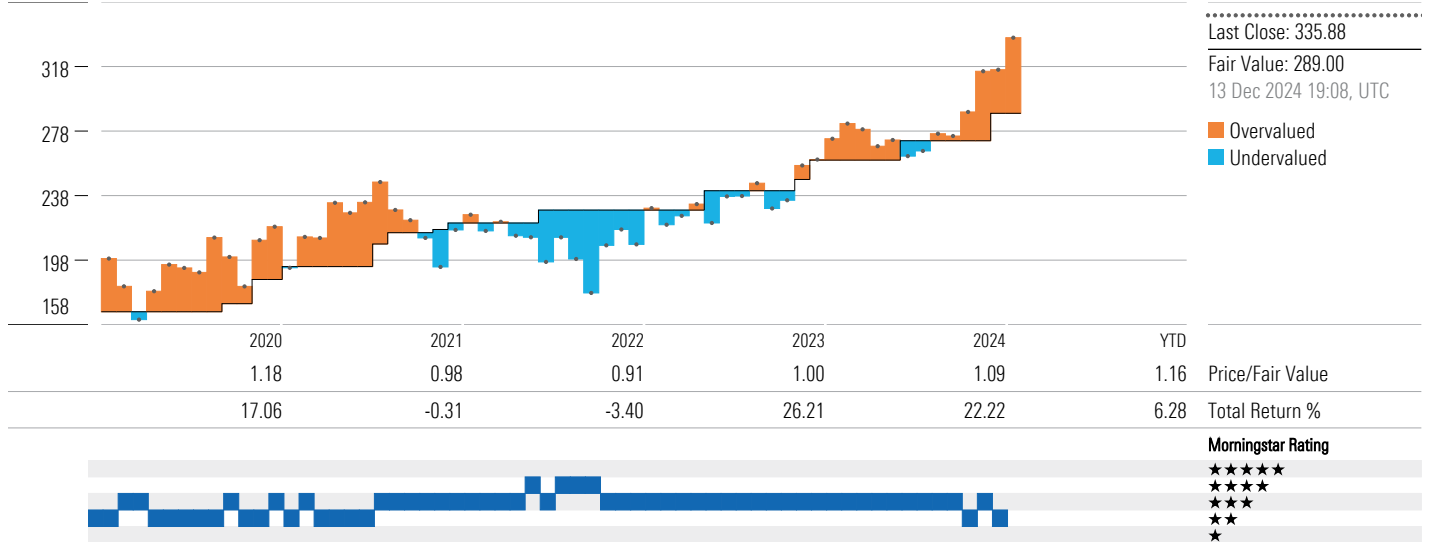


Visa Inc Class A **V** ★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price 335.88 USD 29 Jan 2025	Fair Value Estimate 289.00 USD 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	Price/FVE 1.16	Market Cap 664.31 USD Bil 30 Jan 2025	Economic Moat™ Wide	Equity Style Box Large Blend	Uncertainty Medium	Capital Allocation Standard	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹ 1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC
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Price vs. Fair Value



Total Return % as of 29 Jan 2025. Last Close as of 29 Jan 2025. Fair Value as of 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC.

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Important Disclosure

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

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

Visa Earnings: Market Conditions Remain Favorable

Analyst Note Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 31 Jan 2025

Visa had settled into a fairly steady path over recent quarters, as one-time impacts started to roll off and growth normalized. Taken on their own, Visa's fiscal first-quarter results showed the company's results holding up. We think Visa continues to enjoy favorable long-term secular growth prospects, and a stable environment highlights the strength of the wide-moat company. We will maintain our \$289 fair value estimate and see shares as modestly overvalued.

Net revenue grew 10%, or 11% on a constant-currency basis, down slightly from the previous quarter. Payment volume grew by 9% constant currency and transactions were up 11%, both of which represented a slight improvement from the previous quarter. Management pointed to a strong holiday season as a driver. However, we saw Mastercard boost its growth at a faster rate in the quarter. We think Visa has done a good job of narrowing the growth differential with Mastercard over the past couple of years due to success in new channels. We hesitate to make too much of one quarter, but possibly this is coming to an end.

Cross-border volumes have been a tailwind for Visa over the past couple of years, as the bounce back in travel from pandemic lows drove outsize growth. This tailwind had been fading but this quarter bucked that trend. Constant-currency cross-border volume, excluding intra-Europe transactions—which are priced similarly to domestic transactions—grew by 16% year over year in the quarter, up from 13% in the last quarter. Mastercard saw a similar sequential improvement. We believe most of the benefit from the travel recovery has been realized, but this quarter suggests there could be further upside.

Visa Inc Class A V ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment ¹
335.88 USD 29 Jan 2025	289.00 USD 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	1.16	664.31 USD Bil 30 Jan 2025	Wide	Large Blend	Medium	Standard	 1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC

Sector	Industry
 Financial Services	Credit Services

Management pointed to the stronger US dollar as a tailwind, and maintaining this trend may depend on the dollar holding up.

Business Description

Visa is the largest payment processor in the world. In fiscal 2023, it processed almost \$15 trillion in total volume. Visa operates in over 200 countries and processes transactions in over 160 currencies. Its systems are capable of processing over 65,000 transactions per second.

Business Strategy & Outlook Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

Visa is a longtime, established market leader that still enjoys strong growth prospects. Despite the ongoing evolution of the payment industry, we think that a wide moat surrounds the business and that Visa's position in the global electronic payment infrastructure is essentially unassailable.

