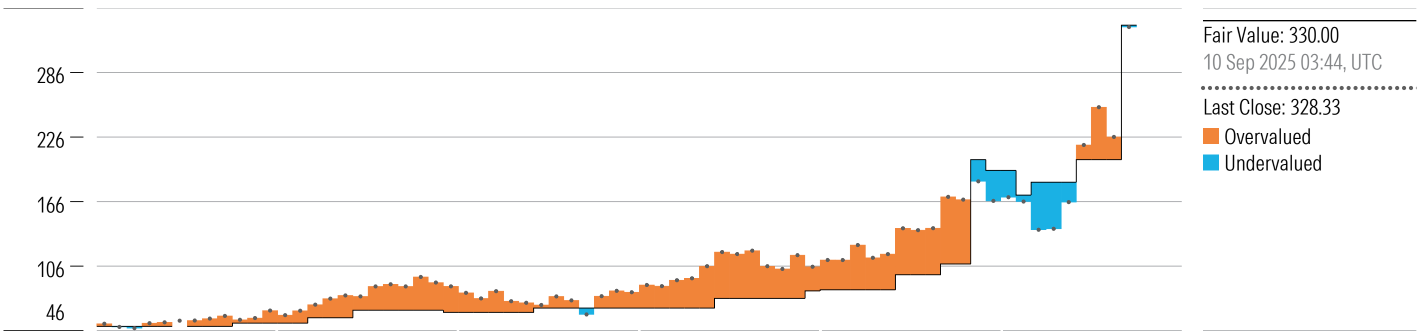
Morningstar Equity Analyst Report | Report as of 11 Sep 2025 00:25, UTC | Reporting Currency: USD | Trading Currency: USD | Exchange: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. Page 1 of 23

Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

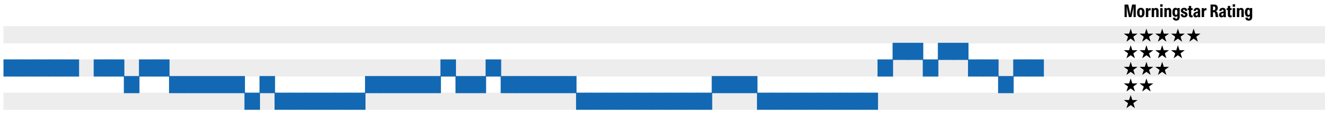
Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment[1]
328.33 USD 10 Sep 2025	330.00 USD 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC	0.99	922.22 USD Bil 10 Sep 2025	Wide	Large Growth	High	Standard	3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Price vs. Fair Value



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Price/Fair Value	1.22	1.38	1.22	1.27	0.85	0.99
Total Return %	23.91	36.67	-4.80	30.84	59.58	97.87

Morningstar Rating



Total Return % as of 10 Sep 2025. Last Close as of 10 Sep 2025. Fair Value as of 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC.

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

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

Oracle Earnings: Skyrocketing AI Data Center Demand Fuels Outlook; Raising FVE to $330 From $205

Analyst Note Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 10 Sep 2025

Oracle's remaining performance obligations for the first quarter increased 359% to $455 billion, primarily due to expanding relationships with large language model providers. Management also expects Oracle cloud infrastructure to grow 77% in 2026 and reach a five-year annualized growth of 70%.

Why it matters: Oracle's five-year OCI revenue outlook of $144 billion means the business will have a size similar to Google Cloud by fiscal 2030, which completely blew our expectations. Incremental capital expenditure is necessary for Oracle to ramp up its data center capacity for new workloads.

- We have a fair degree of confidence in OCI achieving its five-year revenue goal based on this quarter's colossal RPO figure. Oracle's relationship with esteemed artificial intelligence firms, such as OpenAI, as well as its participation in Stargate, puts it center stage for AI training and inference workloads.
- We now model a peak capital expenditure of $88 billion by fiscal 2030, close to the investment scale of the other three leading hyperscalers. Consequently, we forecast three years of negative free cash flow for Oracle due to substantial investment pressure.

The bottom line: We are raising our fair value estimate for wide-moat Oracle to $330, from $205, after incorporating a materially higher OCI growth outlook. We see further upside to Oracle stock following

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Sector	Industry
Technology	Software - Infrastructure

Business Description

Oracle provides enterprise applications and infrastructure offerings around the world through a variety of flexible IT deployment models, including on-premises, cloud-based, and hybrid. Founded in 1977, Oracle pioneered the first commercial SQL-based relational database management system, which is commonly used for running online transaction processing and data warehousing workloads. Besides database systems, Oracle also sells enterprise resource planning, or ERP, customer relationship management, or CRM, and human capital management, or HCM, applications. Today, Oracle has more than 159,000 full-time employees in over 170 countries.

the 28% after-hours jump, if Oracle can convert OCI bookings into revenue as planned.

- We believe OCI, like other hyperscalers, enjoys high switching costs due to technical challenges and additional costs of egressing data. Meanwhile, many enterprises are also getting comfortable with sourcing cloud computing capacity from multiple vendors, giving latecomers like OCI a chance.

Coming up: Oracle is hosting a financial analyst day at its AI World conference in October, where we expect to hear more about its long-term capex forecasts, a centerpiece of Oracle's plan to meet significant client demands.

Business Strategy & Outlook Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 14 Feb 2025

Oracle has long been a major supplier of both relational database systems and enterprise software. The company's relational database boasts a premium market positioning that offers industry-leading security and stability performance with a higher price tag. Although Oracle Database still plays a dominant role in handling some of the world's most mission-critical data workflows for financial institutions and government agencies, the company's influence in the database industry has been slowly declining, especially given the recent rise of open-source and NoSQL options. Meanwhile, Oracle is still in the process of building out its cloud infrastructure, or OCI, and cloud application, or OCA, products. Many Oracle customers are yet to transition from license-based software to cloud-based offerings.

While we do not believe Oracle is out of the woods on all fronts, we think the company has made substantial progress. With the debut of Oracle Database@AWS in December 2024, Oracle has finally reached partnerships with all three major hyperscalers to host Oracle Database and infrastructure at their data centers. We believe this is a win-win-win arrangement that benefits Oracle, partners, and customers at the same time. Physically locating servers at partners' data centers also ensures that Oracle continues to provide best-in-class database management experience in the cloud era, a crucial move to keeping customers looking for top database solutions within Oracle's ecosystem.

