calculate the WACC, the previously mentioned cost of equity and cost of debt were utilized. Other components needed for the WACC calculation include the market value of equity, the market value of debt, and the market value of the firm

The market value of equity was found by multiplying Nvidia's total shares outstanding by the current stock price of Nvidia. The market value of debt was found by adding short-term debt, long-term debt, and the present value of operating leases. The majority of Nvidia's market value is in equity, weighing in at 99.26%, while debt weighed in at 0.74%. We calculated the WACC using this formula:

$$WACC = Cost\ of\ Equity \times \frac{MV_{Equity}}{MV_{Firm}} + Cost\ of\ Debt_{After\ Tax} \times \frac{MV_{Debt}}{MV_{Firm}}$$

This resulted in a WACC of 15.14%

Discounted Cash Flows & Economic Profit

Estimated Share Price: $198.22

To estimate the implied share price as of today, we discounted our forecasted free cash flows and continuing value using the WACC. We chose a 3% continuing value growth rate for NOPLAT. This value is slightly below the long-term geometric average of U.S. real GDP growth, which is 3.18% from 1930 to 2024. Using a growth rate below the long-term rate better matches the fact that Nvidia cannot grow faster than the U.S. economy indefinitely. We used the geometric average as it better reflects the compounding nature of economic growth and gives a more accurate benchmark for long-term assumptions.

Our discounted free cash flows were summed to get the value of operating assets. We adjusted for non-operating accounts to arrive at a final price of $2198.22 per share.

The EP model was calculated similarly; we discount economic profit and continuing value by the WACC. Continuing value was calculated using the 3% growth rate mentioned before. The discounted economic profit was summed up, and invested capital, along with non-operating adjustments, was added. This led us to arrive at the same price of $198.22 per share.

Dividend Discount Model (DDM)

Estimated Share Price: $109.62

To calculate the DDM, forecasted dividends had to be calculated by adding the previous year's dividends by our forecasted annual dividend

increase of $0.04. These forecasted annual dividends were discounted by our cost of equity and added to the continuing value. The intrinsic value of the last FYE was calculated by adding together all of the discounted cash flows from the dividends. The intrinsic value at the last FYE was $95.39, and the implied price as of today was $109.62.

Relative Valuation

For the relative valuation, other fabless semiconductor companies were compared to Nvidia. P/E ratios were calculated using stock prices and EPS for each company, and then comparing it to Nvidia. Below, you can see how Nvidia has a similar, although lower, ratio compared to its competitors.

NVIDIA
Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS 2025	EPS 2026E	P/E 25	P/E 26
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	$369.63	$6.75	$9.32	54.76	39.66
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices I	$256.12	$3.85	$6.29	66.52	40.72
INTC	Intel Corporation	$39.99	$0.32	$0.60	124.97	66.65
QCOM	QUALCOMM Incorporatec	$180.90	$3.31	$12.25	54.65	14.77
TXN	Texas Instruments Incorpc	$160.72	$5.48	$6.08	29.33	26.43
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	$234.01	$7.76	$9.42	30.16	24.84
MRVL	Marvell Technology Inc.	$91.70	$0.74	$2.80	123.92	32.75
MPWR	Monolithic Powers Syster	$993.22	$17.71	$20.74	56.08	47.89
				Average	67.55	36.71
NVDA	NVIDIA	$185.43	$2.97	$3.69	62.4	50.2

Implied Relative Value:

P/E (EPS25)	$ 200.62
P/E (EPS26)	$ 135.63

Sensitivity Tables

Beta to Risk-Free Rate

Beta

Risk-Free Rate \ 198.22	2.00	2.12	2.24	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.72
3.78%	253.75	234.83	218.26	203.65	190.67	179.07	168.65
3.86%	250.94	232.37	216.10	201.73	188.96	177.54	167.27
3.94%	248.18	229.96	213.98	199.85	187.28	176.03	165.91
4.02%	245.47	227.59	211.89	198.00	185.63	174.55	164.57
4.10%	242.81	225.27	209.84	196.18	184.00	173.08	163.25
4.18%	240.21	222.98	207.82	194.38	182.40	171.64	161.95
4.26%	237.65	220.74	205.84	192.62	180.82	170.22	160.66

The purpose of this table is to measure how the risk-free rate and the beta affect Nvidia's cost of equity and share price. The risk-free rate reflects the yield on a 10-year U.S. Treasury, which, for our analysis, we consider to be a risk-free asset and essential for determining our cost of equity. The beta refers to Nvidia's risk in relation to the overall market. The table indicates that broader macroeconomic factors have a great impact on Nvidia's cost of equity and share prices.

2026 Compute & Networking Sales to 2026 COGS as % of Revenue

2026 Compute Sales Growth

COGS as % of revenue 2026 \ 198.22	50.00%	60.00%	70.00%	80.00%	90.00%	100.00%	110.00%
-27.08%	168.46	179.38	190.30	201.22	212.14	223.06	233.98
-27.58%	167.62	178.49	189.35	200.22	211.09	221.95	232.82
-28.08%	166.78	177.59	188.41	199.22	210.03	220.84	231.65
-28.58%	165.94	176.70	187.46	198.22	208.97	219.73	230.49
-29.08%	165.11	175.81	186.51	197.22	207.92	218.62	229.33
-29.58%	164.27	174.92	185.57	196.21	206.86	217.51	228.16
-30.08%	163.43	174.02	184.62	195.21	205.81	216.40	227.00

The purpose of this table is to measure how the cost of goods sold as a percent of sales in 2026 and the sales growth of the Compute & Networking product category affect Nvidia's net income and share price. The cost of goods sold as a percent of sales in 2026 represents the size of the cost of goods sold in comparison to total sales in the year 2026. 2026 Compute & Networking sales growth represents the growth rate affecting Nvidia's Compute & Networking product segment. The table indicates that both the cost of goods sold and the growth rate of Nvidia's product segments influence net income and thus the share price.