The shift toward electronic payments has driven Visa's growth historically, and we expect that to continue for the foreseeable future. Digital payments, on a global basis, surpassed cash payments just a few years ago, suggesting that this trend still has a lot of room to run. We think emerging markets will offer long-term growth even as growth in developed markets slows. Visa's position as the leading network makes it something of a tollbooth business. The company is relatively agnostic to the smaller shifts within electronic payments, since it earns fees regardless of whether payment is credit, debit, or mobile. As a result, it is able to continue to draft off of the overall trend toward electronic payments.

Visa has not been without its ups and downs recently. Cross-border transactions, which are particularly lucrative for the networks, saw dramatic declines during the pandemic due a reduction in global travel. But more recently, this turned into a material tailwind as cross-border volume bounced back. History suggests travel makes a full recovery following disruptive events, and that seems to be the case again. While there still may be some modest benefits for Visa ahead on this front, the benefit now appears to be largely realized and has tapered off.

Visa obviously has sensitivity to the volume of consumer transactions, and the United States remains its largest market. A downturn in the economy would slow growth. However, we don't see any long-term industry trends that will impede Visa's ability to maintain low double-digit growth in the coming years, and the scalability of the business should still allow the company to modestly expand its already ample margins over time. For the time being, Visa appears to have settled into a stable groove, as consumer spending is holding steady, and the headwinds and tailwinds it has seen over the past several years have fallen off.

Bulls Say Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

- ▶ Visa has commanding market share in a scalable industry.
- ▶ There is still a long growth runway for electronic payments, which surpassed cash payments on a global basis only a few years ago.
- ▶ The scalable nature of the business should allow Visa to improve its already impressive margins.

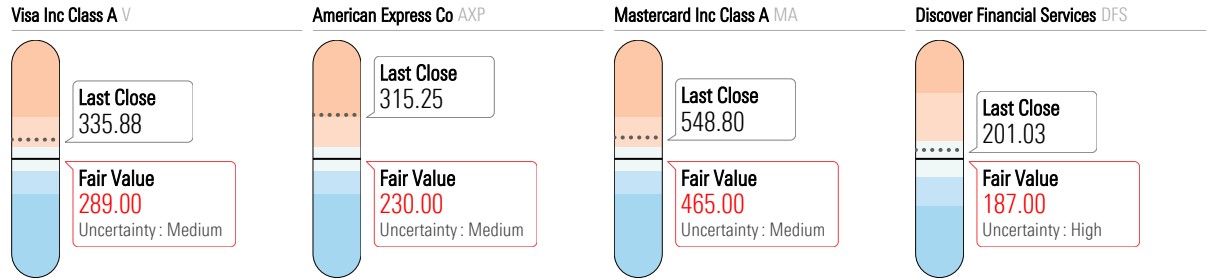
Bears Say Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

- ▶ Visa's leading market share creates more opportunities for loss than gain.

Visa Inc Class A V ★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price 335.88 USD 29 Jan 2025	Fair Value Estimate 289.00 USD 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	Price/FVE 1.16	Market Cap 664.31 USD Bil 30 Jan 2025	Economic Moat™ Wide	Equity Style Box Large Blend	Uncertainty Medium	Capital Allocation Standard	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹ 1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC
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Competitors



	Visa Inc Class A V	American Express Co AXP	Mastercard Inc Class A MA	Discover Financial Services DFS
Economic Moat	Wide	Wide	Wide	Narrow
Currency	USD	USD	USD	USD
Fair Value	289.00 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	230.00 1 Nov 2024 20:12, UTC	465.00 10 Sep 2024 07:45, UTC	187.00 23 Jan 2025 16:04, UTC
1-Star Price	390.15	310.50	627.75	289.85
5-Star Price	202.30	161.00	325.50	112.20
Assessment	Overvalued 30 Jan 2025	Overvalued 30 Jan 2025	Overvalued 30 Jan 2025	Fairly Valued 30 Jan 2025
Morningstar Rating	★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC	★ 30 Jan 2025 22:30, UTC	★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:34, UTC	★★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:33, UTC
Analyst	Brett Horn, Senior Equity Analyst	Michael Miller, Equity Analyst	Brett Horn, Senior Equity Analyst	Michael Miller, Equity Analyst
Capital Allocation	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard
Price/Fair Value	1.16	1.39	1.22	1.08
Price/Sales	18.97	3.41	18.78	2.82
Price/Book	17.11	7.31	67.84	2.99
Price/Earning	33.42	23.61	39.31	11.34
Dividend Yield	0.64%	0.89%	0.50%	1.39%
Market Cap	664.31 Bil	223.90 Bil	519.50 Bil	50.89 Bil
52-Week Range	252.70—344.36	203.00—321.62	428.86—570.65	104.08—205.21
Investment Style	Large Blend	Large Blend	Large Growth	Mid Blend

- ▶ The oligopolistic nature of the industry makes Visa and Mastercard targets for regulators and lawsuits, and the companies have paid some large fines.
- ▶ UnionPay provides an example of how governments could favor local networks; this could shut Visa out of some emerging-market opportunities.

Economic Moat Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

Leading payment networks such as Visa benefit, unsurprisingly, from a network effect. The more consumers that are plugged into a payment network, the more attractive that payment network becomes for merchants, which in turn makes the network more convenient for consumers, and so on. This explains why a small number of networks have come to dominate electronic payments. At this point, Visa has reached essentially universal acceptance in most developed markets. While the network effect is the initial and primary driver of economic moats in this industry, the highly scalable nature of

Visa Inc Class A ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

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payment processing leads to sizable cost advantages for large payment networks, which further cements their competitive positions. For the dominant payment networks with global footprints, such as Visa, the network effect and resulting cost advantage are strong enough to lead to a wide moat, in our view.