Besides multicloud databases, OCI also embodies other technological innovations, such as Alloy and sovereign cloud, that make it a flexible and secure option. Its rapid scale shows that customers are thirsty for additional cloud options that are easy to deploy and cost-effective. We think Oracle's current product lineup is in the best shape it has been in for some years, and the company has the capacity to retain the company's traditional on-premises customers that are slowly migrating to Oracle's portfolio of cloud solutions. In our view, the cloud transition for Oracle customers is still in the early stage, and we think it will serve as a tailwind to Oracle's revenue growth in the coming years.

Bulls Say Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 10 Sep 2025

- Scaling of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure has helped retain customers, port workloads to the cloud, and create new cloud service revenue, all of which should continue in the coming years.

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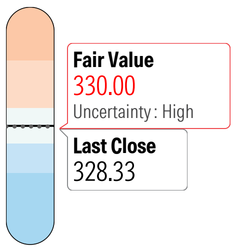
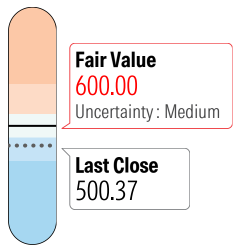
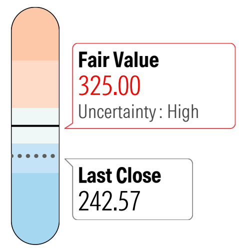
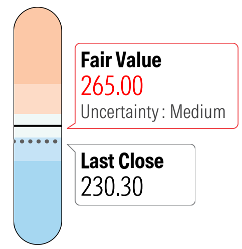
Competitors

	Oracle Corp ORCL	Microsoft Corp MSFT	Salesforce Inc CRM	SAP SE SAP
				
Economic Moat	Wide	Wide	Wide	Wide
Currency	USD	USD	USD	EUR
Fair Value	330.00 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC	600.00 31 Jul 2025 03:51, UTC	325.00 29 May 2025 01:49, UTC	265.00 18 Feb 2025 07:47, UTC
1-Star Price	511.50	810.00	503.75	357.75
5-Star Price	198.00	420.00	195.00	185.50
Assessment	Fairly Valued 10 Sep 2025	Undervalued 10 Sep 2025	Undervalued 10 Sep 2025	Undervalued 10 Sep 2025
Morningstar Rating	★★★10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC	★★★★10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC	★★★★10 Sep 2025 21:33, UTC	★★★★10 Sep 2025 00:31, UTC
Analyst	Luke Yang, Equity Analyst	Dan Romanoff, Senior Equity Analyst	Dan Romanoff, Senior Equity Analyst	Rob Hales, Senior Equity Analyst
Capital Allocation	Standard	Exemplary	Standard	Standard
Price/Fair Value	0.99	0.83	0.75	0.87
Price/Sales	11.79	13.21	6.17	7.56
Price/Book	28.09	10.79	3.93	6.54
Price/Earning	52.25	36.41	34.22	39.09
Dividend Yield	0.75%	0.67%	0.65%	1.02%
Market Cap	922.22 Bil	3,719.33 Bil	230.93 Bil	260.52 Bil
52-Week Range	118.86—345.72	344.79—555.45	226.48—369.00	191.62—283.50
Investment Style	Large Growth	Large Blend	Large Blend	Large Growth

- Oracle's relational database should be able to keep its market leadership as customers continue to depend on its quality features, such as data partitioning which brings incomparable load-balancing efficiency.
- OCI was built with flexibility and ease-of-use in mind, which could bring a significant base of first-time Oracle users to the company. Artificial Intelligence demand should boost growth further.

Bears Say Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 10 Sep 2025

- Oracle could suffer below-average growth as customers are prompted to select specialized database software that runs their workloads more efficiently.
- The scale of Oracle Cloud is much smaller than the leading hyperscalers, putting them at a disadvantage cost-wise.
- Oracle's balance sheet is among the most leveraged within our software coverage, which could limit operational flexibility and future acquisition opportunities.

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Economic Moat Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 14 Feb 2025

We think Oracle has a wide economic moat supported by high switching costs. Database systems and other enterprise software Oracle sells are critical to the day-to-day operation of modern enterprises. Companies tend to stay with the same vendor for years on the application side and even several decades for core systems to ensure optimal business continuity, which should keep Oracle's return on invested capital above its cost of capital over the next 20 years, as it is a key player in these areas.

After introducing "Generation 2 Cloud" in 2018, Oracle has seen an acceleration in the growth of its Cloud Infrastructure, or OCI, and Cloud Applications, or OCA, businesses. In our view, OCI will not catch up with Amazon Web Services, or AWS, Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud Platform, or GCP, anytime soon on a pure market share basis, and we forecast a mid-single-digit enterprise cloud market share for Oracle by 2027. As OCI continues to expand, unit cost should go down due to economies of scale, but we don't see cost advantage becoming a moat source for Oracle since OCI is still going to be materially smaller than the three largest public cloud providers. That being said, we think OCI alone warrants a wide moat thanks to strong switching costs. Currently, OCI provides a complete Infrastructure-as-a-Service, or IaaS, and Platform-as-a-Service, or PaaS, offering that satisfies modern enterprises' cloud computing demands, and we believe customers will stay with OCI once they get onboarded. Despite OCI's smaller size compared with other hyperscale leaders, we believe it has gained critical mass and is no longer a drag on profitability. Furthermore, companies are gravitating toward a multicloud strategy, where an enterprise might use two or more public cloud vendors.

Switching costs are the main moat source for Oracle's cloud services and license-based business. Typically, databases serve as the organization's central nervous system, facilitating the exchange of data across different enterprise software. If a company would like to change its database system provider, the process of "rewiring" how it stores and accesses data can involve significant monetary and time-related costs that often exceed its internal IT capabilities. Alibaba and Amazon provided us with some recent case studies in attempting to migrate off Oracle databases. It took both companies more than five years to execute the migration, and the process would be even longer if we included the planning stage. Moreover, switching database systems can lead to significant operational risks if the company would like to keep business as usual during the transition. On Amazon Prime Day in June 2018, one of Amazon's warehouses experienced an outage, causing 15,000 packages to have shipping delays. An Amazon internal report said that Oracle Database would have handled the issue more efficiently. Overall, we believe the number of existing Oracle Database customers that have the capability of migrating away their databases is small, and they need a very compelling reason to justify the significant cost and potential disruption that could happen during the migration process.

