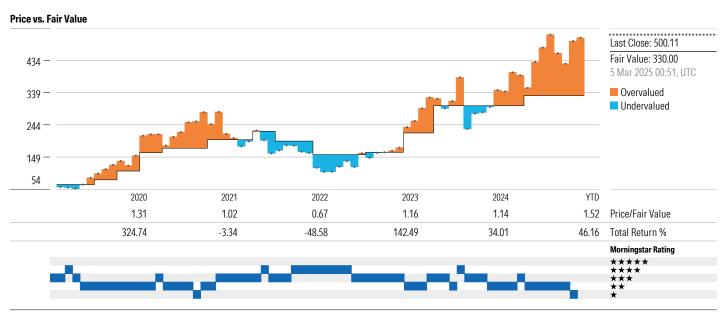
Last Price Fair Value Estimate Price/FVE **Equity Style Box** ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹ **Market Cap** Economic Moat[™] Uncertainty **Capital Allocation** 500.11 USD 130.99 USD Bil 跑 Narrow Large Growth High Exemplary **@@@@** 330.00 USD 1.52 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC 22 Oct 2025 5 Mar 2025 00:51, UTC



Total Return % as of 22 Oct 2025. Last Close as of 22 Oct 2025. Fair Value as of 5 Mar 2025 00:51, UTC.

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Appendix

Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

Important Disclosure

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

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

Hitting Bullseye, CrowdStrike Is a Cybersecurity Leader With a Presence Across Key End-Markets

Business Strategy & Outlook Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 4 Mar 2025

We view CrowdStrike as a leader in endpoint security, a prominent part of the cybersecurity stack that protects an enterprise's endpoints from nefarious activity. As enterprises undergo digital transformations and cloud migrations, we foresee endpoint security further gaining wallet share of an enterprise's security spend. Within this growing market, CrowdStrike has emerged as a leader and we think the stickiness of its platform, Falcon, is clear in the firm's impressive gross and net retention metrics.

Beyond endpoint, CrowdStrike has been enhancing its security portfolio by adding cloud security, identity security, and security operations offerings to its Falcon platform. These newer initiatives have garnered strong customer traction, allowing CrowdStrike to embed itself further into its customer's security ecosystems.

In an evolving landscape that continues to increase in threat complexity and intensity, we see IT security teams looking for platforms that offer more holistic security coverage versus point solutions that can inadvertently create data silos. This shift toward consolidation is an opportunity for cybersecurity vendors such as CrowdStrike that provide multiple security products across different security verticals. By providing a broad range of cybersecurity solutions under the same platform,



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Sector

Industry

Technology

Software - Infrastructure

Business Description

CrowdStrike is a cloud-based cybersecurity company specializing in next-generation security verticals such as endpoint, cloud workload, identity, and security operations. CrowdStrike's primary offering is its Falcon platform that offers a proverbial single pane of glass for an enterprise to detect and respond to security threats attacking its IT infrastructure. The Texas-based firm was founded in 2011 and went public in 2019.

CrowdStrike can also alleviate its clients' toolset management burden.

We are encouraged by CrowdStrike's ability to attract customers and expand its customer base. After onboarding a customer, we typically see a consistent movement along the upselling schedule with customers adopting more CrowdStrike security solutions. We see this "land-and-expand" strategy employed by CrowdStrike as potent since, by moving customers along the upselling schedule, the firm is able to entrench itself further within a client's IT ecosystem and increasing its switching costs over time.

Bulls Say Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 5 Mar 2025

- ► CrowdStrike has strong secular tailwinds given that the endpoint, cloud, identity, and security operations markets are projected to grow rapidly
- ► CrowdStrike has market leadership in endpoint security and has high enterprise penetration within the space.
- ► The company stands to benefit as clients consolidate vendors and opt for a platform-based cybersecurity approach.

Bears Say Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 5 Mar 2025

- ► Large public cloud vendors often offer their own cybersecurity solutions, which could hamper CrowdStrike's growth opportunities.
- ► CrowdStrike faces competition from vendors like Palo Alto that have increasingly made investments in the endpoint security space.
- ► There always remains a risk that CrowdStrike may miss out on the next big technology, thereby allowing its competitors to catch up.