Visa traces its roots to the issuance of the first Bank of America cards in the late 1950s. As credit cards grew, partnerships between credit card issuers became necessary, and Visa as a brand was formed in 1976. In the decades since, Visa has been one of the largest beneficiaries of the shift toward electronic payments. In fiscal 2024, the company processed over \$13 trillion in purchase transactions. Visa has about 14,500 financial institution partners and over 50 million merchants accepting Visa. According to the Nilson Report, Visa holds over 50% market share (by purchase volume) in the US, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East/Africa. Visa also processes roughly twice as many transactions as its closest competitor, Mastercard. Simply put, Visa's position in the world of electronic payments is unparalleled. We don't believe that building a new network with a comparable size and reach is realistic over any foreseeable timeline, and we view Visa's position in the current global electronic payment infrastructure as essentially unassailable.

Visa has translated its dominant competitive position into an enviable level of profitability. Operating margin (using net revenue) in fiscal 2024 was 67%, and margins have generally trended upward because of the scalability of the business. Further, given the relatively asset-light nature of the business, returns on invested capital are quite healthy, averaging 38% over the past five years and 63% if goodwill is excluded.

Fair Value and Profit Drivers Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

We are increasing our fair value estimate to \$289 per share from \$272 due mainly to time value since our last update. Our fair value estimate equates to 25.7 times adjusted projected fiscal 2025 earnings.

While growth had been muted in the beginning of the pandemic, particularly due to the impact on cross-border transactions, more recent growth has been above the company's historical experience as volume bounced back. In fiscal 2024, we saw growth start to normalize back to a level in line with prepandemic growth, but we think the ongoing shift toward electronic payments will allow Visa to maintain strong growth rates over the next five years. We project gross and net revenue to grow at 10% and 9% compound annual rates, respectively, over the projection period. We think that growth will be increasingly driven by international markets as emerging markets become a more meaningful engine for the business.

While margins on a gross revenue basis have stalled in recent years and had been under pressure through the pandemic, the scalability of the business and the bounceback in more lucrative cross-border transactions has aided margins more recently, although this has been partially offset by an increase in

Visa Inc Class A ★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price	Fair Value Estimate	Price/FVE	Market Cap	Economic Moat™	Equity Style Box	Uncertainty	Capital Allocation	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
335.88 USD <small>29 Jan 2025</small>	289.00 USD <small>13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC</small>	1.16	664.31 USD Bil <small>30 Jan 2025</small>	 Wide	 Large Blend	Medium	Standard	 <small>1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC</small>

client incentives. We project operating margin (based on gross revenue) to improve modestly from 48% in fiscal 2024 to 49% by fiscal 2029. On a net revenue basis, we expect margin to improve at an average annual rate of 70 basis points. Given the company's history of fines and one-time charges, we include ongoing one-time costs roughly in line with historical averages in our projections, but these costs are excluded from the margin levels above.

We use a 9% cost of equity.

Risk and Uncertainty Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Jun 2024

Visa's revenue is tied to the amount and volume of consumer purchases, which creates significant macroeconomic sensitivity. Both Visa and Mastercard have paid substantial fines historically related to the oligopolistic nature of the industry, and legal and regulatory risk is intrinsic to the business model, given merchants' desires to lower fees. While Visa's and Mastercard's positions in the current environment are largely set, the electronic payment industry continues to evolve in ways that could reduce the companies' volume or profitability. Some governments have shown a preference for local payment networks, which could freeze Visa out of certain markets and impede the value it drives from its global network.

We see the company's largest environmental, social, and governance risk as data security. Any company involved in processing payments has potential exposure to breaches in its systems.

Capital Allocation Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 13 Dec 2024

Our Capital Allocation Rating for Visa is Standard. In our opinion, the company's balance sheet is sound, its capital investment decisions are fair, and its capital return strategy is appropriate.

We attribute the company's strong historical performance primarily to the wide moat that surrounds its business and favorable secular trends. That said, we think management deserves credit for avoiding any major operational mistakes and steering a fairly steady and profitable course.

Alfred Kelly had held the CEO role since 2016 but stepped down in February 2023, when Ryan McInerney took over. McInerney had been president since 2013 and came to Visa from JPMorgan. We think the decision to go with an insider suggests that the company will largely maintain its recent strategic course, and we see that as the right move.

In terms of M&A, management has only made one big move historically. In 2016, it acquired Visa Europe for about \$20 billion. Visa historically had been operated as a joint venture of issuer banks. When Visa reorganized in 2007, Visa Europe retained this old structure, and the acquisition brought this situation to a close. We think consolidating the global network was a smart but somewhat inevitable move, and the integration in the following years largely went smoothly, with management declaring the process effectively finished in fiscal 2018.

Visa Inc Class A V ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

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Like Mastercard, Visa has been very active in returning cash to shareholders, with dividends and stock buybacks over the past three years equating to 87% of free cash flow over that period. We like that management is largely content to return the company's ample profits but question whether a more aggressive shift toward a higher dividend could make management's commitment to capital return more clear. Barring the Visa Europe acquisition, which was a unique situation, Visa has avoided large-scale M&A. We think this is wise, as the company's competitive position makes M&A somewhat unnecessary, and its position in the industry requires maintaining a fairly neutral stance toward other payment areas to avoid unnecessary competition with other players within its ecosystem. However, we think there will be opportunities to pursue smaller deals that make strategic sense, and we like management's stated intention to focus on acquisitions that share the same competitive dynamics as legacy operations.