Similar to Oracle Database, we see strong switching costs across Oracle's applications lineup. The company has built a robust array of enterprise software through acquisitions, including enterprise resource planning, or ERP, supply chain management, or SCM, and human capital management, or HCM, platforms. It also has cloud-based enterprise software targeting small and medium-sized businesses called NetSuite. Clients can deploy Oracle's applications via software-as-a-service, or SaaS, cloud license, and on-premises license versions. Implementing a new software package usually requires a lot of time and money from the customer. Employees onboarding new enterprise software also face a learning curve, which can sometimes lead to lost productivity. Therefore, we usually see extremely long upgrade cycles for enterprise software, especially among companies in traditional industries that lack digital transformation capabilities.

Besides switching costs, we also see traces of intangible assets in Oracle. Ever since pioneering the commercialization of relational databases in the 1980s, Oracle has faced strong competitive pressure from other closed- and open-source relational database products like Microsoft SQL Server, IBM Db2, and PostgreSQL. More recently, the rise of NoSQL databases, such as MongoDB, has made the database market even more competitive. However, Oracle remains one of the top three database vendors due to its reliability, scalability, and security. Enterprises nowadays rely significantly on data to be the backbone of their business—internally and through their products. Therefore, how such data is stored and accessed becomes one of the highest-stake decisions for chief information officers. Although Oracle Database products usually come with a higher price tag, many enterprises are still willing to pay the premium in exchange for its reliability and performance.

According to DB-Engines, Oracle has been the most popular database management system for over 12 years in a row based on a score calculated using Google search trends, technical discussions on Stack Overflow, and engineer profiles on LinkedIn. Meanwhile, Oracle also owns the second most popular database, MySQL, through the acquisition of Sun Microsystems in 2010. The company monetizes MySQL through an enterprise-grade, cloud-based MySQL product called Heatwave MySQL to solidify its leadership in the database realm. As one of the top database system vendors, we believe Oracle is uniquely equipped to handle some of the most important data workflows in the world that require the highest level of availability and accuracy. An example of such a workflow is real-time order execution at stock exchanges. One can imagine the chaos that would occur if a major stock exchange needed to halt all transactions during trading hours because of database glitches. In this case, the potential economic loss can far exceed the price premium Oracle charges its customers.

Oracle also operates a smaller hardware and services business that provides physical servers, storage systems, and consulting services to customers. While these two segments do not merit a moat by themselves, we view them as a crucial part of the overall Oracle ecosystem. Oracle's proprietary servers, storage, and networking hardware are designed to optimize the performance of Oracle Database. The Exadata computing platform is the industry's first to handle mixed database workloads without compromising efficiency. They provide a seamless experience to customers looking for hybrid cloud solutions. Without the Exadata hardware, Oracle cannot guarantee top-of-the-class database performance when customers transition across different computing environments. Potential compatibility issues can occur when a customer tries to connect different Oracle databases between Microsoft Azure servers and third-party on-premises servers.

Fair Value and Profit Drivers Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 10 Sep 2025

Our fair value estimate for Oracle is $330 per share, which implies a fiscal 2026 enterprise value/sales multiple of 15 times and an adjusted price/earnings multiple of 54 times. We expect Oracle's annual revenue growth to accelerate to 28% over the next five years as the adoption of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, or OCI, and Oracle Cloud Applications, or OCA, continues to tick up. Cloud should become Oracle's key growth drivers and account for around 85% of the company's revenue by fiscal 2031. Meanwhile, we expect a five-year CAGR of 69% for OCI and 9% for OCA. Total cloud revenue (OCI+OCA) should grow around tenfold over the next 10 years, surpassing $240 billion annually by fiscal 2035. As cloud services become the mainstream choice for customers, we model a low-single-digit revenue decline for both the license and hardware segments over the next decade. The services segment should fare better with low-single-digit revenue growth as customers continue to rely on Oracle for data infrastructure consulting services.

Thanks to the economies of scale and business mix shift to the cloud, we model a total of 330 basis points of operating margin expansion between fiscal 2025 and 2035. We also think that Oracle's research and development expense ratio will remain in the high teens as the competition among database and enterprise cloud products intensifies.

Risk and Uncertainty Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 14 Feb 2025

We give Oracle a High Morningstar Uncertainty Rating due to potential challenges during its cloud transition and intensified competition among database products, which brings increased uncertainty to our revenue forecasts.

The conventional method for Oracle to sell its database software was through licenses. There were no intermediaries between Oracle and customers, which gave Oracle stronger bargaining power in pricing and contract renewal. Nowadays, cloud marketplaces become enterprises' go-to when they need new software to process workflows. Many customers use Amazon, Microsoft, or Google as their enterprise cloud solution, which means Oracle has to sell its database and enterprise software through marketplaces operated by competitors. Making software available on competitors' marketplaces massively expands the potential customer base. However, the addition of an intermediary between Oracle and customers also means less attractive margins and weaker client relationships compared with what the company used to enjoy in the license-based era. To the extent that these relationships are disrupted more than we think or the cloud transitions lead to more disruption, it could bring additional uncertainty to our growth forecasts for OCI.

We think the plethora of new database management solutions is another major risk for Oracle. Unit prices of data storage and data processing have been decreasing over the past few years. The strong market demand led to many new data management solutions. Although Oracle remains the go-to choice for organizations' most critical data management needs, new database software captured a lot of lower-stake workflows, and Oracle's dominance in databases has gradually weakened. However, we believe Oracle's cloud services portfolio is sufficient to serve its core enterprise customer group that prioritizes stability and security. Their adoption of cloud solutions should continue to support Oracle's top-line growth in the near to mid term.

Capital Allocation Luke Yang, CFA, Equity Analyst, 14 Feb 2025

We give Oracle a Standard Morningstar Capital Allocation Rating. This rating reflects our assessment of a sound balance sheet, fair investment strategy, and appropriate shareholder distributions. We think Oracle's shift to prioritize organic growth through product development is a better approach than the acquisition model the company previously employed.

Although Oracle's leverage is high among our software coverage, we still believe the company's balance sheet is sound. Less than 25% of Oracle's debt matures over the next three years, and the company's net debt accounts for less than one fourth of the enterprise value. In addition, Oracle enjoys strong free cash flow generation thanks to its cloud services business. We believe the company has the capacity to significantly bring down its leverage without compromising its capital expenditure or shareholder distribution plans.