Economic Moat Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 4 Mar 2025

We believe CrowdStrike merits a narrow-moat rating owing to strong customer switching costs associated with Falcon, its endpoint security platform. We view endpoint security as a vital component of any modern enterprise's IT security infrastructure and, according to our estimates, is set to be around a fifth of the overall cybersecurity spending by 2025. Within the endpoint security space, CrowdStrike has emerged as a clear market leader. Additionally, we believe that the value of CrowdStrike's platform can be gleaned from the firm's impressive net retention metrics and strong customer growth. We also believe that CrowdStrike, like other endpoint security vendors, stands to benefit from secular tailwinds as enterprises continue to spend lavishly on endpoint security. With increased adoption of endpoint security platforms, as enterprises switch away from legacy antiviruses, and a sticky platform ensuring that the firm can land and expand its customers, we believe CrowdStrike is more than likely to generate excess returns over the next 10 years.

The primary market in which CrowdStrike competes is endpoint detection and response, or EDR. EDR's



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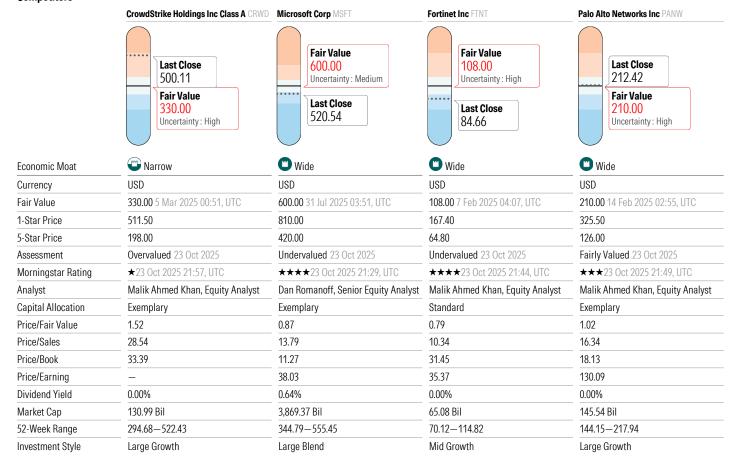
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Competitors



primary focus is on monitoring an enterprise's endpoints for nefarious cyberactivity. The evolution of EDR has also been aided by the structural change in how enterprises define their security perimeters. Historically, there has been a "neat" picture of an enterprise's security infrastructure; think of a house with endpoint protection available at every entry point. However, this way of managing security is rapidly becoming obsolete. As more companies undergo digital transformations, the updated form of protection focuses on securing an enterprise from various attack vectors that did not previously exist, such as "Internet of Things" instances and cloud workloads). Moreover, the complexity of the threat landscape is also on the rise, leading to EDR vendors such as CrowdStrike adding value to their customers' business.

CrowdStrike's primary product is its Falcon platform. The cloud-based solution consists of more than 20 modules with services ranging from threat intelligence, hunting, mitigation, and response. The attack surface that Falcon covers also extends beyond endpoints with the firm's platform covering cloud



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workloads and posture management among other modules. With pricing determined on a per-agent basis, Falcon allows clients to quickly scale up demand as their business grows, allowing CrowdStrike to maintain solid upselling velocity. Other than securing an enterprise's infrastructure, we believe Falcon can also improve labor productivity. By hunting, tracking, and attacking cyberthreats, CrowdStrike's platform can enable IT security teams to free themselves of taxing threat detection and focus more on bigger-picture IT security issues.

In our view, the firm's entrenchment in its clients' IT security ecosystems creates high switching costs. We believe enterprises exhibit loss aversion when it comes to IT security, as there is an operational risk when switching EDR vendors, including loss of analytics during the changeover, project execution, and operational disruption. The more critical the function and the more touchpoints across an organization a vendor has, the higher the switching costs. We believe that any security-related data loss, disruption, or lapse is a material cost associated with switching vendors. We also do not think that enterprises nickel and dime their way to picking an EDR vendor—typically companies will select a vendor based on performance rather than price, provided that it has features most relevant to them.

Customers that adopt security solutions do so to take uncertainty off the table – switching vendors often brings uncertainty back into play. CrowdStrike's gross retention has remained well above 95%, implying a customer lifetime of more than 20 years. At the same time, by upselling its customers into buying more Falcon modules and agent expansion, CrowdStrike has a net retention rate of around 115%. We expect increased customer stickiness as the firm continues to expand its client base and set of solutions.