Analyst Notes Archive

Visa: Department of Justice to File Antitrust Suit Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Sep 2024

On Sept. 24, Bloomberg reported that the Department of Justice is set to announce an antitrust suit against Visa. The Department of Justice started an investigation in 2021, and the suit could be filed as early as today. The suit would appear to be centered on claims of anticompetitive behavior for debit card payments. In our view, given the wide-moat company's market position, legal and regulatory risk is ever-present for Visa, and, while serious, this suit would not be the only material legal issue the company has outstanding. At this point, it is difficult to predict the exact consequence of this development, but we note that we have factored ongoing legal and regulatory costs into our valuation. We maintain our \$272 fair value estimate and see shares as about fairly valued.

Visa Earnings: Growth Slows a Bit Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 23 Jul 2024

As Visa has moved past postpandemic tailwinds, we think growth has returned to normal levels, and we see the macro environment as the biggest swing factor in the near term. While some growth metrics slowed modestly in the fiscal third quarter, we don't think this quarter marks a significant change on this front, and we continue to see the company's path forward as relatively stable. We will maintain our \$272 fair value estimate for the wide-moat company and see shares as about fairly valued at the moment. Net revenue grew 10% year over year. Constant-currency payment volume growth for the quarter was 7.4% year over year. Payment volume growth had been in the range of 8%-9% over the past four quarters. Management attributed the slowdown partially due to some softness among lower-spending consumers. Transactions growth was 10%, in line with results over the past few quarters. Cross-border volume has been the main source of volatility over the past few years, with the crash during the pandemic giving way to abnormally high growth more recently as travel recovered. However, we've seen signs that this tailwind is tapering off, and this quarter provided further confirmation of this trend. Constant-currency cross-border volume, excluding intra-Europe

Visa Inc Class A ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

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transactions—which are priced similarly to domestic transactions—grew 14% year over year in the quarter, down a bit from 16% in the last quarter. While growth in this area is still healthy in an absolute sense, the recovery in cross-border volume looks to be running out of steam. Adjusted for one-time items, operating margins (on a net revenue basis) were 66.9%, compared with 67.5% last year. While expense growth has outstripped revenue growth in the last two quarters, management expects that to reverse in the fiscal fourth quarter. Client incentives grew only 11% year over year, reducing margin pressure on a gross revenue basis.

Visa and Mastercard: Judge May Not Approve Settlement Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 14 Jun 2024

In March, Visa and Mastercard announced that they had reached a settlement to a long-standing antitrust lawsuit. As part of the agreement, the networks would slightly lower credit interchange fees and cap these fees at the current level for five years. At the time, we were happy to see this lawsuit seemingly resolved. But according to The Wall Street Journal, the judge has now informed Visa and Mastercard that she deems these changes inadequate and is unlikely to approve the settlement. This would presumably force the networks to arrange a new settlement or go to trial. While this is an obvious setback and we would prefer to see this matter closed as quickly as possible, we believe Visa and Mastercard's unique competitive positions and their wide moats create ongoing legal and regulatory event risk, and this lawsuit represents just one piece of that. We will maintain our \$272 and \$451 fair value estimates for Visa and Mastercard, respectively, and see shares for both companies as about fairly valued.

Visa Earnings: Growth Holds Steady Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 24 Apr 2024

Visa's fiscal second quarter essentially showed the company holding steady. Following the company's ups and downs during the pandemic and the subsequent recovery, we think Visa has now settled into a more normalized groove. We believe the company's recent performance highlights the long-term secular tailwinds that will continue to drive solid growth over the long run. In our view, the combination of Visa's wide moat and its long growth runway creates a very attractive backdrop. We will maintain our \$260 fair value estimate and see shares as fairly valued. Net revenue was up 10% year over year, roughly in line with the past couple of quarters. Payments volume increased 8% year over year on a constant-currency basis, almost exactly even with last quarter. Macroeconomic conditions are likely the biggest swing factor in the near term, but Visa appears to be on a very steady course for now. Cross-border volume, the most volatile area over the past few years, also signals increased stability. Constant-currency cross-border volume, excluding intra-Europe transactions—which are priced similarly to domestic transactions—grew 16% year over year in the quarter, in line with the last quarter. While growth in this area is still healthy and a bit above our long-term expectations, the recovery in cross-border volume increasingly looks to have already been realized. Adjusted operating margins (on a net

Visa Inc Class A ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC


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revenue basis) fell slightly to 67.3% from 67.7% last year, and management maintained its guidance of low-double-digit expense growth for the full year. On the plus side, client incentives increased only 13% year over year, reducing margin pressure on a gross revenue basis, although this is likely mainly due to the timing of new deals.

Visa and Mastercard: Resolution of Lawsuit Will Lower and Cap Credit Interchange Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 26 Mar 2024

Visa and Mastercard announced a resolution to a long-standing antitrust lawsuit. As part of the agreement, the networks will slightly lower credit interchange fees and cap these fees at the current level for five years. It has been estimated that this agreement will result in \$30 billion in interchange savings for merchants. We would note that the networks do not receive interchange fees, those are passed along to issuers, but there could be some indirect impacts. Still, we see this as a reasonable price to resolve the uncertainty of the lawsuit. We believe Visa and Mastercard's unique competitive positions and their wide moats create legal and regulatory event risk, and while this announcement resolves this particular issue, this risk is ongoing. We will maintain our \$260 and \$451 fair value estimates for Visa and Mastercard, respectively, and see both stocks as about fairly valued at the moment.