Acquisitions used to be a major part of Oracle's growth strategy, especially for the enterprise software segment. However, in recent years, Oracle has become less active in the mergers and acquisitions market with only two major acquisitions, NetSuite at $9.3 billion and Cerner at $28.3 billion. We view this as a welcome change as Oracle has historically paid large premiums for the companies it acquired. For the Cerner acquisition, the price Oracle paid was over 45% higher than our fair value estimate, and we see limited synergies between Cerner and Oracle's existing enterprise application products. We believe deploying more resources to expand Oracle's cloud infrastructure capacity is a better strategy that helps the company capture tailwinds in AI model training.

We think that Oracle has been fair with its allocation of capital toward dividends and share repurchases. Oracle has consistently increased its total annual dividends over the last 10 years, and we think dividends will remain an important channel for Oracle's shareholder distributions. Given substantial ongoing investments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, we do not expect the payout ratio to increase over the next several years. Oracle also has an ongoing stock repurchase program, which was particularly effective in the decade following 2010, with the share count almost getting cut in half by 2022 at much lower prices than today; however, given the current setup, we think the most value will be created for shareholders from continuing internal investments.

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Analyst Notes Archive

Oracle Earnings: AI-Based Product Innovation Reinforces High Switching Costs for Core Customers

Luke Yang, CFA,Equity Analyst,12 Jun 2025

Wide-moat Oracle reported fourth-quarter results largely in line with our expectations. We see a healthy ramp-up of artificial intelligence-related workloads for Oracle's cloud services, with remaining performance obligations up 41% year over year to $138 billion. We like how Oracle leverages its existing customer footprint to reinforce strong switching costs through constant product innovation. Thanks to new offerings like multicloud database, Oracle products should remain a critical part of enterprise customers' data tech stack in the AI era. We are raising our fair value estimate to $205 per share, from $184 previously, as we lift our forecasts for Oracle's long-term revenue growth. Shares currently look fairly valued to us.This quarter, Oracle's total revenue was up 11% in constant currency to $16 billion. Oracle cloud infrastructure and Oracle cloud applications recorded constant-currency revenue growth of 52% and 12%, respectively, leading to an overall cloud revenue growth of 27%. OCI continues to benefit from exceptional demand, and management expects further increase in OCI consumption growth for fiscal 2026. We think new agentic AI capabilities are accelerating customers' back-office workflow migration from on-premises to the cloud, contributing to the reacceleration in revenue growth for both fusion cloud ERP and OCA in general.Oracle's non-GAAP operating margin of 44% for fiscal 2025 was largely flat compared with the previous year. However, total operating expense for the fourth quarter increased 12% year over year, the largest increase in over two years. Management attributed the cost hike to the continuous buildout of new data centers. We believe Oracle cloud's margin should stabilize over the long term, given the front-end-loaded nature of some of the expenses associated with building out new cloud capacity.

Oracle Earnings: Strong Booking Dynamics Lead the Way for Future Cloud Revenue Growth

Luke Yang, CFA,Equity Analyst,11 Mar 2025

Wide-moat Oracle reported third-quarter results slightly below our expectations. Total revenue went up by 8% in constant currency to $14.1 billion, maintaining a stable growth trend similar to previous quarters. However, Oracle's remaining performance obligations jumped to $130 billion in the quarter. The $33 billion net RPO addition is the largest in the company's history, doubling total RPO in just two years. Thanks to strong booking dynamics, we are raising our fair value estimate to $184 per share from $172 as we incorporate a higher revenue growth outlook in the near term. Shares currently look moderately undervalued to us.Oracle Cloud Infrastructure remains the main growth driver for the company, with quarterly revenue up 51% in constant currency to $2.7 billion. Just like competing hyperscalers, OCI is enjoying a strong tailwind in artificial intelligence, with demand continuing to outstrip supply. The business is on track to record $10 billion in annual revenue in fiscal 2025, and we expect an additional $5 billion of revenue growth in fiscal 2026 as component delays ease. With Oracle bringing more data centers online, OCI should continue to expand its market share in the cloud infrastructure space over the next few years.Cloud database is another bright spot for the quarter, with revenue growing 28% year over year. Specifically, multicloud database revenue from Amazon, Microsoft, and Google went up by 92% in the quarter. We like Oracle's strategy of bringing its database to other cloud service providers, as it facilitates a smoother process for traditional on-premises Oracle database users to bring their data workflows to the cloud. The company is also planning to expand its partnership by adding 40 more database cloud regions, which should reinforce the strong switching costs Oracle's database system boasts.

Oracle: Moat Upgraded to Wide From Narrow as Cloud Offerings Gain Traction; Shares Fairly Valued

Luke Yang, CFA,Equity Analyst,14 Feb 2025

We are upgrading our moat rating for Oracle to wide from narrow as we transfer coverage to a new analyst. In our view, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, or OCI, and Oracle Cloud Applications, or OCA, both enjoy strong switching costs with customers sticking with the same vendor for up to several decades. We are also lowering our fair value estimate to $172 from $195 as we incorporate more conservative margin outlooks due to competitive pressure from established hyperscalers and alternative data management software providers.Oracle is known as a major supplier of premium relational database systems and enterprise software. Following a years-long process of building out cloud infrastructure and application offerings, Oracle now boasts a comprehensive cloud-based product lineup that can satisfy the needs of its key customers, such as financial institutions and governments. We believe OCI will continue its rapid growth at an average of 32% annually over the next five years, doubling its market share in the enterprise cloud market. OCI has already gained critical mass and is no longer a drag on profitability. The cloud transition of Oracle's traditional on-premises customers should serve as a tailwind to the company's top-line growth in the coming years.Despite the plethora of open-source and NoSQL database management solutions, Oracle remains the go-to option for the world's most important data workflows. We believe the competitive pressure from other database providers is manageable as the majority of competing products do not offer the same level of reliability and security as Oracle Database. We are also encouraged by the company's recent partnerships with Amazon, Microsoft, and Google. This arrangement ensures that Oracle continues to provide a best-in-class database management experience in the cloud era, a crucial move to keeping customers within its ecosystem.