Along with high switching costs, we believe a network effect reinforces CrowdStrike's economic moat. Cybersecurity, in its essence, is a data problem, and attacks are now too overwhelming to be handled manually. In turn, vendors have developed Al solutions to automate processes and pick up threats (especially never-seen-before, zero-day attacks). However, artificial intelligence and ML solutions are only as good as the data fed to them. This need for good-quality data is where we see entrenched EDR vendors, such as CrowdStrike, having an edge. For some context, CrowdStrike's Al-powered platform interacts with trillions of signals a day, giving it large swathes of data to improve its own offerings and enhance its value proposition to new customers.

By collecting and analyzing this rich data coming into its platforms, a cybersecurity vendor such as CrowdStrike can uncover threats and new threat signatures that can then be used to update its entire client base's security posture. This network effect is at CrowdStrike's core, with even the firm's name being a nod to its ability to collate massive amounts of endpoint security data to thwart nefarious activity occurring across its client base. As more data comes in, the Falcon platform becomes better at detecting and mitigating cyberthreats. As a result, more customers onboard CrowdStrike due to its



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superior capabilities—which, in turn, leads to more data, and the flywheel spins faster. We see this network effect as reinforcing switching costs as well—with customers hesitant to leave CrowdStrike as it may entail losing access to CrowdStrike's crowd-based threat-hunting capabilities.

Fair Value and Profit Drivers Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 5 Mar 2025

Our fair value estimate for CrowdStrike is \$330 per share, implying a fiscal 2026 enterprise value to sales multiple of 16 times.

We forecast CrowdStrike's revenue growing at a 22% compound annual growth rate over the next five years. We expect the firm to continually expand its client base while maintaining strong upselling performance with existing clients. In our view, endpoint security is a key area of enterprise security spend and we expect it to remain important for clients in the coming years. CrowdStrike's "land-and-expand" model has shown great success with the firm able to consistently expand sales from existing customers by selling them additional modules or protecting more endpoints per customer. We expect this upselling velocity to persist as the ever-changing threat landscape provides strong momentum for CrowdStrike's sales.

CrowdStrike's gross margins have hovered in the low-70s range over the last few years. However, as the company grows and software becomes a larger part of its top line, we expect margin expansion on the gross margin front. We see this phenomenon across our coverage as software firms can distribute their costs over an increasing revenue base, driving the cost of sales down as a fraction of sales. As a result, we are modeling GAAP gross margins to expand to the mid-80s range over our 10-year explicit forecast.

CrowdStrike has spent heavily on research and sales in the past. However, as the company scales, we expect these line items to decrease as a percentage of sales. After hitting GAAP profitability in 2024, we expect the firm to materially expand its margin profile as it seeks to balance growth with profitability. We continue to expect CrowdStrike's cash flow generation profile to remain strong with the firm's free cash flow to equity margins remaining stellar throughout our explicit forecast.

Risk and Uncertainty Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 4 Mar 2025

We assign CrowdStrike a high uncertainty rating due to the firm competing in the ever-shifting cybersecurity space.

While CrowdStrike has positioned itself well to benefit from secular tailwinds such as a shift to zero-trust security and digital transformations, the cybersecurity space is known for its rapid pace of development. With this in mind, large incumbents such as CrowdStrike that have performed exceptionally well in particular verticals stand to be disrupted by upstarts that could offer better performance in key modules. To stay ahead of the pack, CrowdStrike has invested a great deal of capital in building out its Falcon platform. However, a changing demand landscape coupled with newer



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products that impact CrowdStrike's competitive positioning are a risk for the firm.

Much like other software firms, CrowdStrike invests heavily in its sales and research departments. Due to the high spending in these verticals, the firm is yet to post consistent GAAP profitability. While we firmly believe in CrowdStrike's long-term opportunity, we think that to bask in the light at the end of the tunnel, CrowdStrike will have to execute well in the coming years.

Regarding environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, risks, we do not foresee any material ESG issues, or MEIs. However, notable potential risks include attracting and retaining talent, which could demand high remuneration amid a talent shortage in cybersecurity. Also, CrowdStrike's solutions are tasked with protecting customers from cyberattacks, making data privacy and security a key concern.

Capital Allocation Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 5 Mar 2025

We assign CrowdStrike an Exemplary Capital Allocation Rating based on its sound balance sheet, exceptional investments, and appropriate shareholder distributions.