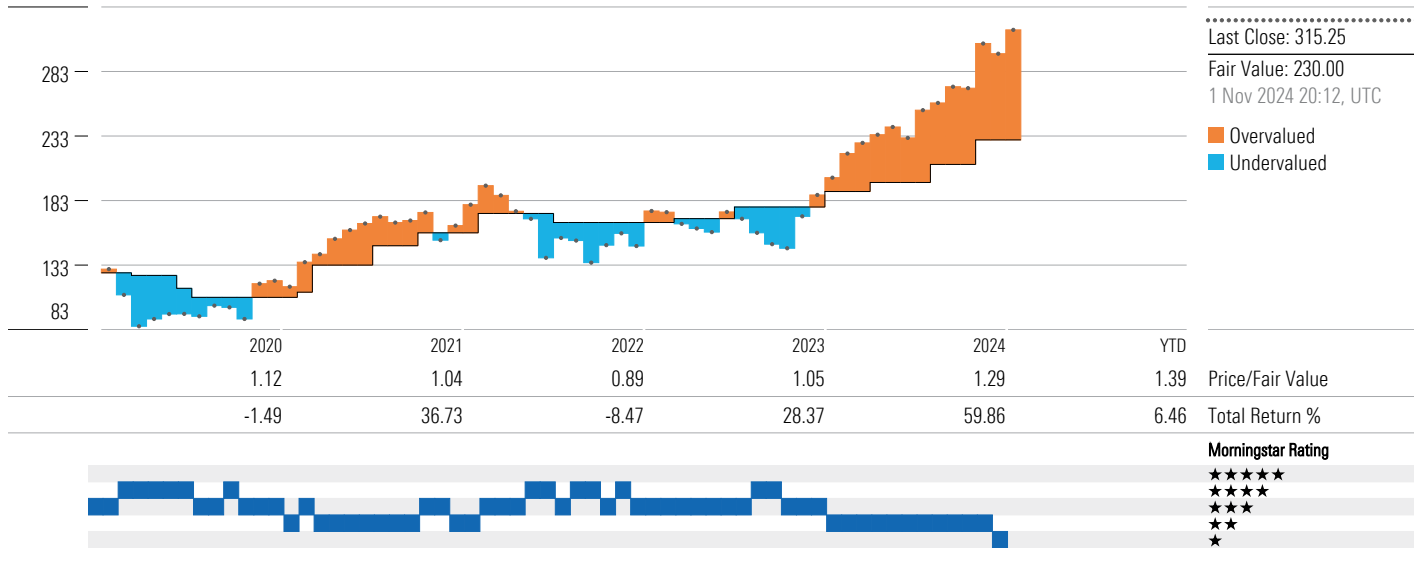
Visa Earnings: Growth Slows Modestly Brett Horn, CFA, Senior Equity Analyst, 25 Jan 2024

Visa's fiscal first-quarter results showed growth slowing a bit but remaining solid. We think that as postpandemic tailwinds abate, the company's growth will move more in line with our long-term expectations, and this quarter supports that view. While growth may moderate near-term, we still see the long-term outlook for Visa as quite bright, given the company's wide moat and ongoing secular tailwinds. We will maintain our \$260 fair value estimate and see the shares as fairly valued. Net revenue increased 9% year over year on a constant-currency basis, down from the low-double-digit growth Visa saw in most of fiscal 2023. Payment volume in the quarter increased 8% year over year on a constant-currency basis, and transactions were up 9%. Cross-border volume remains a key area to watch, in our view. Constant-currency cross-border volume excluding intra-Europe transactions—which are priced similarly to domestic transactions—grew 16% year over year in the quarter, down from 18% last quarter. We expected growth to continue to moderate as we move past the postpandemic bounceback in travel. While growth in this area is still healthy, this tailwind increasingly looks to be subsiding. Excluding one-time items, operating margin (on a net revenue basis) improved to 69.1% from 68.4% last year. Despite somewhat lower growth, Visa continues to see some scale benefits. However, management's guidance suggests expenses will grow in line with net revenue for the full year. Client incentives increased to 28.2% from 26.0% last year. With incentives resuming their upward march now that pandemic-related distortions have tapered off, margin improvement on a gross revenue basis will be much harder to come by. 

