

Micron Technology Inc MU 5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
237.50 USD 5 Nov 2025	150.00 USD 24 Sep 2025 01:48, UTC	1.58	266.59 USD Bil 5 Nov 2025	 None	 Large Blend	High	Standard	 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Sector	Industry
 Technology	Semiconductors

Business Description

Micron is one of the largest semiconductor companies in the world, specializing in memory and storage chips. Its primary revenue stream comes from dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, and it also has minority exposure to not-and or NAND, flash chips. Micron serves a global customer base, selling chips into data centers, mobile phones, consumer electronics, and industrial and automotive applications. The firm is vertically integrated.

credit AI investments for Micron's strong growth in fiscal 2025 and they are a significant driver of our five-year forecast. We believe HBM will continue rising as a piece of Micron's total shipments and revenue, helping growth and margins. We also like Micron's shareholder distributions and view its balance sheet as good for a cyclical memory chipmaker.

Finally, we caution investors about risk from China. The Chinese government effectively cut off Micron's sales into Chinese data centers in 2023, which will have a material impact on sales and growth. Micron earns non-data-center revenue out of China, but we expect this to remain unrestricted, as these chips are for consumer and lagging-edge markets that are less critical to national security.

Bulls Say William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Sep 2025

- ▶ When memory markets are in an upswing and demand is strong, Micron's sales growth and profitability can be impressive.
- ▶ Micron is benefiting from immense growth in HBM revenue, due to high investments in AI infrastructure. This boosts the firm's growth and margin profile.
- ▶ We like Micron's shareholder returns and view its balance sheet as strong for a cyclical firm.

Bears Say William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Sep 2025

- ▶ Micron has a high fixed cost base that leaves it vulnerable to underutilization charges and major profit compression when memory markets enter a downturn.
- ▶ We see DRAM and NAND as commoditylike products, and we foresee little ability for Micron to build durable differentiation against its competitors.
- ▶ If AI investments slow down, or Micron faces steeper competition in HBM, it could dent our growth and profitability estimates, and potentially weigh on the firm's stock.

Economic Moat William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 15 Aug 2023

We do not believe Micron possesses an economic moat. The firm operates in the highly capital-intensive industries of DRAM and NAND flash semiconductors, and it doesn't earn good enough profit margins through the course of a cycle to give us confidence in enduring economic profits.

We view DRAM and NAND as commoditylike products prone to market supply-and-demand dynamics and steady pricing erosion that reduces industry profitability. While we see better margins in DRAM, which has consolidated to three primary players (versus six in NAND) we still don't see good enough returns on invested capital over the course of a cycle to merit a moat. We do expect to see years of positive economic profits during periods of tight supply and strong demand that help support good pricing, but we see steep downcycles giving rise to poor profitability and eroding the economic profits built up in a market upswing.

The majority of Micron's sales comes from DRAM chip sales. DRAM chips provide volatile random

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Competitors

	Micron Technology Inc MU	Western Digital Corp WDC	SK Hynix Inc 000660	Samsung Electronics Co Ltd 005930
Economic Moat	None	None	None	None
Currency	USD	USD	KRW	KRW
Fair Value	150.00 24 Sep 2025 01:48, UTC	165.00 31 Oct 2025 09:16, UTC	323,000.00 30 Oct 2025 04:36, UTC	84,000.00 31 Oct 2025 06:29, UTC
1-Star Price	232.50	255.75	565,250.00	130,200.00
5-Star Price	90.00	99.00	161,500.00	50,400.00
Assessment	Overvalued 5 Nov 2025	Fairly Valued 5 Nov 2025	Overvalued 5 Nov 2025	Overvalued 5 Nov 2025
Morningstar Rating	★ 5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC	★★★ 5 Nov 2025 22:51, UTC	★ 5 Nov 2025 13:13, UTC	★★ 5 Nov 2025 13:10, UTC
Analyst	William Kerwin, Senior Equity Analyst	Eric Compton, Director	Phelix Lee, Equity Analyst	Phelix Lee, Equity Analyst
Capital Allocation	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
Price/Fair Value	1.58	0.97	1.79	1.20
Price/Sales	6.56	4.61	5.41	1.80
Price/Book	4.52	8.86	4.59	1.73
Price/Earning	28.23	21.09	15.77	23.36
Dividend Yield	0.21%	0.13%	0.40%	1.40%
Market Cap	266.50 Bil	54.72 Bil	—	—
52-Week Range	61.54—239.88	28.83—165.39	—	—
Investment Style	Large Blend	Mid Growth	Large Growth	Large Value

access memory, which is used to store memory during a system's operation, and only while a system is turned on. DRAM is a critical component for data center servers, computers, smartphones, and industrial applications. We see DRAM chips as commodity products, primarily sold by three suppliers—Samsung, SK Hynix, and Micron—that occupy over 90% of the market. DRAM technology generations last years, and we see the leading oligopoly players moving in step to successive generations and participating in an industry standards-setting body. DDR5 is the latest technology transition for mainstream DRAM, and while a player like Micron will cite technological leadership or being first to market, we view these chips as fungible and time-to-market differences of a quarter or two as immaterial to competitive positioning.