Risk Premium to Marginal Tax Rate

Risk Premium

Marginal Tax Rate \ 198.22	3.98%	4.48%	4.98%	5.48%	5.98%	6.48%	6.98%
19.00%	207.97	196.46	186.01	176.50	167.81	159.83	152.49
20.00%	205.02	193.67	183.37	173.99	165.42	157.55	150.32
21.00%	202.08	190.88	180.73	171.49	163.03	155.28	148.14
22.00%	199.14	188.11	178.10	168.99	160.65	153.01	145.98
23.00%	196.21	185.34	175.47	166.49	158.28	150.75	143.81
24.00%	193.29	182.58	172.86	164.00	155.91	148.49	141.65
25.00%	190.38	179.82	170.24	161.52	153.55	146.23	139.50

The purpose of this table is to measure how the risk premium and the marginal tax rate affect the valuation of Nvidia. The marginal tax rate represents Nvidia's corporate tax rate, which influences its discount rate, tax shields, and thus NOPLAT. The risk premium represents the risk of the market associated with the risk-free rate. Even though the marginal tax rate has an effect, the equity risk premium effect is much more prevalent on the valuation of Nvidia.

Pre-Tax Cost of Debt to Inflation Rate

Inflation Rate \ Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	5.20%	5.30%	5.40%	5.50%	5.60%	5.70%	5.80%
198.22							
2.70%	198.29	198.28	198.27	198.26	198.26	198.25	198.24
2.80%	198.26	198.25	198.24	198.23	198.23	198.22	198.21
2.90%	198.23	198.22	198.21	198.20	198.20	198.19	198.18
3.00%	198.20	198.19	198.18	198.17	198.16	198.16	198.15
3.10%	198.16	198.15	198.15	198.14	198.13	198.12	198.11
3.20%	198.13	198.12	198.11	198.10	198.10	198.09	198.08
3.30%	198.09	198.09	198.08	198.07	198.06	198.05	198.05

The purpose of this table is to measure how the pre-tax cost of debt and the inflation rate affect Nvidia's profitability and valuation. The pre-tax cost represents the cost of Nvidia's debt before the tax rate is associated with it. The inflation rate represents the overall inflation affecting the U.S. economy, which affects Nvidia's overall cost of operating. The table indicates that Nvidia benefits from lower inflation but also shows it resilience to both inflation and the cost of debt.

WACC to CV NOPLAT Growth

CV NOPLAT Growth \ WACC	13.64%	14.14%	14.64%	15.14%	15.64%	16.14%	16.64%
198.22							
3.50%	218.28	205.15	193.26	182.46	172.61	163.60	155.32
4.00%	225.33	211.30	198.65	187.21	176.81	167.32	158.64
4.50%	233.15	218.08	204.58	192.41	181.39	171.37	162.23
5.00%	241.87	225.61	211.12	198.11	186.39	175.78	166.13
5.50%	251.66	234.02	218.37	204.41	191.89	180.60	170.38
6.00%	262.74	243.45	226.46	211.40	197.96	185.90	175.03
6.50%	275.37	254.12	235.55	219.20	204.70	191.75	180.14

The purpose of this table is to measure how the weighted average cost of capital and CV NOPLAT growth affect Nvidia's valuation and profitability. The CV NOPLAT growth represents Nvidia's growth of NOPLAT at the current value. The WACC represents Nvidia's weighted average cost of capital, which greatly affects its profitability. The table indicates that the WACC has the greatest effect on Nvidia's valuation and that our valuation is influenced by the strong growth projected.

2026 Graphics Sales Growth to 2026 R&D % of Sales

2026 R&D % of sales \ 2026 Graphics Sales Growth	12.00%	13.00%	14.00%	15.00%	16.00%	17.00%	18.00%
198.22							
-15.61%	201.12	201.16	201.19	201.23	201.27	201.30	201.34
-16.11%	200.12	200.16	200.19	200.23	200.27	200.30	200.34
-16.61%	199.12	199.16	199.19	199.23	199.26	199.30	199.34
-17.11%	198.12	198.16	198.19	198.23	198.26	198.30	198.33
-17.61%	197.12	197.16	197.19	197.23	197.26	197.30	197.33
-18.11%	196.12	196.15	196.19	196.22	196.26	196.30	196.33
-18.61%	195.12	195.15	195.19	195.22	195.26	195.29	195.33

The purpose of this table is to measure how the Graphics product segment's sales growth in 2026 and the R&D percent of sales in 2026 affect Nvidia's valuation. The Graphics sales growth represents the growth in sales of the Graphics product segment from 2025, which affects overall revenue. The 2026 R&D as a percent of sales represents research and development expenses as a percent of 2026 total revenue. Our table indicates that the Graphics segment does not have as strong on an effect on valuation as it used to and that the cost of R&D has a significant effect on Nvidia's valuation.

Important Disclaimer

This report was created by students enrolled in the Applied Equity Valuation (FIN:4250) class at the University of Iowa. The report was originally created to offer an internal investment recommendation for the University of Iowa Krause Fund and its advisory board. The report also provides potential employers and other interested parties an example of the students' skills, knowledge, and abilities. Members of the Krause Fund are not registered investment advisors, brokers or officially licensed financial professionals. The investment advice contained in this report does not represent an offer or solicitation to buy or sell any of the securities mentioned. Unless otherwise noted, facts and figures included in this report are from publicly available sources. This report is not a complete compilation of data, and its accuracy is not guaranteed. From time to time, the University of Iowa, its faculty, staff, students, or the Krause Fund may hold a financial interest in the companies mentioned in this report.