Oracle Earnings: OCI Remains Solid but Overall Results and Guidance Are Slightly Light Dan Romanoff, CPA,Senior Equity Analyst,10 Dec 2024

Narrow-moat Oracle reported second-quarter results that aligned with our revenue expectations and were slightly better than our adjusted earnings per share assumption. Strong artificial intelligence demand continued to drive revenue growth, particularly in Oracle cloud infrastructure, where performance remains impressive. This growth is reflected in the firm's performance obligations (or backlog), which surged 50% to $97 billion. Guidance was slightly shy of expectations on both the top and bottom lines. Accordingly, we have adjusted our model and are lowering our fair value estimate to $195 from $205. Relative to broader FactSet consensus estimates for second-quarter results and third-quarter guidance, we characterize the quarter as slightly light, which explains the 8% selloff in the after-market. We view shares as slightly undervalued.Second-quarter revenue increased 9% year over year in constant currency to $14.1 billion. Revenue was within the guidance range but was just shy of consensus. Cloud infrastructure solutions revenue grew 52% to $2.4 billion, driven by demand for data centers with large GPU clusters used in AI model training. Cloud database annualized revenue rose 28% to $2.2 billion, reflecting the continued migration of on-premises database users to Oracle cloud. We expect this strong backlog and healthy migration trend to accelerate revenue growth through fiscal 2026.Non-GAAP EPS for the quarter was $1.47, a 10% year-over-year increase, compared with the top end of guidance at $1.46. The operating margin of 43.4% was only in line with FactSet consensus, so investor expectations may be catching up to OCI's gross margin scaling benefits.

Oracle: Significantly Raising Valuation and Maintaining Narrow Moat While Transferring Coverage

Dan Romanoff, CPA,Senior Equity Analyst,25 Nov 2024

We are significantly raising our fair value estimate for narrow-moat Oracle to $205 per share, from $108 previously, upon transferring coverage from another analyst. Our new model attempts to adhere more closely to the company's five-year plan, which calls for revenue of at least $104 billion and 45% operating margin in fiscal 2029. We still come up meaningfully below the $104 billion revenue target, which we see more as aspirational, but 45% operating margin is not unreasonable, in our view. Despite our opinion of this goal, it shows an increasing confidence on the part of management. Given $99 billion and 52% year-over-year growth in remaining performance obligations, we see revenue acceleration as inevitable. Accordingly, our growth and margin profile are both higher now than under the prior coverage. While we do not think the company's challenges have evaporated, we think they are more manageable and that Oracle is in much better positions competitively and operationally than it has been in the last five years.Oracle was the clear leader in database for years, but that position has been challenged in recent years by public cloud vendors. Still, the company remains one of several leaders in a core application that continues to grow nicely. Further, Oracle has made strides in moving its on-premises customers to the cloud even as a long runway remains. Customer retention has been strong, which we do not think will deteriorate, and underscores our switching cost-based moat.The key to Oracle's success has been the rise of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, or OCI, which is Oracle's answer to public cloud services from Amazon and Microsoft. The business has scaled meaningfully, such that we see innovative solutions and capable technology indicating that OCI is a true option in a multicloud world. We also think the OCI helps Oracle retain customers and convert current on-premises customers to cloud versions of the company's software.

Oracle Earnings: Cloud Infrastructure Demand Harvested from "Acres" of Large-Scale AI Model Clusters Julie Bhusal Sharma,Equity Analyst,10 Sep 2024

Narrow-moat Oracle's first-quarter results mildly beat our top- and bottom-line expectations as Oracle's cloud services sector became Oracle's largest sector—with help from all things artificial intelligence, as Oracle's data centers host "acres" of Nvidia graphics processing unit clusters to power large-scale AI models. This, in turn, helped edge results higher due to the favorable mix. We are raising our fair value for the stock to $108 per share from $98, as revenue for the second quarter is guided nicely above our previous expectations. We have amped up our forecasts for near-term headway in Oracle's infrastructure business. But, even with an improved stance on the stock's worth, we caution investors that shares still look relatively rich, as we think future growth and profitability are moderated by Oracle's lessening competitive stance in its legacy core business—database and enterprise resource planning software. In addition, as Oracle cloud infrastructure revenue increases, this has a short-term margin-dampening effect, even though long-term benefits from scale are likely.First-quarter revenue increased by 8% year over year in constant currency to $13.3 billion. Its cloud infrastructure business was able to grow at 46% in constant currency to $2.2 billion as Oracle's cloud capacity is expanding while making progress on its rollout of a total of 162 cloud data centers worldwide, which are strewn with capabilities for training large-scale AI models. We find it promising that demand continues to surpass supply, and we are now seeing a larger target market for the firm's cloud infrastructure based on its efficiency and thus affordability in many cases. However, Oracle's massive data center rollout comes at a cost. Management expects fiscal 2025 capital expenditures to double from last year's. While the investment is likely to pay off, we aren't turning a blind eye to the risks involved if the massive capacity rollout miscalculates future demand.

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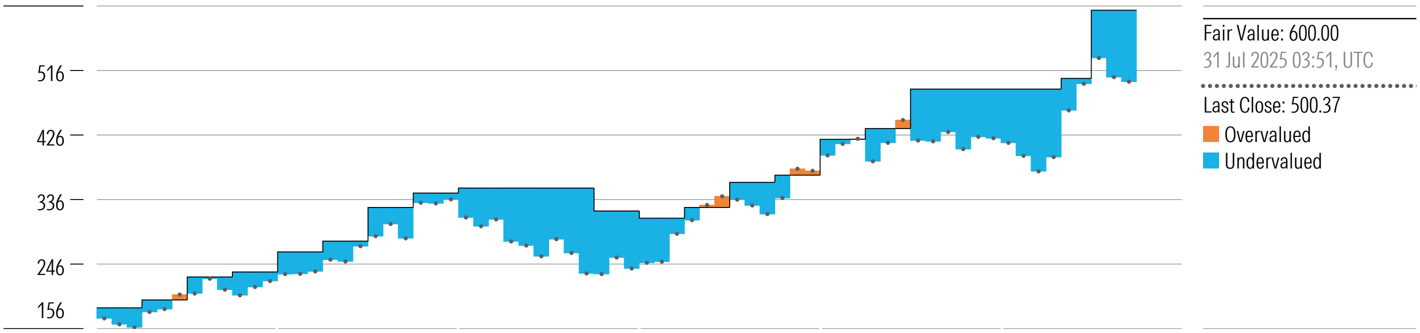
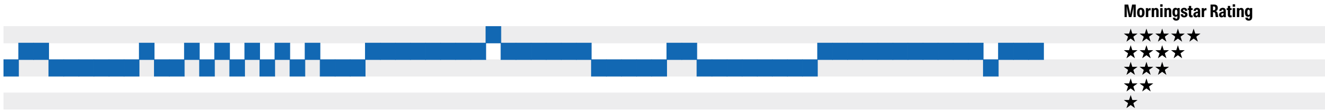
Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