CEO, president, and board member George Kurtz co-founded CrowdStrike in 2011 with Dmitri Alperovitch and Gregg Marston; the latter two are no longer with the company. Before starting CrowdStrike, Kurtz was the worldwide CTO, general manager, and EVP of enterprise at McAfee, and Alperovitch was the VP of threat research at McAfee.

We think CrowdStrike's balance sheet is in solid shape. With a strong cash and liquid investments reserve and positive cash flow margins, we are not overly concerned by the firm's use of debt. Further, we think that the stickiness of the firm's product portfolio reduces downside risk in the event of an economic downturn.

CrowdStrike's investment strategy has been stellar over the last few years. The firm's investments in its Falcon platform have enabled it to build out a comprehensive security platform that consists of more than 20 modules spanning endpoint, cloud, identity, and security operations. By investing in its products and sales teams that sell them to customers, CrowdStrike has been able to gain steady enterprise penetration while consistently upselling existing clients. Overall, we think CrowdStrike's investments will allow the firm to reap rewards in the coming years as key end-markets such as endpoint security remain top-of-mind for enterprise customers.

Since CrowdStrike has been aggressively expanding its business, the company does not pay its shareholders a dividend and has no plans on starting one soon. We see this strategy as appropriate given the firm's potential growth prospects across network security, cloud security, and security operations.

Analyst Notes Archive

CrowdStrike Earnings: A Diverse Portfolio of Security Products Continue to Power Growth Malik



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Narrow

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Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 28 Aug 2025

CrowdStrike reported strong second-quarter financial results, which included sales growth of 21% and adjusted operating margins of 22%. The firm's annual recurring revenue grew 20% to \$4.66 billion while its net new ARR, a measure of new business, came in at \$221 million. Why it matters: In a security market marked by the increasing vendor consolidation, CrowdStrike has been a material beneficiary as customers continue to adopt more of its modules to meet a wide array of security needs. To capture market share in markets beyond its core endpoint security space, CrowdStrike has developed solutions in security operations, identity, and cloud security, with all three areas showing strength, with a combined ARR topping \$1.56 billion in the quarter, up 44% year over year. Similar to Palo Alto and Zscaler, CrowdStrike has also been offering customers bundling discounts to encourage more spending on its solutions. We believe these discounts, coupled with an improved security posture due to consolidation, are particularly attractive given the ongoing macrouncertainty. The bottom line: We maintain our \$330 fair value estimate for narrow-moat CrowdStrike, with the firm's quarterly results and updated guidance aligning with our model. Despite shares trading down after hours, we continue to view them as slightly overvalued. We believe the firm's after-hours price drop was largely due to inflated near-term expectations baked into the stock going into the earnings report. While the firm raised its full-year guidance, its third-quarter guidance was below the street's top-line outlook, spurring the sell-off. Coming up: CrowdStrike's updated guidance for fiscal 2026 includes sales of \$4.78 billion and adjusted margins of 21%, up \$3 million and in line with prior guidance, both at the midpoint of guidance. We see these targets as achievable and model a slight upside to both targets in our model.

Palo Alto Networks: Entering Identity Makes Strategic Sense, but We Have Questions on Valuation Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 29 Jul 2025

The Wall Street Journal reported that Palo Alto was in talks to acquire CyberArk, an identity security vendor, in a deal set to be worth more than \$20 billion. CyberArk's stock traded up sharply on the news while Palo Alto's shares went down, highlighting potential investor concerns. Why it matters: In terms of market capitalization and breadth of product offerings, Palo Alto is the largest security vendor under our coverage. One area of security that Palo Alto has historically not delved into is identity. A potential CyberArk acquisition could change this dynamic materially. While we see the strategic sense of Palo Alto entering into identity, especially because identity security is set to become more important as agent-led machine identities become a crucial part of the overall security fabric, we highlight material execution risk stemming from this rumored megadeal. With Palo Alto paying more than \$20 billion for CyberArk, the integration, cross-selling, and client retention after the acquisition will have to be flawless to justify the hefty price tag, which is our main concern around this deal. The bottom line: We maintain our \$210 and \$350 fair value estimates for wide-moat Palo Alto and narrow-moat CyberArk, respectively. We view a potential CyberArk acquisition as a great outcome for CyberArk shareholders



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Large Growth

Uncertainty High Capital Allocation Exemplary ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
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while creating uncertainty in the form of execution risk for Palo Alto investors. With Palo Alto shares selling off after the news around the acquisition broke, we believe the market largely agrees with our view that this move would be a gamble for Palo Alto, leading to near-term margin suppression as well as execution risk if the integration of CyberArk isn't managed effectively. Bulls say: With CyberArk under its wing, Palo Alto can truly emerge as a one-stop-shop for security, covering all the key security areas (network, endpoint, cloud, and identity). This acquisition could turbocharge Palo Alto's vendor consolidation efforts.