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Revenue Decomposition

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Revenue by Category																			
Compute & Networking	823	1,088	1,577	1,541	1,453	6,841	11,046	15,068	47,405	116,193	209,147	334,636	532,071	819,389	1,188,115	1,544,549	1,776,231	1,953,854	########
Graphics	4,187	5,822	8,137	10,175	9,465	9,834	15,868	11,906	13,517	14,304	16,450	18,753	21,190	23,733	26,581	29,239	30,994	32,543	33,520
Total	$ 5,010	$ 6,910	$ 9,714	$ 11,716	$ 10,918	$ 16,675	$ 26,914	$ 26,974	$ 60,922	$ 130,497	225,597	353,388	553,261	843,123	1,214,696	1,573,788	1,807,225	1,986,398	########
All figures in millions of U.S. Dollars																			
Revenue by % of Total																			
Compute & Networking	16.4%	15.7%	16.2%	13.2%	13.3%	41.0%	41.0%	55.9%	77.8%	89.0%	92.7%	94.7%	96.2%	97.2%	97.8%	98.1%	98.3%	98.4%	98.4%
Graphics	83.6%	84.3%	83.8%	86.8%	86.7%	59.0%	59.0%	44.1%	22.2%	11.0%	7.3%	5.3%	3.8%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Revenue % Growth Over Previous Year																			
Compute & Networking	-3.4%	32.2%	44.9%	-2.3%	-5.7%	370.8%	61.5%	36.4%	214.6%	145.1%	80.0%	60.0%	59.0%	54.0%	45.0%	30.0%	15.0%	10.0%	3.0%
Graphics	9.1%	39.0%	39.8%	25.0%	-7.0%	3.9%	61.4%	-25.0%	13.5%	5.8%	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%	12.0%	12.0%	10.0%	6.0%	5.0%	3.0%
Total	7.0%	37.9%	40.6%	20.6%	-6.8%	52.7%	61.4%	0.2%	125.9%	114.2%	72.9%	56.6%	56.6%	52.4%	44.1%	29.6%	14.8%	9.9%	3.0%

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Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue	$ 5,010	$ 6,910	$ 9,714	$ 11,716	$ 10,918	$ 16,675	$ 26,914	$ 26,974	$ 60,922
Cost of revenue	(2,002)	(2,660)	(3,693)	(4,283)	(3,769)	(5,181)	(8,265)	(10,074)	(15,113)
Depreciation and amortization	(197)	(187)	(199)	(262)	(381)	(1,098)	(1,174)	(1,544)	(1,508)
Gross profit	2,811	4,063	5,822	7,171	6,768	10,396	17,475	15,356	44,301
Operating expenses									
Research and development	(1,462)	(1,466)	(1,797)	(2,376)	(2,829)	(3,924)	(5,268)	(7,339)	(8,675)
Sales, general and administrative	(602)	(663)	(815)	(991)	(1,093)	(1,940)	(2,166)	(2,440)	(2,654)
Acquisition termination cost						-	-	(1,353)	-
Total operating expenses	(2,064)	(2,129)	(2,612)	(3,367)	(3,922)	(5,864)	(7,434)	(11,132)	(11,329)
Operating income	747	1,934	3,210	3,804	2,846	4,532	10,041	4,224	32,972
Interest income	39	54	69	136	178	57	29	267	866
Other income / expense, net	(43)	(83)	(83)	(44)	(54)	(180)	(129)	(310)	(20)
Interest expense	(47)	(58)	(61)	(58)	(52)	(184)	(236)	(262)	(257)
Other income / expense, net excluding interest expense	4	(25)	(22)	14	(2)	4	107	(48)	237
Interest and other income / loss, net	(4)	(29)	(14)	92	124	(123)	(100)	(43)	846
Income / loss before income tax expense / benefit	743	1,905	3,196	3,896	2,970	4,409	9,941	4,181	33,818
Income tax expense / benefit	(129)	(239)	(149)	245	(174)	(77)	(189)	187	(4,058)
Net income / loss	$ 614	$ 1,666	$ 3,047	$ 4,141	$ 2,796	$ 4,332	$ 9,752	$ 4,368	$ 29,760
Earnings per share									
Basic	0.03	3.08	5.09	6.81	1.15	1.76	3.91	0.18	1.21
Total shares outstanding (Basic)	21,560	23,400	24,240	24,240	24,480	24,800	25,060	24,660	24,640
Weighted average shares (Basic)	21,720	541	599	608	2,439	2,467	2,496	24,870	24,690
Annual dividends per share	$ 1.91	$ 1.66	$ 0.51	$ 0.25	$ 0.40	$ 0.26	$ 0.12	$ 0.07	$ 0.08

All figures in millions of U.S. Dollar.