Visa Inc Class A V ★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

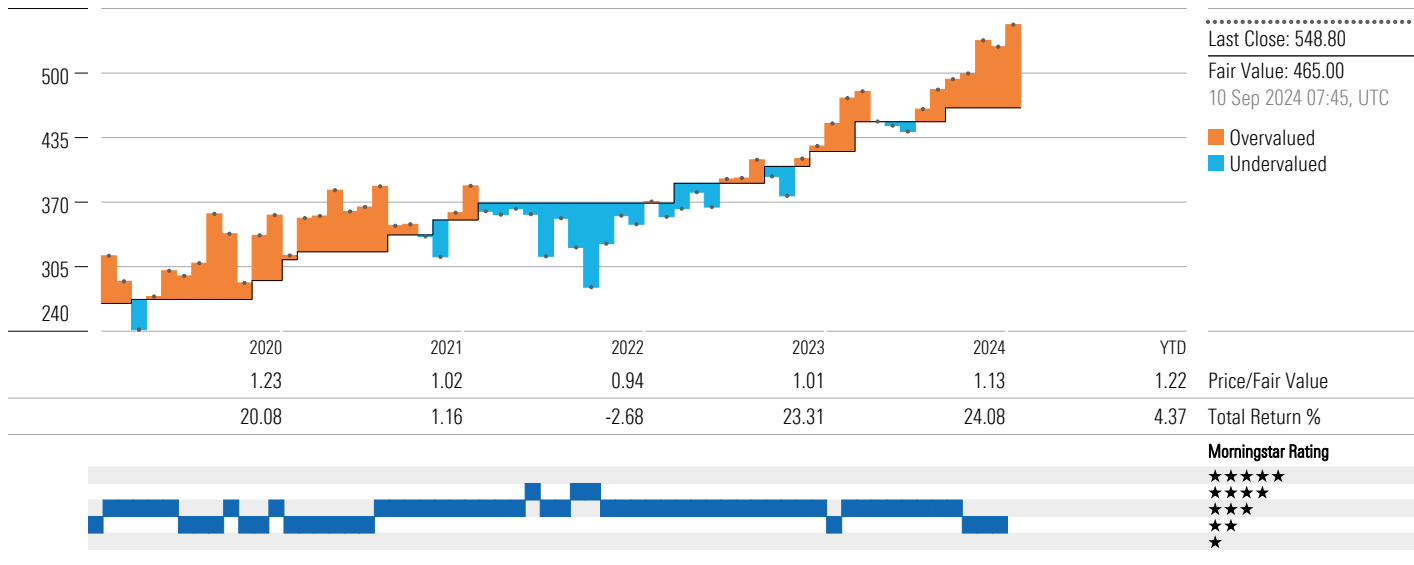
Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

American Express Co AXP



Total Return % as of 29 Jan 2025. Last Close as of 29 Jan 2025. Fair Value as of 1 Nov 2024 20:12, UTC.

Mastercard Inc Class A MA

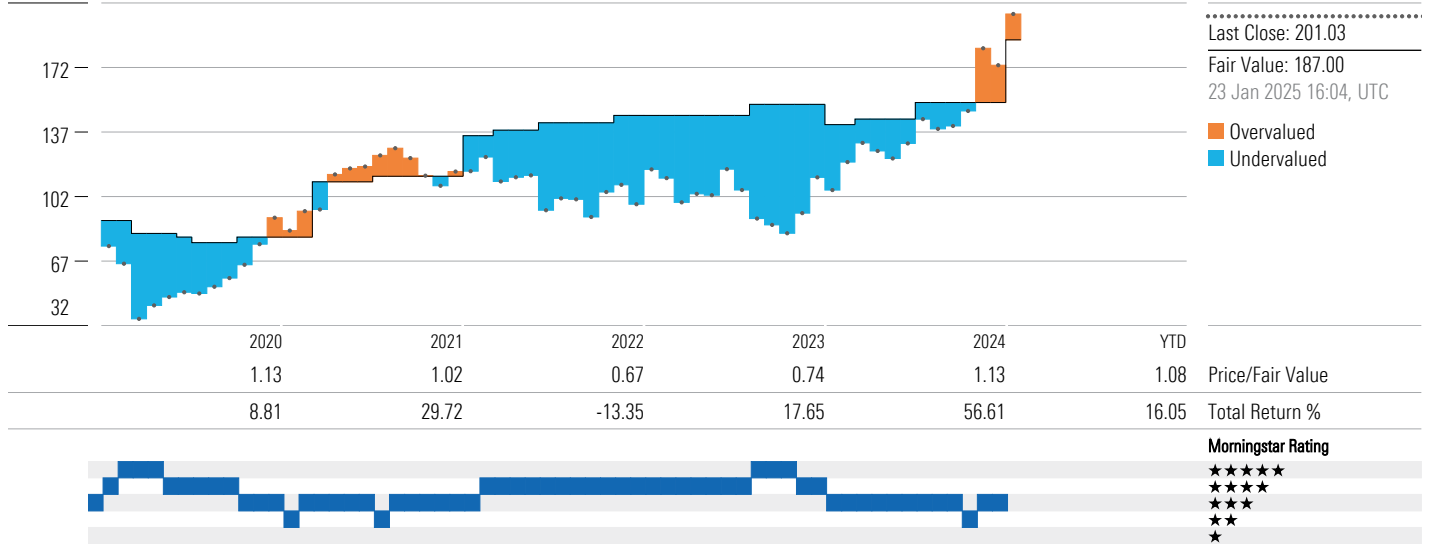


Total Return % as of 29 Jan 2025. Last Close as of 29 Jan 2025. Fair Value as of 10 Sep 2024 07:45, UTC.

Visa Inc Class A ★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Competitors Price vs. Fair Value

Discover Financial Services DFS



Total Return % as of 29 Jan 2025. Last Close as of 29 Jan 2025. Fair Value as of 23 Jan 2025 16:04, UTC.