As a vertically integrated producer, Micron has massive capital investment needs that weigh on its returns on invested capital. The DRAM industry typically exhibits high-single-digit annual pricing declines, with the dominant players focusing not only on product advancement, but also advances in

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cost efficiency to keep up with their peers. This rapid pricing erosion makes it difficult for industry players to earn strong profits, even with large market shares. Consolidation of the DRAM industry and rational acting by players have helped improve industry margins. Still, we don't see current margin levels providing durable economic profit levels over the course of a cycle. The memory chip market is prone to bouts of undersupply that raise prices and profits, followed by gluts of supply that crater pricing. Downcycles can be severe, sometimes leading to negative returns on invested capital and negative profit margins.

Micron also has a meaningful NAND flash chip business that makes up the minority of sales. NAND flash chips provide nonvolatile memory for storage purposes. Compared with DRAM, NAND is used for longer-term storage of data for data centers and consumer hardware. NAND advancements happen at a much faster pace than those in DRAM, with suppliers putting out higher-density chip generations every 18-24 months. Similar to DRAM, while suppliers will tout technological differences like layer counts and being first to market, we view NAND chips as fungible and commoditylike among the leading players.

We view very similar dynamics in NAND as we do in DRAM: commodity products, high capital intensity, and volatile market cycles. NAND, however, is less consolidated of a market with six primary players. In our view, the more fragmented nature of the NAND market creates more volatile supply-and-demand dynamics with worse pricing and profitability in market downturns caused by oversupply. NAND is also even more capital intensive than DRAM is, which we attribute to faster advancement and shorter product generations, and exhibits steeper annual pricing declines typically in the midteens. All of this leads to a lower margin profile for NAND compared with DRAM, as well as lower returns on invested capital.

Fair Value and Profit Drivers William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Sep 2025

Our fair value estimate for Micron is \$150 per share. Our valuation implies a fiscal 2026 adjusted price/earnings multiple of 9 times and an enterprise value/sales multiple of 3 times. The greatest drivers to our valuation are cyclical sales and cyclical profitability over a fixed cost base, with growth primarily driven by AI infrastructure investments.

We forecast Micron's results to be cyclical in the long term, and note that fiscal 2023 represented one of the most severe downturns we've seen for the chipmaker, with gluts of chip supply for data centers, smartphones, and PCs following post-pandemic-era demand. Micron was also hampered in fiscal 2023 by the loss of revenue coming from memory sales into Chinese data center customers, thanks to retaliatory moves against other US government restrictions.

We see AI-driven demand for Micron's HBM chips as the firm's largest growth driver. After more than 60% revenue growth in fiscal 2024 and nearly 50% growth in fiscal 2025, we expect AI to drive more than 40% growth in fiscal 2026. Thereafter, we model a tapering down to midcycle mid-single-digit

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growth longer-term, while the HBM portion of the business rises in the double digits. While the DRAM and NAND markets can be volatile, we view long-term trends exhibiting growth in bit shipments (which equates to volume) and declines in prices per bit. In DRAM, we expect high-teens bit growth and low-double-digit annual pricing declines over the long term. In NAND, we expect midteens bit growth and roughly 15% annual pricing declines over the long term. We see HBM boosting Micron's DRAM bit growth and pricing, but for it to exhibit DRAM-like pricing declines after fiscal 2026 against robust shipment growth.

Practically all of Micron's costs of sales are fixed. Despite revenue cut in half in fiscal 2023, cost of sales was roughly flat, leading to a negative 8% non-GAAP gross margin. We expect Micron to continue investing in manufacturing for the long term, and gross margins to move in line with volumes. In the medium term, we see impressive gross margin above 50% with a higher mix of HBM with higher pricing. Once HBM pricing declines manifest, we think Micron can maintain a gross margin level in the low 40% range.

Micron's operating expenses are more flexible than its manufacturing costs. We forecast steady growth in research and development in the midsingle digits in the long term, and for other operating expenses to move with top-line volume. Still, Micron's operating margins will be heavily dictated by its gross margins. At midcycle, we think Micron can earn close to 30% non-GAAP operating margins.

Risk and Uncertainty William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 21 Mar 2024

We assign Micron a Morningstar Uncertainty Rating of High. Micron's largest risk comes from its high cyclicity, in our view. As a memory chipmaker, Micron is susceptible to fluctuations in market supply and demand for commoditylike chips, and periods of oversupply can slash prices. Micron is vertically integrated with a high fixed cost base, so weak pricing can have an outsize effect on profitability, as seen in fiscal 2023.

Micron also bears risk from its China exposure, which sits at roughly 25% of sales. The Chinese government issued restrictions on Micron's sales into data centers in 2023, effectively cutting off roughly 10% of the firm's revenue. The other 15% sells into consumer electronics and autos, which we think poses less of a national security risk. Still, escalating trade tensions could see a complete barring of US-produced memory chips, or alleviated restrictions could see Micron regain its cutoff revenue.

We see some risk from the relatively unconsolidated NAND market. We expect consolidation over the long term in NAND, and if Micron is left on the outside of consolidation, it could be left with a gap in scale relative to peers in NAND production, which could hurt its ability to reduce costs and maintain profitability.

Finally, we note some customer concentration for Micron, with roughly half of its sales coming from its top 10 customers. This concentration is mainly from distributors, and we don't expect these customers

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to churn. Still, losing one or more of these material customers could have a negative impact on results.

On the environmental, social, and governance front, we foresee little risk to Micron. Its primary risks would arise from its environmental footprint as a manufacturer and its ability to retain human capital.