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Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Current assets:																			
Cash and cash equivalents	596	1,766	4,002	782	10,896	847	1,990	3,389	7,280	8,589	48,579	135,824	293,102	546,031	962,426	1,529,705	2,206,380	2,977,395	3,790,863
Marketable securities	4,441	5,032	3,106	6,640	1	10,714	19,218	9,907	18,704	34,621	35,888	37,202	38,563	39,975	41,438	42,954	44,526	46,156	47,845
Accounts receivable, net	505	826	1,265	1,424	1,657	2,429	4,650	3,827	9,999	23,065	36,303	59,109	93,119	139,534	202,883	262,734	300,882	331,368	341,169
Inventories	418	794	796	1,575	979	1,826	2,605	5,159	5,282	10,080	26,711	33,259	53,437	86,870	118,933	156,084	180,797	196,740	203,414
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	93	118	86	136	157	239	366	791	3,080	3,771	8,180	13,631	19,129	30,748	44,383	56,438	65,583	71,967	73,915
Total current assets	6,053	8,536	9,255	10,557	13,690	16,055	28,829	23,073	44,345	80,126	155,660	279,024	497,351	843,158	1,370,063	2,047,915	2,798,168	3,623,625	4,457,205
Property and equipment, net	466	521	997	1,404	1,674	2,149	2,778	3,807	3,914	6,283	6,786	7,288	7,793	8,443	9,285	10,367	11,735	13,458	15,641
Operating lease assets				-	618	707	829	1,038	1,346	1,793	1,937	2,080	2,224	2,409	2,650	2,959	3,349	3,840	4,464
Goodwill	618	618	618	618	618	4,193	4,349	4,372	4,430	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188	5,188
Intangible assets, net	166	104	52	45	49	2,737	2,339	1,676	1,112	807	453	217	133	102	92	82	72	62	52
Deferred income taxes				560	548	806	1,222	3,396	6,081	10,979	11,381	11,797	12,229	12,677	13,141	13,622	14,120	14,637	15,173
Other assets				108	118	2,144	3,841	3,820	4,500	6,425	6,660	6,904	7,157	7,419	7,690	7,972	8,263	8,566	8,879
Total assets	$ 7,370	$ 9,841	$ 11,241	$ 13,292	$ 17,315	$ 28,791	$ 44,187	$ 41,182	$ 65,728	$ 111,601	$ 188,065	$ 312,498	$ 532,075	$ 879,395	$1,408,108	$2,088,104	$2,840,895	$3,669,376	$4,506,602
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity																			
Accounts payable	$ 296	$ 485	$ 596	$ 511	$ 687	$ 1,149	$ 1,783	$ 1,193	$ 2,699	$ 6,310	$ 10,294	$ 16,289	$ 25,833	$ 38,900	$ 56,251	$ 72,992	$ 83,630	$ 92,012	$ 94,781
Accrued and other current liabilities	642	507	542	818	1,097	1,777	2,552	4,120	6,682	11,737	26,497	37,350	57,740	92,043	129,253	167,839	194,110	212,188	218,836
Short-term debt	1,413	796	15		-	999	-	1,250	1,250	-									
Total current liabilities	2,351	1,788	1,153	1,329	1,784	3,925	4,335	6,563	10,631	18,047	$ 36,791	$ 53,640	$ 83,573	$ 130,943	$ 185,504	$ 240,831	$ 277,740	$ 304,201	$ 313,617
Long-term debt	-	1,983	1,985	1,988	1,991	5,964	10,946	9,703	8,459	8,463	27,031	37,341	51,671	72,605	100,306	126,340	143,859	157,884	163,296
Long term operating lease liabilities	10			-	561	634	741	902	1,119	1,519	1,704	1,830	1,957	2,120	2,331	2,603	2,946	3,379	3,927
Other long-term liabilities	453		632	633	775	1,375	1,553	1,913	2,541	4,245	5,401	6,871	8,742	11,122	14,151	18,004	22,906	29,142	37,077
Convertible debt conversion obligation	87	31																	
Total liabilities	2,814	4,048	3,770	3,950	5,111	11,898	17,575	19,081	22,750	32,274	$ 70,926	$ 99,682	$ 145,942	$ 216,791	$ 302,292	$ 387,777	$ 447,451	$ 494,605	$ 517,917
Sahreholders' equity:																			
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	4,171	4,709	5,352	6,052	7,046	8,722	10,388	11,973	13,134	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261	11,261
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,048)	(5,039)	(6,650)	(9,263)	(9,814)	(10,756)													
Accumulated other comprehensive income / loss	(4)	(16)	(18)	(12)	1	19	(11)	(43)	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Retained earnings	$ 4,350	$ 6,108	$ 8,787	$ 12,565	$ 14,971	$ 18,908	$ 16,235	$ 10,171	$ 29,817	$ 68,038	$ 105,850	$ 201,527	$ 374,844	$ 651,316	$1,094,528	$1,689,039	$2,382,156	$3,163,481	$3,977,396
Total shareholders equity	4,469	5,762	7,471	9,342	12,204	16,893	26,612	22,101	42,978	79,327	117,139	212,816	386,133	662,605	1,105,817	1,700,328	2,393,445	3,174,770	3,988,685
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 7,370	$ 9,841	$ 11,241	$ 13,292	$ 17,315	$ 28,791	$ 44,187	$ 41,182	$ 65,728	$ 111,601	$ 188,065	$ 312,498	$ 532,075	$ 879,395	$1,408,108	$2,088,104	$2,840,895	$3,669,376	$4,506,602

All figures in millions of U.S. Dollar.