Visa Inc Class A V ★★

30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price 335.88 USD 29 Jan 2025	Fair Value Estimate 289.00 USD 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	Price/FVE 1.16	Market Cap 664.31 USD Bil 30 Jan 2025	Economic Moat™ Wide	Equity Style Box Large Blend	Uncertainty Medium	Capital Allocation Standard	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹ 1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC
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Morningstar Historical Summary

Financials as of 30 Sep 2024

Fiscal Year, ends 30 Sep	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD	TTM
Revenue (USD Bil)	14	15	18	21	23	22	24	29	33	36	36	36
Revenue Growth %	9.3	8.7	21.7	12.3	11.5	-4.9	10.3	21.6	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
EBITDA (USD Bil)	9.49	8.94	12.72	14.03	16.07	15.07	17.38	19.54	22.62	25.59	25.59	25.59
EBITDA Margin %	68.4	59.3	69.3	68.1	70.0	69.0	72.1	66.6	69.3	71.2	71.2	71.2
Operating Income (USD Bil)	9.08	9.76	12.16	13.56	15.40	14.09	15.81	19.68	21.93	24.06	24.06	24.06
Operating Margin %	65.4	64.7	66.3	65.8	67.0	64.5	65.6	67.2	67.2	67.0	67.0	67.0
Net Income (USD Bil)	6.33	5.99	6.70	10.30	12.08	10.87	12.31	14.96	17.27	19.74	19.74	19.74
Net Margin %	45.5	39.3	36.5	50.0	52.6	49.7	51.1	51.0	52.9	54.9	54.9	54.9
Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	2,457	2,414	2,395	2,329	2,272	2,223	2,188	2,136	2,085	2,029	2,029	2,029
Diluted Earnings Per Share (USD)	2.58	2.48	2.80	4.42	5.32	4.89	5.63	7.00	8.28	9.73	9.73	9.73
Dividends Per Share (USD)	0.48	0.56	0.66	0.83	1.00	1.20	1.28	1.50	1.80	2.08	2.08	2.08

Valuation as of 31 Dec 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Recent Qtr	TTM
Price/Sales	13.7	12.5	14.9	14.9	18.6	22.3	19.7	15.2	16.6	17.9	17.9	17.9
Price/Earnings	30.0	31.4	40.7	29.9	35.3	44.6	38.5	29.7	31.4	32.5	32.5	32.5
Price/Cash Flow	28.9	33.8	29.7	24.2	33.4	46.5	31.2	23.5	26.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
Dividend Yield %	0.64	0.75	0.61	0.67	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.76	0.72	0.68	0.68	0.68
Price/Book	6.2	6.7	9.5	10.3	14.0	15.2	13.4	12.3	14.5	16.1	16.1	16.1
EV/EBITDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Operating Performance / Profitability as of 30 Sep 2024

Fiscal Year, ends 30 Sep	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD	TTM
ROA %	16.2	11.5	10.2	15.0	17.0	14.2	15.0	17.8	19.6	21.3	21.3	21.3
ROE %	22.1	20.8	24.6	36.9	41.8	36.0	35.8	42.2	49.2	52.6	52.6	52.6
ROIC %	22.1	14.1	14.8	24.3	27.5	21.7	22.3	27.0	32.1	34.8	34.8	34.8
Asset Turnover	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Financial Leverage

Fiscal Year, ends 30 Sep	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Recent Qtr	TTM
Debt/Capital %	—	32.6	33.7	32.8	32.5	36.8	34.7	36.2	34.6	34.7	34.7	—
Equity/Assets %	75.8	42.5	40.1	41.2	40.3	38.5	45.3	38.9	40.9	40.3	40.3	—
Total Debt/EBITDA	—	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	—
EBITDA/Interest Expense	3,164.0	20.9	—	22.9	30.2	29.2	33.9	36.3	35.1	39.9	39.9	39.9

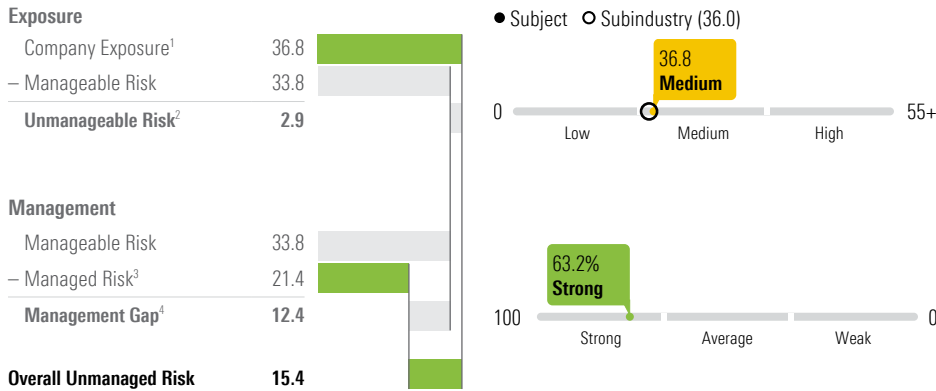
Morningstar Analyst Historical/Forecast Summary as of 13 Dec 2024

Financials	Estimates					Forward Valuation	Estimates					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Fiscal Year, ends 30 Sep 2024												
Revenue (USD Mil)	44,950	49,690	54,905	60,753	67,159	Price/Sales	11.9	13.4	12.1	10.9	9.9	
Revenue Growth %	13.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	Price/Earnings	31.8	34.6	30.4	27.4	23.7	
EBITDA (USD Mil)	22,624	25,591	27,421	30,624	33,952	Price/Cash Flow	—	—	—	—	—	
EBITDA Margin %	50.3	51.5	49.9	50.4	50.6	Dividend Yield %	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	
Operating Income (USD Mil)	21,927	24,057	26,811	30,003	33,317	Price/Book	14.8	17.8	18.9	19.5	23.2	
Operating Margin %	48.8	48.4	48.8	49.4	49.6	EV/EBITDA	23.8	26.2	24.5	21.9	19.8	
Net Income (USD Mil)	18,034	20,124	22,106	23,790	26,411							
Net Margin %	40.1	40.5	40.3	39.2	39.3							
Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)	2,085	2,029	1,962	1,900	1,824							
Diluted Earnings Per Share(USD)	8.65	9.92	11.27	12.52	14.48							
Dividends Per Share(USD)	1.80	2.08	2.36	2.71	3.12							