Capital Allocation William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Sep 2025

We assign Micron a Standard Morningstar Capital Allocation Rating, primarily driven by our view of fair investments. We believe Micron invests adequately to maintain its position in the DRAM and NAND markets, and we don't believe greater investment would improve its position. We see the firm adequately investing in research and development to maintain a leadership position in HBM chips. Micron targets more than 30% of sales going to capital expenditure and roughly 10% of sales to go toward research and development, both of which roughly match peers. While Micron benefited from DRAM consolidation a decade ago, we see little opportunity for acquisitions now, and we believe that shareholder distributions as a second priority to organic investment is appropriate. We see Micron's balance sheet as sound, and its distributions as appropriate. Micron is leveraged, but it holds long-dated debt and we believe its cash flow will be more than enough to cover its obligations over the long term. We also see Micron's quarterly dividend and opportunistic repurchases (in upcycle periods, typically) as a good return to investors with few other investment opportunities.

Analyst Notes Archive

Micron Earnings: Impressive AI-Driven Pricing Brings Our Valuation Up to \$150 William Kerwin, CFA,Senior Equity Analyst,24 Sep 2025

Micron Technology's August-quarter results exceeded its updated guidance from mid-August, with revenue rising 46% year over year to \$11.3 billion. Management guided for more than 40% year-over-year growth in the October quarter. High-bandwidth memory quarterly revenue hit \$2 billion.Why it matters: Micron's guidance for continuing rapid growth far exceeded our estimates, and implies a torrid rate of artificial intelligence chip investment continuing. Micron is one of two leading HBM suppliers and is gaining share against incumbent SK Hynix, which further boosts its growth. HBM chips remain heavily supply-constrained, which is buoying pricing and greatly expanding Micron's profitability. Gross margin guidance above 50% handily beat our model. A greater mix of HBM within Micron's sales going forward elevates our view of durable margins. We expect Micron to hit its HBM market share target of around 20% in the next quarter. Going forward, we see less opportunity for share gains against Hynix and improved competition from Samsung. We still expect HBM revenue to double in fiscal 2026 and rise in the double digits thereafter. The bottom line: We raise our fair value estimate for no-moat Micron to \$150 from \$120, as we incorporate higher DRAM pricing, led by HBM. This drives our medium-term revenue and margin estimates higher. Shares still look overvalued to us, considering longer-term memory cyclicity. We model an AI-driven DRAM upcycle in the medium term, but still see memory

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chips as cyclical. Longer-term, we expect more pricing pressure from competition with Hynix and Samsung to weigh on growth and profitability. We don't see Micron holding these profit levels over a five-year period. Micron shares have doubled year to date, and we see significant upside priced in, shown by a modest 3% pop after hours despite impressive guidance. Buying at current levels requires investors to believe in durable profitability at these levels, of which we're skeptical.

Micron: Positive Preearnings Announcement Reflects Robust Short-Term Pricing William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 11 Aug 2025

Micron Technology raised its fiscal fourth quarter (August-end) guidance, citing stronger dynamic-random-access-memory, or dram, pricing. The new guidance implies \$500 million more revenue (new midpoint \$11.2 billion) and 250 basis points more non-GAAP gross margin (new midpoint 44.5%). Why it matters: Micron's initial guidance was strong already, so these higher figures reflect an even better demand environment than we'd expected. We see this driven in part by artificial intelligence data center buildouts that are supporting high demand and high pricing for Micron's high-bandwidth memory, or HBM, chips. We're impressed by the strong environment, but see the pricing support as short-term. Longer-term, we anticipate pricing to normalize and experience annual declines. We anticipate HBM to reflect more typical dram pricing dynamics starting in 2026. The bottom line: We raise our fair value estimate for no-moat Micron to \$120, from \$115, to reflect strong short-term pricing for dram. Long-term, we continue to expect cyclicity in results. Shares rose modestly on the preearnings announcement, and we see them as fairly valued. We anticipate a strong pricing upcycle for Micron, across dram and NAND, continuing in 2026. We model more normalized midcycle dynamics, with pricing declines partially offsetting volume growth, in 2027 for both dram and NAND. We continue to have bullish forecasts for Micron's HBM sales, which we anticipate quickly becoming a majority of total dram revenue. We forecast \$6 billion in fiscal 2025 sales, more than doubling in fiscal 2026, with more than 3 times the price per bit of traditional dram.

Micron Earnings: HBM Highlights a Blowout Quarter as We Raise Our Valuation to \$115 William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 26 Jun 2025

Micron Technology's May-quarter results handily beat management guidance for growth and profitability. Revenue rose 37% year over year to \$9.3 billion, inclusive of 50% sequential growth for high-bandwidth memory. August-quarter guidance implies continuing strong growth. Why it matters: Micron's impressive results and guidance came well above our model. Artificial intelligence is benefitting Micron on multiple fronts, with strong demand from AI chipmakers for its HBM and rising DRAM content in smartphones and PCs. Strong demand is keeping pricing robust, too. HBM revenue rose by more than 50% sequentially for the second straight quarter, and we estimate nearly \$2 billion in HBM revenue in the quarter (implying 20% of total firm revenue). We believe Micron is on track for its goal of 20% HBM market share exiting fiscal 2025. HBM offers higher pricing and better profitability

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than Micron's traditional DRAM, so we see strong AI demand boosting both growth and profitability over the medium term. The bottom line: We raise our fair value estimate for no-moat Micron to \$115, from \$100, after raising our HBM and total DRAM growth estimates over the next five years. Shares still look overvalued to us—in our view, they don't reflect the long-term cyclicalities we expect from Micron's results. We expect a tremendous cyclical upswing over the next two to three years, but we don't think AI is eliminating cyclicalities for Micron. While demand looks strong, a misalignment of supply with demand in the long term can lead to a cyclical downswing, as investors saw in 2023. We now expect \$6 billion in HBM revenue for Micron in fiscal 2025 (ending in August,) rising toward \$30 billion by the end of the decade. Our forecast implies HBM quickly becoming Micron's most meaningful driver in the next three years.