CrowdStrike Earnings: Vendor Consolidation Drives Upside as July 19 Outage Impact Dissipates Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 4 Jun 2025

CrowdStrike kicked off fiscal 2026 with a set of solid financial results that underscore the robust demand landscape the firm enjoys for its solutions. Sales grew 20% to \$1.1 billion and adjusted margins contracted 490 basis points to 18%, mostly due to the continued impact of the July 19 outage. Why it matters: With the infamous July 19 outage almost a year old, we believe the firm's ability to continue to increase its top line at a healthy clip while continuing its expansion beyond endpoint security is a testament to how important CrowdStrike is to its clients. Especially in a cybersecurity landscape that is marked by security toolkit fatique, buyers are increasingly turning to vendor consolidation as a method of not only rationalizing security budgets but also improving security outcomes, benefiting large vendors such as CrowdStrike. To that end, CrowdStrike's bundling discounts—that were initiated after the outage, and which incorporate better pricing for higher spending on the firm's solutions as well as its foray into cloud security, identity security, and security operations—are well-timed and are meeting tangible customer demand. The bottom line: We maintain our \$330 per share fair value estimate for narrow-moat CrowdStrike, with the firm's quarterly results largely in line with our prior estimates. Despite shares dropping after hours, we continue to view them as overvalued. Much like the last few quarters, CrowdStrike saw a substantial increase in operating costs due to the fallout from the July 19 outage, the primary driver behind the firm's contracting margins for the quarter. With the third quarter being the first full postoutage quarter, we are expecting the firm to reenter margin expansion territory in the second half of fiscal 2026. Beyond 2026, we expect plenty of scale-driven margin expansion, with 2030 adjusted margins closing in on 30%.

CrowdStrike Earnings: Solid End to Year Despite the July Outage-Related Headwinds Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 5 Mar 2025

CrowdStrike reported solid fourth-quarter earnings that included sales growing 25% to \$1.06 billion and adjusted operating margins clocking in at 20.5%, down 470 basis points year over year, mostly due to increased operating costs following the July 19 outage. Why it matters: While the near-term headwinds caused by the outage continue to pressure top-line growth and profitability, CrowdStrike's product portfolio remains highly competitive and continues to gain customer traction in a security space set for



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Uncertainty High Capital Allocation Exemplary ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹
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vendor consolidation. We remain impressed by CrowdStrike's strategy of enticing customers to spend more on its platform by offering discounts since the outage. By doing so, the firm has turned a moment of potential competitive weakness into an opportunity to gain wallet share among its clients. While we expect some incident-inspired weakness in top-line growth due to the customer discount program (Flex) and more customer scrutiny on CrowdStrike product purchases, we reiterate our belief that these headwinds are transitory and should subside starting in fiscal 2027. The bottom line: We raise our fair value estimate for narrow-moat CrowdStrike to \$330 from \$300 after incorporating results and guidance for fiscal 2026 that was slightly ahead of our prior sales forecast. With a 9% decline after hours, we view shares as fairly valued. As CrowdStrike has rushed to deal with the fallout of the July 19 outage, the firm's operating expenses, especially on the research and sales front, have ticked up, negatively affecting its profitability. We think margin headwinds will die down as fiscal 2026 progresses. In the longer term, with the firm benefitting from the substantial operating leverage inherent in the software business model, we expect CrowdStrike to scale its profitability, as we forecast adjusted margins to expand to 32% over the next five years, up from 21% in fiscal 2025.