Visa Inc Class A ★★★ 30 Jan 2025 22:36, UTC

Last Price 335.88 USD 29 Jan 2025	Fair Value Estimate 289.00 USD 13 Dec 2024 19:08, UTC	Price/FVE 1.16	Market Cap 664.31 USD Bil 30 Jan 2025	Economic Moat™ Wide	Equity Style Box Large Blend	Uncertainty Medium	Capital Allocation Standard	ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹  1 Jan 2025 06:00, UTC
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ESG Risk Rating Breakdown



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

ESG Risk Rating



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 63.2% 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 Jan 01, 2025. Highest Controversy Level is as of Jan 08, 2025. Sustainalytics Subindustry: Data Processing. 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 01 Jan 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
Visa Inc	36.8 Medium 0 — ● — 55+	63.2 Strong 100 — ● — 0	15.4 Low 0 — ● — 40+
American Express Co	39.2 Medium 0 — ● — 55+	56.6 Strong 100 — ● — 0	18.3 Low 0 — ● — 40+
Mastercard Inc	39.6 Medium 0 — ● — 55+	64.4 Strong 100 — ● — 0	16.1 Low 0 — ● — 40+
The Western Union Co	34.3 Low 0 — ● — 55+	53.3 Strong 100 — ● — 0	17.4 Low 0 — ● — 40+
Discover Financial Services	36.4 Medium 0 — ● — 55+	39.4 Average 100 — ● — 0	22.8 Medium 0 — ● — 40+

Appendix

Historical Morningstar Rating

Visa Inc Class A V 30 Jan 2025 22:36, 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
★★	★★	★★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★	★★

American Express Co AXP 30 Jan 2025 22:30, 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
★★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★	★★★★

Mastercard Inc Class A MA 30 Jan 2025 22:34, 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
★★	★★	★★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★

Discover Financial Services DFS 30 Jan 2025 22:33, 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
★★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★

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 singlepoint star rating.

1. Economic Moat

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

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

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

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

2. Estimated Fair Value

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

Our model is divided into three distinct stages:

Stage I: Explicit Forecast

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

rive our annual free cash flow forecast.

Stage II: Fade

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

Stage III: Perpetuity

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

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

3. Uncertainty Around That Fair Value Estimate

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

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

Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

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

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

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

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

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

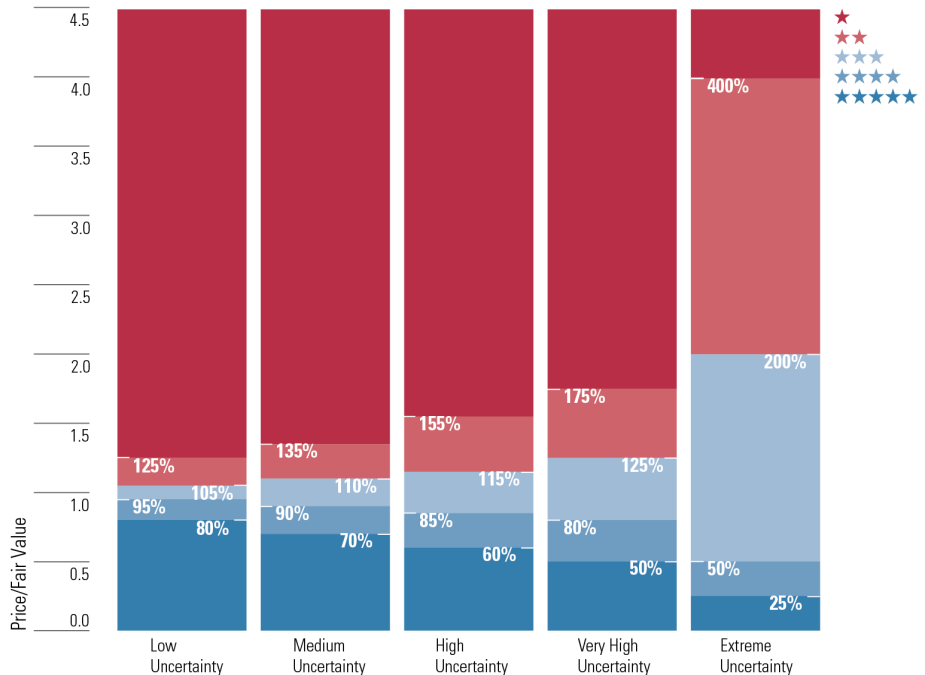
4. Market Price

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

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

Morningstar Star Rating for Stocks

Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology



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

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

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

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

The Morningstar Star Ratings for stocks are defined below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Definitions

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

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

Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Risk Warning

Please note that investments in securities are subject to market and other risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the intended investment objectives will be achieved. Past performance of a security may or may not be sustained in future and is no indication of future performance. A security investment return and an investor's principal value will fluctuate so that, when redeemed, an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. A security's current investment performance may be lower or higher than the investment performance noted within the report. Morningstar's Uncertainty Rating serves as a useful data point with respect to sensitivity analysis of the assumptions used in our determining a fair value price.

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