Micron Technology Earnings: HBM Momentum Continues, and a Better-Than-Expected Third-Quarter Outlook William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 21 Mar 2025

We maintain our \$100 fair value estimate for shares of no-moat Micron Technology after it reported solid fiscal second-quarter results. Revenue came within the guidance range, while adjusted EPS beat guidance as well as our model estimates. Management guided to robust third-quarter growth, supported by improved DRAM demand, especially from data centers and consumer artificial intelligence applications. Looking beyond, we see high-bandwidth memory as a key growth driver. We account for a greater mix of DRAM revenue over the medium term, driven primarily by HBM and data center demand, and boosted by stronger pricing for DRAM. In addition, we foresee cost improvements and a higher-margin product mix to gradually lift margins through 2025 and beyond. The market seems to share our view, and responded positively to results and guidance, with the stock now tracking our fair value estimate. Second-quarter revenue of \$8.05 billion rose 38% year over year, led by robust DRAM performance. We credit it to data center DRAM, which reached a new record high, as HBM revenue grew more than 50% sequentially to exceed \$1 billion. We forecast this acceleration to continue, as we model double-digit growth over the medium term. NAND revenue hit \$1.9 billion, up 18% year on year, on the back of robust customer shipments and bit growth, though sequential revenue fell 17% on softer pricing and underutilization charges. Along the same lines, we continue to expect a significantly weaker NAND revenue contribution for 2025 as NAND chip sales are more focused on PC and mobile shipments. On the other hand, we anticipate continued AI and data center demand, combined with a strategic mix shift toward premium DRAM solutions, to underpin ongoing growth.

AI DeepSeek Coverage Summary: Maintaining Our Fair Values; Pullback Was Healthy Eric Compton, CFA, Director, 28 Jan 2025

We have consolidated our recent DeepSeek-related coverage in this note. Artificial intelligence affects companies across much of our coverage, including semiconductors, cloud infrastructure, software, utilities, and energy. Many of the firms under our coverage with an “AI premium” were already trading in

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1- to 2-star territory. Our valuations were already positioned for a pullback of this nature, as we were having a hard time justifying the increases in revenue implied by these valuations. We view the current pullback as healthy, even as we remain positive on the long-term potential of AI. We have maintained our fair value estimates across the affected companies. Our thesis, after the release of DeepSeek, is that we were going to see instances of sleeker, more-efficient AI models that would not rely on massive clusters of AI GPUs and related hardware. This was the only way the ecosystem was going to successfully address large numbers of use cases in the long term. We believe that lower costs—making AI cheaper, therefore more economical—will increase the number of use cases it is viable for, and as a result, should increase demand. This is the same path the PC revolution followed, with computing power becoming cheap enough that millions of individuals could use it at an affordable cost. The same happened with the cloud and SaaS revolution thereafter, where the incremental cost of adding users was close to zero. We believe a future where AI was both prohibitively expensive and also “taking over the world” was not likely. As such, we view the advancements made by DeepSeek as promising and healthy for the overall ecosystem. For more in-depth coverage on specific industries, please refer to our notes on Nvidia, the hyperscalers, semiconductor equipment companies, TSMC, Apple and networking, utilities, European utilities, HVAC, and industrials.

DeepSeek R1 Model Doesn't Alter Our Valuations or Forecasts for Technology Hardware Stocks

William Kerwin, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 27 Jan 2025

Many technology hardware stocks under our coverage plunged in Monday trading after reports of DeepSeek's R1 generative artificial intelligence model out of China offering performance parity to top US models at a much lower training cost. The iShares Semiconductor ETF was down 8% in midday trading. Why it matters: In our view, the market selloff implies fears of weaker future generative AI infrastructure investment resulting from cheaper models. We are less pessimistic and expect strong generative AI investment to continue. We've expected generative AI models to become slimmer and more efficient. We expect US model builders to develop more efficient models, but overall hardware spending will continue to rise, particularly with a serious competitive alternative out of China. In the longer term, we foresee a commoditization of AI models that shouldn't diminish investment in hardware infrastructure. Lower-cost models should accelerate the path to financial returns for model builders, but that they will continue to invest heavily in hardware to support them. The bottom line: We maintain our fair value estimates and moat ratings for our technology hardware coverage, including Apple, Broadcom, Marvell Technology, Arista Networks, and Micron Technology. The DeepSeek news and market selloff don't alter our long-term forecasts today. We don't expect a cut to infrastructure investment in the short term and believe US and European model builders will continue to invest heavily in developing larger and higher-performing models. Demand still exceeds chip supply, and we don't expect that to change due to the DeepSeek news. We believe the selloff largely reflects more uncertainty being priced into AI-exposed stocks, which we believe to be reasonable. We believe AI

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5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