Microsoft Corp MSFT

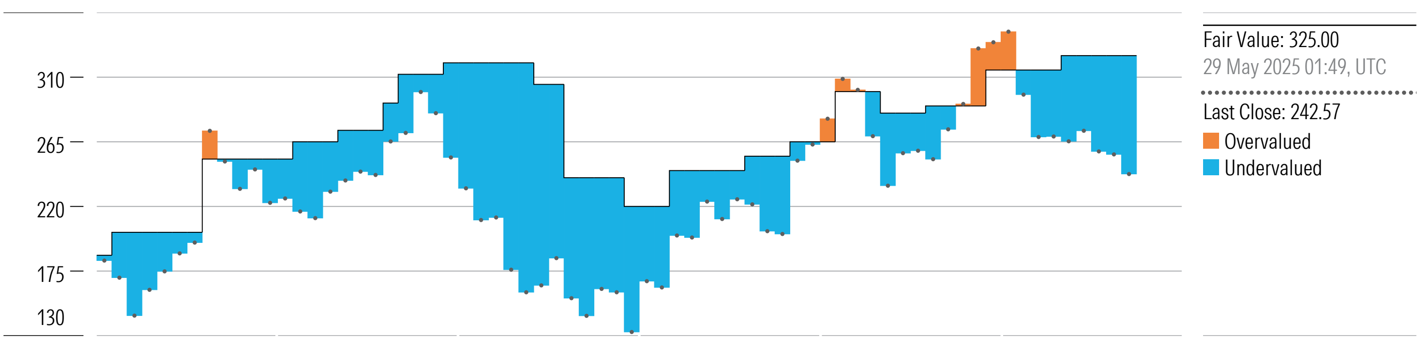


	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Price/Fair Value	0.95	0.97	0.75	1.02	0.86	0.83
Total Return %	42.37	52.24	-27.94	57.96	12.91	19.30

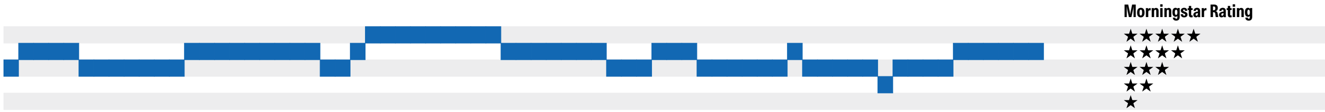


Total Return % as of 10 Sep 2025. Last Close as of 10 Sep 2025. Fair Value as of 31 Jul 2025 03:51, UTC.

Salesforce Inc CRM



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Price/Fair Value	0.88	0.79	0.60	0.99	1.06	0.75
Total Return %	36.82	14.20	-47.83	98.46	27.66	-27.20



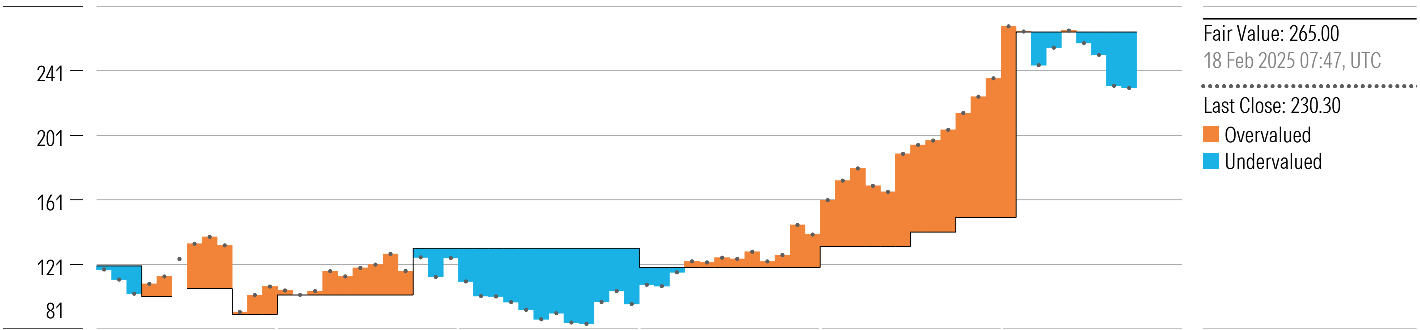
Total Return % as of 10 Sep 2025. Last Close as of 10 Sep 2025. Fair Value as of 29 May 2025 01:49, UTC.

Morningstar Equity Analyst Report | Report as of 11 Sep 2025 00:25, UTC | Reporting Currency: USD | Trading Currency: USD | Exchange: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

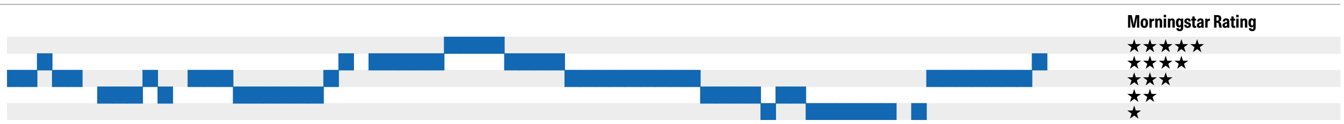
Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

SAP SE SAP



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD	
	1.19	0.95	0.74	1.17	1.58	0.87	Price/Fair Value
	-9.57	18.21	-20.97	46.83	70.99	-1.54	Total Return %



Total Return % as of 09 Sep 2025. Last Close as of 09 Sep 2025. Fair Value as of 18 Feb 2025 07:47, UTC.

Morningstar Equity Analyst Report | Report as of 11 Sep 2025 00:25, UTC | Reporting Currency: USD | Trading Currency: USD | Exchange: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. Page 14 of 23

Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment[1]
328.33 USD 10 Sep 2025	330.00 USD 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC	0.99	922.22 USD Bil 10 Sep 2025	Wide	Large Growth	High	Standard	3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Morningstar Valuation Model Summary

Financials as of 09 Sep 2025	Actual			Forecast				
Fiscal Year, ends 31 May	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Revenue (USD Mil)	49,955	52,961	57,399	66,549	82,234	123,695	164,574	195,831
Operating Income (USD Mil)	13,775	16,071	18,053	19,455	24,591	38,538	52,629	64,290
EBITDA (USD Mil)	18,741	21,395	23,910	27,171	38,818	58,709	81,685	101,030
Adjusted EBITDA (USD Mil)	26,551	29,096	31,266	36,940	50,279	75,755	104,510	127,977
Net Income (USD Mil)	8,504	10,467	12,443	11,760	15,462	25,049	34,687	43,236
Adjusted Net Income (USD Mil)	14,178	15,709	17,283	18,557	23,093	36,185	49,484	60,470
Free Cash Flow To The Firm (USD Mil)	-14,005	16,236	5,554	-8,294	-13,769	-5,816	898	10,472
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	2,766	2,823	2,866	3,056	3,053	3,050	3,047	3,045
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	3.07	3.71	4.34	3.85	5.06	8.21	11.38	14.20
Adjusted Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	5.13	5.56	6.03	6.07	7.56	11.86	16.24	19.86
Dividends Per Share (USD)	1.36	1.60	1.80	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00