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Forecasted Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Operating Cash Flows									
Net Income	85,787	156,424	246,812	362,690	542,131	706,110	817,375	918,225	963,440
Depreciation & Amortization	2,147	2,319	2,490	2,663	2,884	3,172	3,542	4,009	4,598
Change in Accounts Receivable	(13,238)	(22,807)	(34,010)	(46,415)	(63,349)	(59,851)	(38,148)	(30,486)	(9,801)
Change in Inventories	(16,631)	(6,548)	(20,178)	(33,433)	(32,063)	(37,151)	(24,713)	(15,943)	(6,674)
Change in Prepaid Expenses & Other Current Assets	(4,409)	(5,451)	(5,499)	(11,618)	(13,636)	(12,054)	(9,145)	(6,383)	(1,948)
Changes in Accounts Payable	3,984	5,996	9,544	13,067	17,350	16,741	10,638	8,382	2,769
Chnages in Accrued Liabilities	14,760	10,853	20,389	34,304	37,210	38,586	26,271	18,078	6,647
Changes in Deferred Income Taxes	(402)	(417)	(432)	(448)	(464)	(481)	(499)	(517)	(536)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**71,998**	**140,369**	**219,115**	**320,810**	**490,065**	**655,071**	**785,322**	**895,365**	**958,495**
Investing Cash Flows									
Changes in Operating Leases	(144)	(143)	(144)	(185)	(240)	(309)	(390)	(492)	(623)
Changes in PPE	(2,296)	(2,584)	(2,911)	(3,281)	(3,717)	(4,245)	(4,899)	(5,722)	(6,771)
Changes in Marketable Securities	(1,267)	(1,314)	(1,362)	(1,411)	(1,463)	(1,517)	(1,572)	(1,630)	(1,689)
Change in Other Assets	(235)	(244)	(253)	(262)	(272)	(281)	(292)	(302)	(314)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(3,942)**	**(4,284)**	**(4,670)**	**(5,140)**	**(5,691)**	**(6,352)**	**(7,154)**	**(8,146)**	**(9,397)**
Financing Cash Flows									
Changes in Long-term Debt	18,568	10,310	14,330	20,935	27,701	26,033	17,519	14,025	5,412
Changes in Lease Liabilities	185	126	127	163	211	272	343	433	548
Changes in Other Long-term Debt	1,156	1,470	1,871	2,380	3,028	3,853	4,902	6,237	7,935
Payment of Dividends	(2,435)	(3,374)	(4,288)	(5,179)	(6,046)	(6,892)	(7,718)	(8,526)	(9,318)
Repurchase of Share	(45,540)	(57,373)	(69,207)	(81,040)	(92,874)	(104,707)	(116,541)	(128,374)	(140,208)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**(28,066)**	**(48,840)**	**(57,167)**	**(62,741)**	**(67,979)**	**(81,441)**	**(101,494)**	**(116,205)**	**(135,630)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	39,990	87,245	157,278	252,930	416,395	567,279	676,675	771,014	813,468
Cash and Cash Equivalaents at the Beginning of the Year	8,589	48,579	135,824	293,102	546,031	962,426	1,529,705	2,206,380	2,977,395
Cash and Cash Equivalaents at the End of the Year	48,579	135,824	293,102	546,031	962,426	1,529,705	2,206,380	2,977,395	3,790,863

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Common Size Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Revenue	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cost of revenue	-39.96%	-38.49%	-38.02%	-36.56%	-34.52%	-31.07%	-30.71%	-37.35%	-24.81%	-23.58%	-28.58%	-25.66%	-25.94%	-26.72%	-26.11%	-26.26%	-26.36%	-26.24%	-26.29%
Depreciation and amortization	-3.93%	-2.71%	-2.05%	-2.24%	-3.49%	-6.58%	-4.36%	-5.72%	-2.48%	-1.43%	-0.95%	-0.66%	-0.45%	-0.32%	-0.24%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.22%
Gross profit	56.11%	58.80%	59.93%	61.21%	61.99%	62.34%	64.93%	56.93%	72.72%	74.99%	70.47%	73.69%	73.61%	72.96%	73.66%	73.54%	73.44%	73.56%	73.49%
Operating expenses																			
Research and development	-29.18%	-21.22%	-18.50%	-20.28%	-25.91%	-23.53%	-19.57%	-27.21%	-14.24%	-9.90%	-17.11%	-13.75%	-13.59%	-14.82%	-14.05%	-14.15%	-14.34%	-14.18%	-14.22%
Sales, general and administrative	-12.02%	-9.59%	-8.39%	-8.46%	-10.01%	-11.63%	-8.05%	-9.05%	-4.36%	-2.68%	-5.36%	-4.13%	-4.05%	-4.51%	-4.23%	-4.27%	-4.34%	-4.28%	-4.30%
Acquisition termination cost						0.00%	0.00%	-5.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total operating expenses	-41.20%	-30.81%	-26.89%	-28.74%	-35.92%	-35.17%	-27.62%	-41.27%	-18.60%	-12.57%	-22.47%	-17.88%	-17.64%	-19.33%	-18.28%	-18.42%	-18.68%	-18.46%	-18.52%
Operating income	14.91%	27.99%	33.05%	32.47%	26.07%	27.18%	37.31%	15.66%	54.12%	62.42%	48.00%	55.81%	55.97%	53.63%	55.37%	55.12%	54.76%	55.10%	54.97%
Interest income	0.78%	0.78%	0.71%	1.16%	1.63%	0.34%	0.11%	0.99%	1.42%	1.37%	0.70%	0.87%	1.14%	1.44%	1.77%	2.33%	3.18%	4.15%	5.41%
Other income / expense, net	-0.86%	-1.20%	-0.85%	-0.38%	-0.49%	-1.08%	-0.48%	-1.15%	-0.03%	0.60%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.04%	0.02%	-0.01%
Interest expense	-0.94%	-0.84%	-0.63%	-0.50%	-0.48%	-1.10%	-0.88%	-0.97%	-0.42%	-0.19%	-0.23%	-0.22%	-0.21%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.22%	-0.25%	-0.26%	-0.29%
Other income / expense, net excluding interest expense	0.08%	-0.36%	-0.23%	0.12%	-0.02%	0.02%	0.40%	-0.18%	0.39%	0.79%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%
Interest and other income / loss, net	-0.08%	-0.42%	-0.14%	0.79%	1.14%	-0.74%	-0.37%	-0.16%	1.39%	1.97%	0.76%	0.94%	1.22%	1.52%	1.85%	2.40%	3.22%	4.17%	5.40%
Income / loss before income tax expense / benefit	14.83%	27.57%	32.90%	33.25%	27.20%	26.44%	36.94%	15.50%	55.51%	64.39%	48.75%	56.75%	57.19%	55.15%	57.22%	57.52%	57.98%	59.26%	60.37%
Income tax expense / benefit	-2.57%	-3.46%	-1.53%	2.09%	-1.59%	-0.46%	-0.70%	0.69%	-6.66%	-8.54%	-10.73%	-12.48%	-12.58%	-12.13%	-12.59%	-12.65%	-12.76%	-13.04%	-13.28%
Net income / loss	12.26%	24.11%	31.37%	35.34%	25.61%	25.98%	36.23%	16.19%	48.85%	55.85%	38.03%	44.26%	44.61%	43.02%	44.63%	44.87%	45.23%	46.23%	47.09%