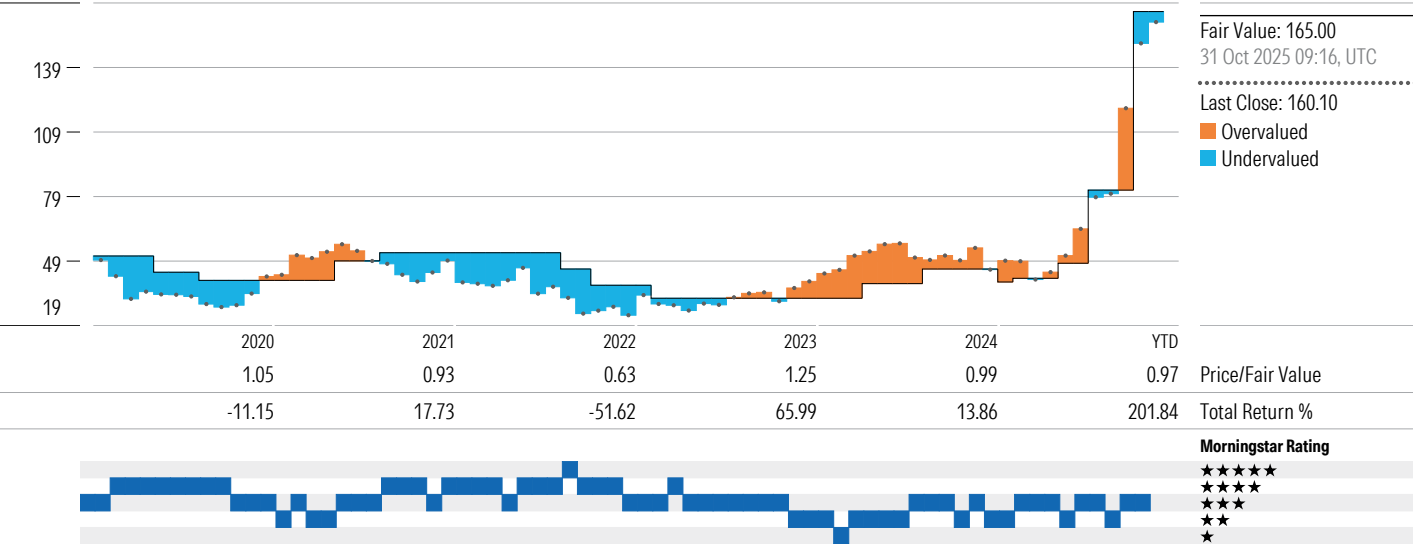
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investment will continue to rise rapidly, but that more bullish forecasts might have underestimated efficiency gains in new models. ■■

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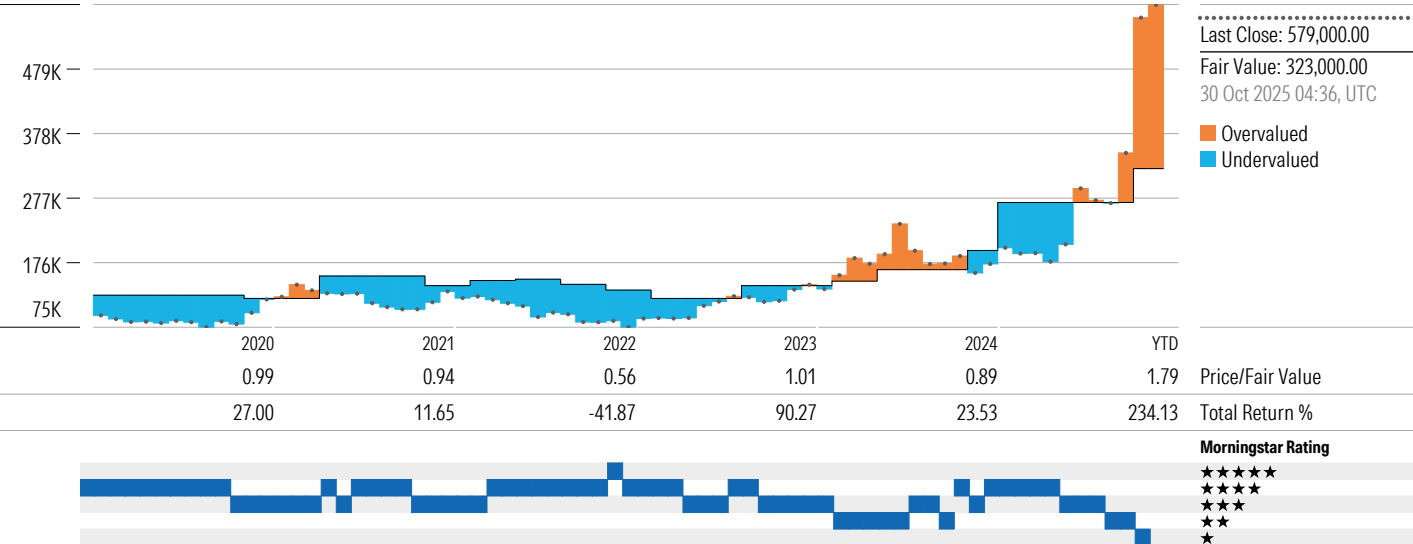
Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

Western Digital Corp WDC



Total Return % as of 05 Nov 2025. Last Close as of 05 Nov 2025. Fair Value as of 31 Oct 2025 09:16, UTC.

SK Hynix Inc 000660



Total Return % as of 05 Nov 2025. Last Close as of 05 Nov 2025. Fair Value as of 30 Oct 2025 04:36, UTC.