Margins & Returns as of 09 Sep 2025		Actual			Forecast					
	3 Year Avg	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**5 Year Avg**
Operating Margin %	28.3	27.6	30.3	31.5	29.2	29.9	31.2	32.0	32.8	29.6
EBITDA Margin %	—	37.5	40.4	41.7	40.8	47.2	47.5	49.6	51.6	—
Adjusted EBITDA Margin %	—	53.2	54.9	54.5	55.5	61.1	61.2	63.5	65.4	61.4
Net Margin %	19.5	17.0	19.8	21.7	17.7	18.8	20.3	21.1	22.1	20.0
Adjusted Net Margin %	29.4	28.4	29.7	30.1	27.9	28.1	29.3	30.1	30.9	29.2
Free Cash Flow To The Firm Margin %	4.1	-28.0	30.7	9.7	-12.5	-16.7	-4.7	0.5	5.4	-5.6

Growth & Ratios as of 09 Sep 2025		Actual			Forecast					
	3 Year CAGR	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**5 Year CAGR**
Revenue Growth %	10.6	17.7	6.0	8.4	15.9	23.6	50.4	33.1	19.0	27.8
Operating Income Growth %	4.5	-13.0	16.7	12.3	7.8	26.4	56.7	36.6	22.2	28.9
EBITDA Growth %	21.5	38.5	14.2	11.8	13.6	42.9	51.2	39.1	23.7	34.1
Adjusted EBITDA Growth %	12.1	19.6	9.6	7.5	18.2	36.1	50.7	38.0	22.5	32.6
Earnings Per Share Growth %	21.6	27.4	20.6	17.1	-11.4	31.6	62.2	38.6	24.7	26.7
Adjusted Earnings Per Share Growth %	21.6	4.5	8.6	8.4	0.7	24.6	56.8	36.9	22.3	26.7

Valuation as of 09 Sep 2025	Actual			Forecast				
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Price/Earning	20.7	21.1	27.5	54.1	43.4	27.7	20.2	16.5
Price/Sales	5.8	6.1	8.1	13.9	11.2	7.5	5.6	4.7
Price/Book	271.6	38.0	22.6	39.9	31.1	20.7	13.6	9.4
Price/Cash Flow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EV/EBITDA	14.0	13.8	17.4	27.5	20.2	13.4	9.7	7.9
EV/EBIT	26.9	24.9	30.1	52.3	41.3	26.4	19.3	15.8
Dividend Yield %	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Dividend Payout %	26.5	28.7	29.8	36.2	31.7	21.9	17.2	15.1
Free Cash Flow Yield %	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Operating Performance / Profitability as of 09 Sep 2025	Actual			Forecast				
Fiscal Year, ends 31 May	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
ROA %	6.3	7.4	7.4	6.2	6.5	7.4	7.9	8.4
ROE %	546.5	113.3	59.3	46.0	47.4	51.4	47.0	40.4
ROIC %	14.2	13.1	13.4	12.5	13.4	17.7	19.7	19.7

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Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment[1]
328.33 USD 10 Sep 2025	330.00 USD 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC	0.99	922.22 USD Bil 10 Sep 2025	Wide	Large Growth	High	Standard	3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Financial Leverage (Reporting Currency)	Actual			Forecast				
Fiscal Year, ends 31 May	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Debt/Capital %	24.0	22.4	18.3	9.4	10.8	13.6	15.6	16.1
Assets/Equity	86.4	15.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.9	5.9	4.8
Net Debt/EBITDA	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3
Total Debt/EBITDA	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
EBITDA/ Net Interest Expense	7.6	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.4	10.2	11.0	12.0

Forecast Revisions as of 9 Sep 2025	2026		2027		2028	
Prior data as of 11 Jun 2025	**Current**	**Prior**	**Current**	**Prior**	**Current**	**Prior**
Fair Value Estimate Change (Trading Currency)	330.00	204.95	—	—	—	—
Revenue (USD Mil)	66,549	67,065	82,234	79,077	123,695	92,331
Operating Income (USD Mil)	19,455	20,517	24,591	25,443	38,538	29,975
EBITDA (USD Mil)	36,940	35,383	50,279	43,095	75,755	51,289
Net Income (USD Mil)	18,557	19,289	23,093	24,032	36,185	28,480
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	3.85	4.76	5.06	6.05	8.21	7.25
Adjusted Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)	6.07	6.75	7.56	8.42	11.86	10.00
Dividends Per Share (USD)	2.20	2.00	2.40	2.08	2.60	2.16

Key Valuation Drivers as of 09 Sep 2025	
Cost of Equity %	9.0
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt %	6.5
Weighted Average Cost of Capital %	8.7
Long-Run Tax Rate %	18.0
Stage II EBI Growth Rate %	11.5
Stage II Investment Rate %	26.0
Perpetuity Year	20

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

Discounted Cash Flow Valuation as of 09 Sep 2025	**USD Mil**
Present Value Stage I	95,459
Present Value Stage II	304,979
Present Value Stage III	593,436
Total Firm Value	**993,875**
Cash and Equivalents	11,203
Debt	92,568
Other Adjustments	0
Equity Value	**912,510**
Projected Diluted Shares	2,831
Fair Value per Share (USD)	**330.00**

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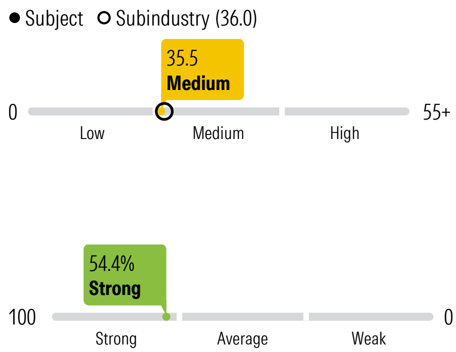
Oracle Corp ORCL ★★★ 10 Sep 2025 21:28, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment[1]
328.33 USD 10 Sep 2025	330.00 USD 10 Sep 2025 03:44, UTC	0.99	922.22 USD Bil 10 Sep 2025	Wide	Large Growth	High	Standard	3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