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Common Size Balance Sheet

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Current assets:																			
Cash and cash equivalents	11.90%	25.56%	41.20%	6.67%	99.80%	5.08%	7.39%	12.56%	11.95%	6.58%	21.53%	38.43%	52.98%	64.76%	79.23%	97.20%	122.09%	149.89%	185.28%
Marketable securities	88.64%	72.82%	31.97%	56.67%	0.01%	64.25%	71.41%	36.73%	30.70%	26.53%	15.91%	10.53%	6.97%	4.74%	3.41%	2.73%	2.46%	2.32%	2.34%
Accounts receivable, net	10.08%	11.95%	13.02%	12.15%	15.18%	14.57%	17.28%	14.19%	16.41%	17.67%	16.09%	16.73%	16.83%	16.55%	16.70%	16.69%	16.65%	16.68%	16.68%
Inventories	8.34%	11.49%	8.19%	13.44%	8.97%	10.95%	9.68%	19.13%	8.67%	7.72%	11.84%	9.41%	9.66%	10.30%	9.79%	9.92%	10.00%	9.90%	9.94%
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1.86%	1.71%	0.89%	1.16%	1.44%	1.43%	1.36%	2.93%	5.06%	2.89%	3.63%	3.86%	3.46%	3.65%	3.65%	3.59%	3.63%	3.62%	3.61%
Total current assets	120.82%	123.53%	95.27%	90.11%	125.39%	96.28%	107.12%	85.54%	72.79%	61.40%	69.00%	78.96%	89.89%	100.00%	112.79%	130.13%	154.83%	182.42%	217.85%
Property and equipment, net	9.30%	7.54%	10.26%	11.98%	15.33%	12.89%	10.32%	14.11%	6.42%	4.81%	3.01%	2.06%	1.41%	1.00%	0.76%	0.66%	0.65%	0.68%	0.76%
Operating lease assets				0.00%	5.66%	4.24%	3.08%	3.85%	2.21%	1.37%	0.86%	0.59%	0.40%	0.29%	0.22%	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%	0.22%
Goodwill	12.34%	8.94%	6.36%	5.27%	5.66%	25.15%	16.16%	16.21%	7.27%	3.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Intangible assets, net	3.31%	1.51%	0.54%	0.38%	0.45%	16.41%	8.69%	6.21%	1.83%	0.62%	0.20%	0.06%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Deferred income taxes				4.78%	5.02%	4.83%	4.54%	12.59%	9.98%	8.41%	5.04%	3.34%	2.21%	1.50%	1.08%	0.87%	0.78%	0.74%	0.74%
Other assets				0.92%	1.08%	12.86%	14.27%	14.16%	7.39%	4.92%	2.95%	1.95%	1.29%	0.88%	0.63%	0.51%	0.46%	0.43%	0.43%
Total assets	147.11%	142.42%	115.72%	113.45%	158.59%	172.66%	164.18%	152.67%	107.89%	85.52%	83.36%	88.43%	96.17%	104.30%	115.92%	132.68%	157.20%	184.73%	220.27%
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity																			
Accounts payable	5.91%	7.02%	6.14%	4.36%	6.29%	6.89%	6.62%	4.42%	4.43%	4.84%	4.56%	4.61%	4.67%	4.61%	4.63%	4.64%	4.63%	4.63%	4.63%
Accrued and other current liabilities	12.81%	7.34%	5.58%	6.98%	10.05%	10.66%	9.48%	15.27%	10.97%	8.99%	11.75%	10.57%	10.44%	10.92%	10.64%	10.66%	10.74%	10.68%	10.70%
Short-term debt	28.20%	11.52%	0.15%		0.00%	5.99%	0.00%	4.63%	2.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total current liabilities	46.93%	25.88%	11.87%	11.34%	16.34%	23.54%	16.11%	24.33%	17.45%	13.83%	16.31%	15.18%	15.11%	15.53%	15.27%	15.30%	15.37%	15.31%	15.33%
Convertible long-term debt	0.00%	28.70%	20.43%	16.97%	18.24%	35.77%	40.67%	35.97%	13.88%	6.49%	11.98%	10.57%	9.34%	8.61%	8.26%	8.03%	7.96%	7.95%	7.98%
Capital lease obligations, long-term	0.20%				5.14%	3.80%	2.75%	3.34%	1.84%	1.16%	0.76%	0.52%	0.35%	0.25%	0.19%	0.17%	0.16%	0.17%	0.19%
Other long-term liabilities	9.04%	0.00%	6.51%	5.40%	7.10%	8.25%	5.77%	7.09%	4.17%	3.25%	2.39%	1.94%	1.58%	1.32%	1.16%	1.14%	1.27%	1.47%	1.81%
Convertible debt conversion obligation	1.74%	0.45%																	
Total liabilities	56.17%	58.58%	38.81%	33.71%	46.81%	71.35%	65.30%	70.74%	37.34%	24.73%	31.44%	28.21%	26.38%	25.71%	24.89%	24.64%	24.76%	24.90%	25.31%
Sahreholders' equity:																			
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	83.25%	68.15%	55.10%	51.66%	64.54%	52.31%	38.60%	44.39%	21.56%	8.63%	4.99%	3.19%	2.04%	1.34%	0.93%	0.72%	0.62%	0.57%	0.55%
Treasury stock, at cost	-80.80%	-72.92%	-68.46%	-79.06%	-89.89%	-64.50%													
Accumulated other comprehensive income / loss	-0.08%	-0.23%	-0.19%	-0.10%	0.01%	0.11%	-0.04%	-0.16%	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Retained earnings	86.83%	88.39%	90.46%	107.25%	137.12%	113.39%	60.32%	37.71%	48.94%	52.14%	46.92%	57.03%	67.75%	77.25%	90.11%	107.32%	131.81%	159.26%	194.40%
Total shareholders equity	89.20%	83.39%	76.91%	79.74%	111.78%	101.31%	98.88%	81.93%	70.55%	60.79%	51.92%	60.22%	69.79%	78.59%	91.04%	108.04%	132.44%	159.83%	194.95%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	147.11%	142.42%	115.72%	113.45%	158.59%	172.66%	164.18%	152.67%	107.89%	85.52%	83.36%	88.43%	96.17%	104.30%	115.92%	132.68%	157.20%	184.73%	220.27%