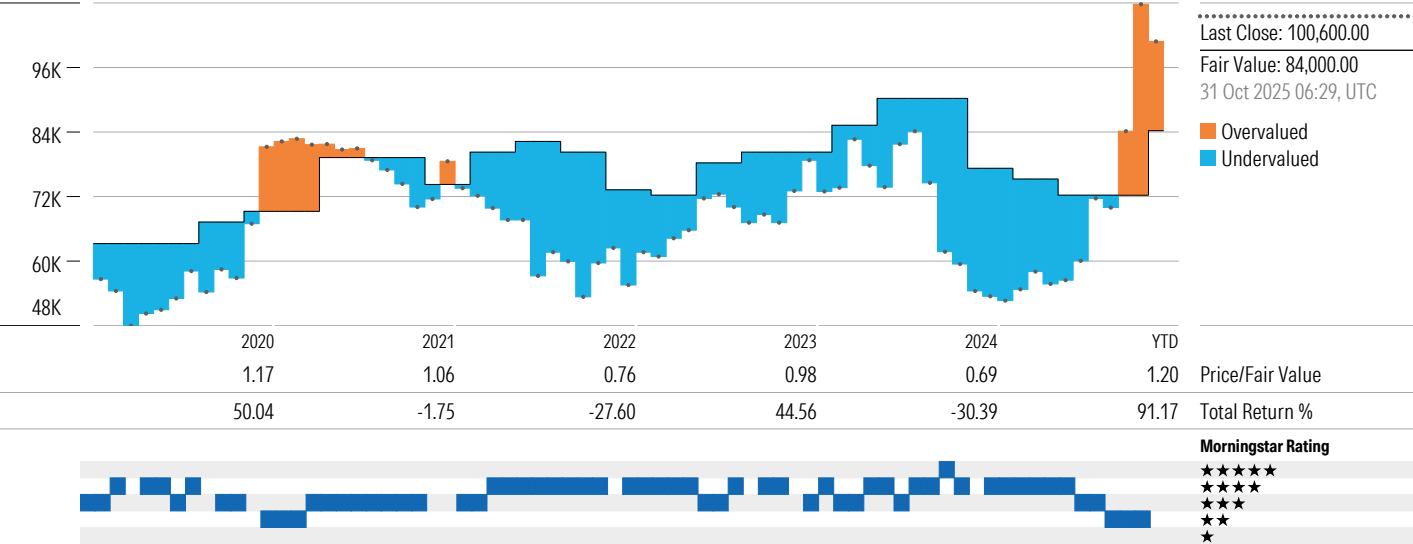
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MU★

5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

Samsung Electronics Co Ltd 005930



Total Return % as of 05 Nov 2025. Last Close as of 05 Nov 2025. Fair Value as of 31 Oct 2025 06:29, UTC.

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Morningstar Valuation Model Summary

Financials as of 23 Sep 2025

Fiscal Year, ends 31 Aug	Actual			Forecast				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue (USD Mil)	15,540	25,111	37,378	53,685	57,494	57,678	59,317	60,093
Operating Income (USD Mil)	-5,450	1,054	9,870	21,630	21,118	17,465	16,658	17,245
EBITDA (USD Mil)	2,011	9,084	18,122	36,068	37,104	34,079	34,340	35,160
Adjusted EBITDA (USD Mil)	2,937	9,715	19,198	37,128	38,289	35,267	35,561	36,397
Net Income (USD Mil)	-5,833	778	8,539	17,768	16,821	13,890	13,292	13,822
Adjusted Net Income (USD Mil)	-4,864	1,453	9,326	18,443	17,646	14,756	14,198	14,735
Free Cash Flow To The Firm (USD Mil)	-7,992	-73	945	9,169	13,260	11,333	10,228	10,778
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	1,093	1,118	1,125	1,128	1,122	1,117	1,112	1,107
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	-5.34	0.70	7.59	15.75	14.99	12.44	11.96	12.49
Adjusted Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	-4.45	1.30	8.29	16.35	15.73	13.22	12.77	13.31
Dividends Per Share (USD)	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.54	0.58	0.62

Margins & Returns as of 23 Sep 2025

	Actual				Forecast					
	3 Year Avg	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	5 Year Avg
Operating Margin %	-1.9	-35.1	4.2	26.4	40.3	36.7	30.3	28.1	28.7	32.6
EBITDA Margin %	32.5	12.9	36.2	48.5	67.2	64.5	59.1	57.9	58.5	61.4
Adjusted EBITDA Margin %	—	18.9	38.7	51.4	69.2	66.6	61.2	60.0	60.6	63.5
Net Margin %	-3.9	-37.5	3.1	22.8	33.1	29.3	24.1	22.4	23.0	26.4
Adjusted Net Margin %	-0.2	-31.3	5.8	25.0	34.4	30.7	25.6	23.9	24.5	27.8
Free Cash Flow To The Firm Margin %	-16.4	-51.4	-0.3	2.5	17.1	23.1	19.7	17.2	17.9	19.0