ESG Risk Rating Breakdown

Exposure		
Company Exposure[1]	35.5	
– Manageable Risk	33.1	
Unmanageable Risk[2]	**2.4**	
Management		
Manageable Risk	33.1	
– Managed Risk[3]	18.0	
Management Gap[4]	**15.1**	
Overall Unmanaged Risk	**17.5**	



- 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 54.4% 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 Assessment[5]

ESG Risk Rating is of Sep 03, 2025. Highest Controversy Level is as of Sep 08, 2025. Sustainalytics Subindustry: Enterprise and Infrastructure Software. 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

Peers are selected from the company's Sustainalytics-defined Subindustry and are displayed based on the closest market cap values

Company Name	Exposure		Management		ESG Risk Rating	
Oracle Corp	35.5 | Medium	0 – 55+	54.4 | Strong	100 – 0	17.5 | Low	0 – 40+
Microsoft Corp	34.9 | Low	0 – 55+	55.5 | Strong	100 – 0	16.9 | Low	0 – 40+
Salesforce Inc	36.0 | Medium	0 – 55+	51.3 | Strong	100 – 0	18.8 | Low	0 – 40+
SAP SE	34.5 | Low	0 – 55+	66.8 | Strong	100 – 0	13.0 | Low	0 – 40+
Workday Inc	32.2 | Low	0 – 55+	52.4 | Strong	100 – 0	16.4 | Low	0 – 40+

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Appendix

Historical Morningstar Rating

Oracle Corp ORCL 10 Sep 2025 21:28, 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 ★★★

Microsoft Corp MSFT 10 Sep 2025 21:28, 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 ★★★

Salesforce Inc CRM 10 Sep 2025 21:33, 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 ★★★

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, indepth competitive advantage analysis, and a variety of other analytical tools to augment this process. Moreover, we think analyzing valuation through discounted cash flows presents a better lens for viewing cyclical companies, high-growth firms, businesses with finite lives (e.g., mines), or companies expected to generate negative earnings over the next few years. That said, we don't dismiss multiples altogether but rather use them as supporting cross-checks for our DCF-based fair value estimates. We also acknowledge that DCF models offer their own challenges (including a potential proliferation of estimated inputs and the possibility that the method may miss shortterm market-price movements), but we believe these negatives are mitigated by deep analysis and our longterm approach.

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

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

1. Economic Moat

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

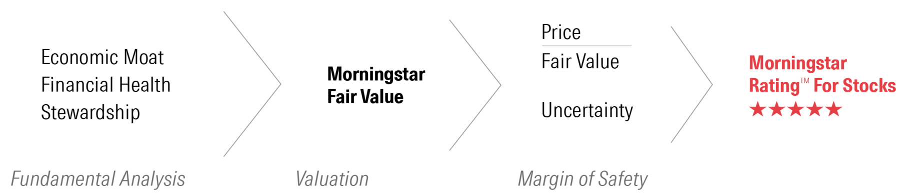
Combining our analysts' financial forecasts with the firm's economic moat helps us assess how long returns on invested capital are likely to exceed the firm's cost of capital. Returns of firms with a wide economic moat rating are assumed to fade to the perpetuity period over a longer period of time than 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 workingcapital 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.

Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



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 Analyst Report | Report as of 11 Sep 2025 00:25, UTC | Reporting Currency: USD | Trading Currency: USD | Exchange: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. Page 20 of 23

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

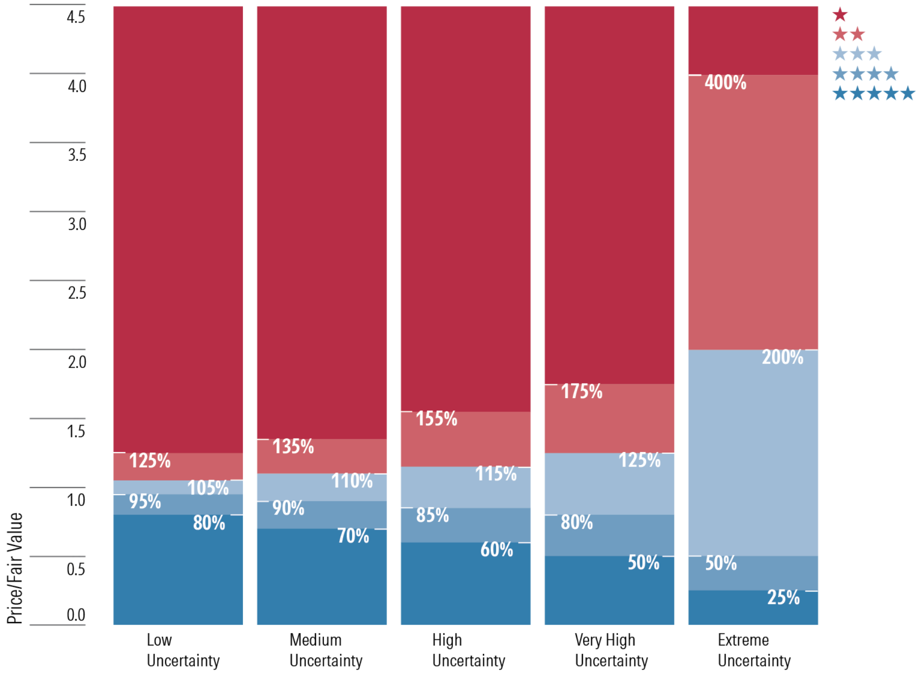
Our uncertainty rating is based on the interquartile range, or the middle 50% of potential outcomes, covering the 25th percentile–75th percentile. This means that when a stock hits 5 stars, we expect there is a 75% chance that the intrinsic value of that stock lies above the current market price. Similarly,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

4. Market Price

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

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

Morningstar 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,

Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

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.

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

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

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

Sustainalytics analyzes over 1,300 data points to assess a company's exposure to and management of ESG risks. In other words, ESG Risk Ratings measures a company's unmanaged ESG Risks represented as a quantitative score. Unmanaged Risk is measured on an open-ended scale starting at zero (no risk) with lower scores representing less unmanaged risk and, for 95% of cases, the unmanaged ESG Risk score is below 50.

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

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

Ratings should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating a company or security. Ratings involve unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause our expectations not to occur or to differ significantly from what was expected and should not be considered an offer or solicitation to buy or sell a security.

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