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Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) Estimation

Cost of Equity:		*ASSUMPTIONS:*
Risk-Free Rate	4.02%	*10-year Treasury Bond*
Beta	2.36	*Average of 2,3,4, and 5 year betas*
Equity Risk Premium	4.75%	*1928-2024 geometric average over 10-year Treasury*
Cost of Equity	**15.22%**	
Cost of Debt:		
Risk-Free Rate	4.02%	*10-Year Treasury Bond*
Implied Default Premium	0.90%	
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	4.92%	*YTM on company's 10-year corporate bond*
Marginal Tax Rate	22%	
After-Tax Cost of Debt	**3.84%**	

Market Value of Common Equity:		**MV Weights**
Total Shares Outstanding	24,477	
Current Stock Price	$185.43	
MV of Equity	**4,538,770**	99.26%
Market Value of Debt:		
Short-Term Debt	18,047	
Long-Term Debt	14,227	
PV of Operating Leases	1,793	
MV of Total Debt	**34,067**	0.74%
Market Value of the Firm	**4,572,837**	100.00%

Estimated WACC	**15.14%**

NVIDIA

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Economic Profit (EP) Valuation Models

Key Inputs:

CV Growth of NOPLAT	5.00%
CV Year ROIC	222%
WACC	15.14%
Cost of Equity	15.22%

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2026	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
DCF Model:									
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	64,117	129,528	201,830	294,057	451,488	605,116	725,937	819,821	867,877
Continuing Value (CV)									8,439,564
PV of FCF	55,688	97,711	132,238	167,337	223,150	259,764	270,663	265,484	2,733,002
Value of Operating Assets:	4,205,037								
Non-Operating Adjustments									
+ Excess Cash	**37,120**								
+ Marketable Securities	**35,888**								
- Total Debt	**(27,031)**								
- PV operating leases	**(1,704)**								
Value of Equity	4,249,310								
Shares Outstanding	24,231								
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	175								
Implied Price as of Today	198.22								
EP Model:									
Economic Profit (EP)	78,319	144,637	228,588	333,583	496,482	637,365	721,936	796,779	815,519
Continuing Value (CV)									8,046,008
PV of EP	68,024	109,108	149,769	189,830	245,388	273,608	269,171	258,023	2,605,556
Total PV of EP	4,168,477								
Invested Capital (last FYE)	36,561								
Value of Operating Assets:	4,205,037								
Non-Operating Adjustments									
+Excess Cash	**37,120**								
-Marketable Securities	**35,888**								
-Total Debt	**(27,031)**								
-PV Operating Leases	**(1,704)**								
Value of Equity	4,249,310								
Shares Outstanding	24,231								
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	175								
Implied Price as of Today	198.22								

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Dividend Discount Model (DDM) or Fundamental P/E Valuation Model

Fiscal Years Ending	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
EPS	$ 2.97	$ 3.52	$ 6.49	$ 10.36	$ 15.41	$ 23.31	$ 30.74	$ 36.01	$ 40.93	$ 43.43
Key Assumptions										
CV growth of EPS	5.00%									
CV Year ROE	26.26%									
Cost of Equity	15.22%									
Future Cash Flows										
P/E Multiple (CV Year)										7.92
EPS (CV Year)										$ 43.43
Future Stock Price										$ 343.99
Dividends Per Share	$ 0.06	$ 0.10	$ 0.14	$ 0.18	$ 0.22	$ 0.26	$ 0.30	$ 0.34	$ 0.38	
Discounted Cash Flows	$ 0.05	$ 0.08	$ 0.09	$ 0.10	$ 0.11	$ 0.11	$ 0.11	$ 0.11	$ 0.11	$ 96.11