Growth & Ratios as of 23 Sep 2025

	Actual				Forecast					
	3 Year CAGR	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	5 Year CAGR
Revenue Growth %	6.7	-49.5	61.6	48.9	43.6	7.1	0.3	2.8	1.3	10.0
Operating Income Growth %	0.5	-156.1	-119.3	836.4	119.2	-2.4	-17.3	-4.6	3.5	11.8
EBITDA Growth %	99.4	-88.0	351.7	99.5	99.0	2.9	-8.2	0.8	2.4	38.8
Adjusted EBITDA Growth %	3.3	-83.1	230.8	97.6	93.4	3.1	-7.9	0.8	2.4	13.7
Earnings Per Share Growth %	-0.7	-168.9	-113.1	984.3	107.5	-4.8	-17.0	-3.9	4.4	10.5
Adjusted Earnings Per Share Growth %	-0.7	-153.3	-129.2	537.7	97.2	-3.8	-16.0	-3.4	—	10.5

Valuation as of 23 Sep 2025

	Actual			Forecast				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Price/Earning	-21.6	91.5	28.6	14.5	15.1	18.0	18.6	—
Price/Sales	6.9	5.3	7.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	—
Price/Book	2.4	2.9	4.9	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	—
Price/Cash Flow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EV/EBITDA	38.2	14.3	14.1	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.6	—
EV/EBIT	-20.6	131.7	275.1	12.6	12.9	15.5	16.3	—
Dividend Yield %	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—
Dividend Payout %	-10.3	35.4	5.6	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.7
Free Cash Flow Yield %	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Operating Performance / Profitability as of 23 Sep 2025

Fiscal Year, ends 31 Aug	Actual			Forecast				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ROA %	13.1	-9.1	1.1	10.3	17.7	14.6	11.0	9.7
ROE %	17.4	-13.2	1.7	15.8	25.2	19.6	14.2	12.1
ROIC %	17.7	-7.7	2.5	14.1	27.3	23.5	18.4	16.6

Micron Technology Inc MU ★ 5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
237.50 USD 5 Nov 2025	150.00 USD 24 Sep 2025 01:48, UTC	1.58	266.59 USD Bil 5 Nov 2025	None	Large Blend	High	Standard	 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Financial Leverage (Reporting Currency)	Actual			Forecast				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Fiscal Year, ends 31 Aug								
Debt/Capital %	15.4	11.6	8.0	7.1	5.8	5.1	4.0	3.4
Assets/Equity	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Net Debt/EBITDA	2.2	0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2
Total Debt/EBITDA	4.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
EBITDA/ Net Interest Expense	-33.8	151.8	165.5	185.6	189.6	210.7	364.2	1,164.6

Forecast Revisions as of 23 Sep 2025	2026		2027		2028	
Prior data as of 11 Aug 2025	Current	Prior	Current	Prior	Current	Prior
Fair Value Estimate Change (Trading Currency)	150.00	119.77	—	—	—	—
Revenue (USD Mil)	53,685	44,482	57,494	47,570	57,678	47,674
Operating Income (USD Mil)	21,630	13,377	21,118	13,615	17,465	12,223
EBITDA (USD Mil)	37,128	26,390	38,289	28,005	35,267	27,121
Net Income (USD Mil)	18,443	11,490	17,646	11,673	14,756	10,618
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	15.75	9.56	14.99	9.67	12.44	8.76
Adjusted Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	16.35	10.25	15.73	10.48	13.22	9.59
Dividends Per Share (USD)	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.54	0.54

Key Valuation Drivers as of 23 Sep 2025

Cost of Equity %	9.0
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt %	5.8
Weighted Average Cost of Capital %	8.7
Long-Run Tax Rate %	19.0
Stage II EBI Growth Rate %	6.0
Stage II Investment Rate %	27.5
Perpetuity Year	10

Additional estimates and scenarios available for download at <https://pitchbook.com/>.

Discounted Cash Flow Valuation as of 23 Sep 2025

	USD Mil
Present Value Stage I	41,959
Present Value Stage II	30,873
Present Value Stage III	99,197
Total Firm Value	172,030
Cash and Equivalents	10,307
Debt	14,577
Other Adjustments	0
Equity Value	167,760
Projected Diluted Shares	1,125
Fair Value per Share (USD)	150.00

Micron Technology Inc MU 5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
237.50 USD 5 Nov 2025	150.00 USD 24 Sep 2025 01:48, UTC	1.58	266.59 USD Bil 5 Nov 2025	 None	 Large Blend	High	Standard	 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

ESG Risk Rating Breakdown

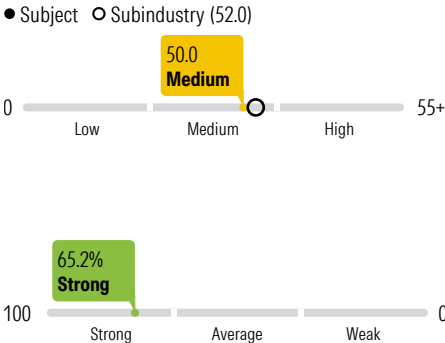
Exposure

Company Exposure¹	50.0
- Manageable Risk	46.1
Unmanageable Risk²	3.9

Management

Manageable Risk	46.1
- Managed Risk³	30.0
Management Gap⁴	16.0

Overall Unmanaged Risk 19.9



- 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



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 65.2% 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

ESG Risk Rating Assessment⁵



ESG Risk Rating is of Sep 03, 2025. Highest Controversy Level is as of Oct 08, 2025. 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/.