Intrinsic Value as of Last FYE	$ 96.98
Implied Price as of Today	$ 109.62

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Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS 2025	EPS 2026E	P/E 25	P/E 26
AVGO	Broadcom Inc.	$369.63	$6.75	$9.32	54.76	39.66
AMD	Advanced Micro Device	$256.12	$3.85	$6.29	66.52	40.72
INTC	Intel Corporation	$39.99	$0.32	$0.60	124.97	66.65
QCOM	QUALCOMM Incorporat	$180.90	$3.31	$12.25	54.65	14.77
TXN	Texas Instruments Incor	$160.72	$5.48	$6.08	29.33	26.43
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	$234.01	$7.76	$9.42	30.16	24.84
MRVL	Marvell Technology Inc.	$91.70	$0.74	$2.80	123.92	32.75
MPWR	Monolithic Powers Syst	$993.22	$17.71	$20.74	56.08	47.89
				Average	**67.55**	**36.71**
NVDA	NVIDIA	$185.43	$2.97	$3.52	62.4	52.6

Implied Relative Value:

P/E (EPS25)	**$ 200.62**
P/E (EPS26)	**$ 129.32**

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Key Management Ratios

Fiscal Years Ending Jan. 31	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E
Liquidity Ratios:																					
Cash Ratio (Cash & Cash Equivalents / Current liabilities)			0.25	0.99	3.47	0.59	6.11	0.22	0.46	0.52	0.68	0.48	1.32	2.53	3.51	4.17	5.19	6.35	7.94	9.79	12.09
Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)			2.57	4.77	8.03	7.94	7.67	4.09	6.65	3.52	4.17	4.44	4.23	5.20	5.95	6.44	7.39	8.50	10.07	11.91	14.21
Quick Ratio (Current assets - Inventory / Current Liabilities)			2.40	4.33	7.34	6.76	7.13	3.63	6.05	2.73	3.67	3.88	3.50	4.58	5.31	5.78	6.74	7.86	9.42	11.27	13.56
Asset-Management Ratios:																					
Total Asset Turnover Ratio (Sales / Total Assets)			0.68	0.70	0.86	0.88	0.63	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.93	1.17	1.20	1.13	1.04	0.96	0.86	0.75	0.64	0.54	0.45
Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio (Cost of Sales / Avg Inv)			23.97	11.40	12.22	9.88	8.55	11.89	12.15	6.95	11.67	16.99	12.26	11.79	12.76	12.02	11.80	11.45	10.73	10.52	10.23
Days Sales Outstanding (365 Days / Receivable Turnover)			15.23	32.01	29.87	36.93	42.69	30.70	30.05	52.53	31.28	21.48	29.76	30.97	28.60	30.37	30.92	31.89	34.02	34.69	35.69
Financial Leverage Ratios:																					
Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities / Total Equity)			0.63	0.70	0.50	0.42	0.42	0.70	0.66	0.86	0.53	0.41	0.61	0.47	0.38	0.33	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.13
Debt to EBIT Ratio (Total Liabilities / EBIT)			3.77	2.09	1.17	1.04	1.80	2.63	1.75	4.52	0.69	0.40	0.66	0.51	0.47	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46
Interest Coverage Ratio (EBIT / Interest Expense)			15.89	33.34	52.62	65.59	54.73	24.63	42.55	16.12	128.30	329.77	208.50	255.41	271.75	265.80	273.29	250.45	221.06	208.79	188.67
Debt to Assets Ratio (Total Liabilties / Total Assets)			0.38	0.41	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.41	0.40	0.46	0.35	0.29	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.11
Profitability Ratios:																					
Return on Equity (NI/Beg TSE)			11.98%	22.61%	30.96%	36.84%	21.04%	25.02%	33.87%	9.89%	72.26%	110.88%	76.87%	83.18%	78.98%	68.17%	61.65%	50.15%	39.14%	32.32%	26.26%
Return on Assets (NI / Total Assets)			8.33%	16.93%	27.11%	31.15%	16.15%	15.05%	22.07%	10.61%	45.28%	65.30%	45.62%	50.06%	46.39%	41.24%	38.50%	33.82%	28.77%	25.02%	21.38%
Net Profit Margin (NI / Rev)			12.26%	24.11%	31.37%	35.34%	25.61%	25.98%	36.23%	16.19%	48.85%	55.85%	38.03%	44.26%	44.61%	43.02%	44.63%	44.87%	45.23%	46.23%	47.09%
Pretax Margin (EBT / Rev)			14.83%	27.57%	32.90%	33.25%	27.20%	26.44%	36.94%	15.50%	55.51%	64.39%	48.75%	56.75%	57.19%	55.15%	57.22%	57.52%	57.98%	59.26%	60.37%
Payout Policy Ratios:																					
Dividend Payout Ratio (Dividend/EPS)			67.61	0.54	0.10	0.04	0.35	0.15	0.03	0.39	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Payout Ratio ((Divs. + Repurchases)/NI)			130.29%	60.02%	41.02%	47.09%	13.95%	9.12%	4.09%	238.94%	33.36%	47.39%	55.92%	38.83%	29.78%	23.77%	18.25%	15.80%	15.20%	14.91%	15.52%
Retention Ratio (1 - Dividend Payout Ratio)			-66.61	0.46	0.90	0.96	0.65	0.85	0.97	0.61	0.93	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99

Notes for using this worksheet:

1. Include at least 3-4 ratios per category
2. Provide the definition for each ratio
3. Display consistent decimal places