Peer Analysis 03 Sep 2025

Company Name	Exposure	Management	ESG Risk Rating
Micron Technology Inc	50.0 Medium 0 — 55+	65.2 Strong 100 — 0	19.9 Low 0 — 40+
Western Digital Corp	32.2 Low 0 — 55+	64.9 Strong 100 — 0	12.3 Low 0 — 40+
Analog Devices Inc	43.9 Medium 0 — 55+	67.0 Strong 100 — 0	16.6 Low 0 — 40+
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	38.3 Medium 0 — 55+	63.3 Strong 100 — 0	15.7 Low 0 — 40+
SK Hynix Inc	51.4 Medium 0 — 55+	68.6 Strong 100 — 0	18.9 Low 0 — 40+

Appendix

Historical Morningstar Rating

Micron Technology Inc MU 5 Nov 2025 22:45, UTC

Dec 2025 —	Nov 2025 ★	Oct 2025 ★★	Sep 2025 ★★★	Aug 2025 ★★★★	Jul 2025 ★★★★	Jun 2025 ★★★★	May 2025 ★★★★	Apr 2025 ★★★★★	Mar 2025 ★★★★	Feb 2025 ★★★★	Jan 2025 ★★★★
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 ★★★★
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Dec 2020 ★★	Nov 2020 ★★	Oct 2020 ★★★★	Sep 2020 ★★★★	Aug 2020 ★★★★	Jul 2020 ★★★★	Jun 2020 ★★★★	May 2020 ★★★★	Apr 2020 ★★★★	Mar 2020 ★★★★	Feb 2020 ★★★★	Jan 2020 ★★★★

Western Digital Corp WDC 5 Nov 2025 22:51, UTC

Dec 2025 —	Nov 2025 ★★★★	Oct 2025 ★★★★	Sep 2025 ★★	Aug 2025 ★★★★	Jul 2025 ★★★★	Jun 2025 ★★	May 2025 ★★★★	Apr 2025 ★★★★	Mar 2025 ★★★★	Feb 2025 ★★	Jan 2025 ★★
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SK Hynix Inc 000660 5 Nov 2025 13:13, UTC

Dec 2025 —	Nov 2025 ★	Oct 2025 ★★	Sep 2025 ★★	Aug 2025 ★★★★	Jul 2025 ★★★★	Jun 2025 ★★★★	May 2025 ★★★★★	Apr 2025 ★★★★★	Mar 2025 ★★★★★	Feb 2025 ★★★★★	Jan 2025 ★★★★★
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Samsung Electronics Co Ltd 005930 5 Nov 2025 13:10, UTC

Dec 2025 —	Nov 2025 ★★	Oct 2025 ★★	Sep 2025 ★★	Aug 2025 ★★★	Jul 2025 ★★★	Jun 2025 ★★★★	May 2025 ★★★★	Apr 2025 ★★★★	Mar 2025 ★★★★	Feb 2025 ★★★★	Jan 2025 ★★★★
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 ★★★

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 short-term market-price movements), but we believe these negatives are mitigated by deep analysis and our long-term 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 single-point 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 returns 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 working capital accounts, and capital spending. Based on these projections, we calculate earnings before interest,

after taxes (EBI) and the net new investment (NNI) to derive 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

Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

outcomes for the intrinsic value of a company, and anything 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	★★★★★ 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

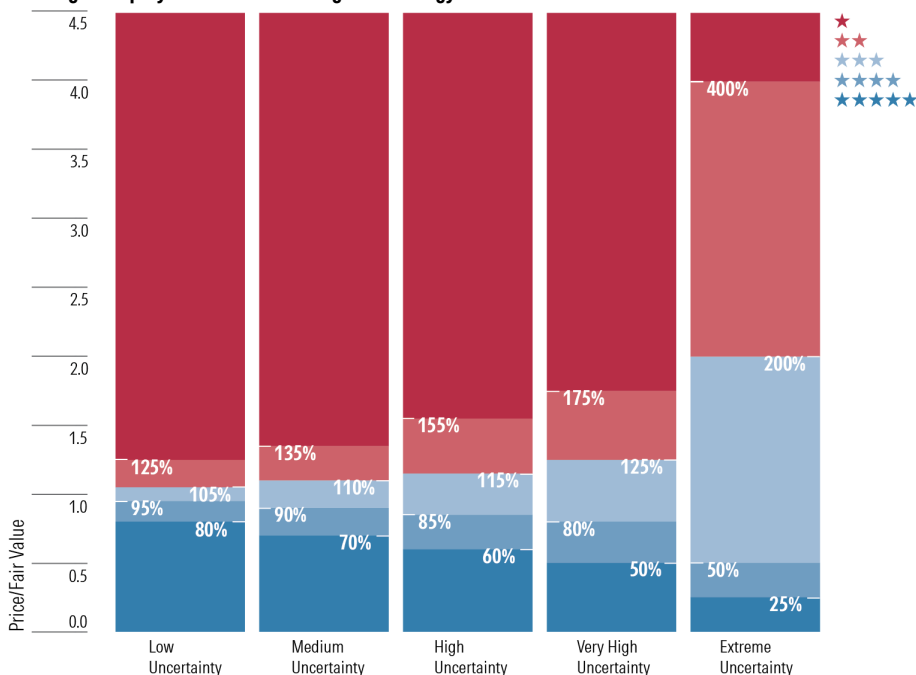
Our uncertainty rating is based on the interquartile range, or the middle 50% of potential outcomes, covering the 25th percentile–75th percentile. This means that when a stock hits 5 stars, we expect there is a 75% chance that the intrinsic value of that stock lies above the current market price. Similarly,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



Morningstar Star Rating for Stocks

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-adjusted 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 multi-year 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,

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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.

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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.

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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/

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