CrowdStrike Earnings: Falcon Continues to Soar Despite Near-Term July Incident-Related Headwinds Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 27 Nov 2024

CrowdStrike reported a solid third quarter, with sales growing 29% year over year to \$1.010 billion. However, the firm's profitability came under some pressure as the firm deals with the July 19 outage, with its adjusted margins declining 310 basis points sequentially to 19.3%. Why it matters: Despite the near-term headwinds caused by the July 19 IT outage, CrowdStrike's growth engine continues to hum along. While we model some incident-inspired weakness in the firm's upselling motion in the near term, we remain optimistic about the firm's long-term growth opportunity. CrowdStrike's annual recurring revenue was \$4.018 billion, up 27% year over year. While management called out some weakness due to the July 19 incident, the robust ARR growth adds credence to our view that the outage's impact would be incremental, not transformational. To retain customers after July 19, CrowdStrike has leveraged its Flex program, which offers customers better pricing if they purchase multiple modules. We like this strategy because it allows the firm to entrench itself into its customers' infrastructure, increasing its switching costs. The bottom line: After we model in CrowdStrike's strong quarter and updated guidance, which were in line with our expectations, we maintain our \$300 fair value estimate for the narrow-moat firm and currently view shares as marginally overvalued. While the firm's profitability was affected by increased costs stemming from the July 19 incident, we project margins to recover in the coming quarters. In the longer term, we believe the firm has room to expand, with substantial operating leverage built into its software business model. Following a strong third quarter, management raised its fiscal 2025 sales outlook to \$3.927 billion, up from the \$3.896 billion guided to last quarter, both at the midpoint of guidance. We expect the firm to beat this target, and are modeling fiscal 2025 sales at \$3.939 billion.



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Large Growth

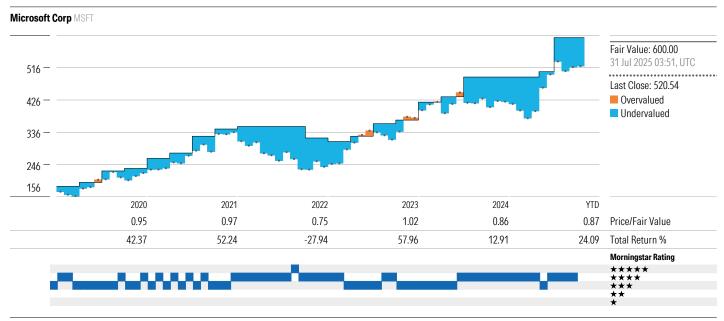
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CrowdStrike Earnings: Despite Near-Term Headwinds, We Believe Falcon Is Poised for Long-Term Success Malik Ahmed Khan, CFA, Equity Analyst, 29 Aug 2024

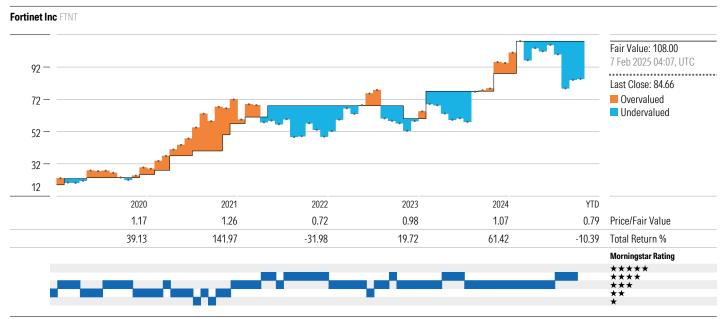
We are maintaining our \$300 fair value estimate for narrow-moat CrowdStrike after the firm reported strong second-quarter results that were offset by the firm lowering its sales and profitability outlook for the second half of fiscal 2025. Despite an impactful outage of CrowdStrike's Falcon Platform in July, we believe the firm is poised to move forward successfully. Since the CrowdStrike IT outage on July 19, investors have feared that CrowdStrike's growth engine would slow considerably as customers would pull their dollars from its platform and spend more on CrowdStrike substitutes, including SentinelOne and Palo Alto. While the firm has lowered its sales and profitability guidance for the remainder of fiscal 2025 and pointed to near-term headwinds caused by the IT outage, we think that the impact of the IT outage on CrowdStrike's business will dissipate over time as the firm is able to assert itself once again as a high-quality security vendor with an impressive array of security solutions to offer its customers. From a valuation standpoint, after trading close to \$400 less than two months ago, CrowdStrike's stock has cratered since the IT outage, dropping more than 30% from its pre-outage high. While we viewed CrowdStrike's shares as overvalued before the IT outage-inspired chaos, we are not as pessimistic about the impact of the IT outage on CrowdStrike's business as the market, and we now view shares as marginally undervalued but still trading in the 3-star territory. Crowd Strike's secondguarter sales clocked in at \$964 million, up 32% year over year and ahead of the high end of management's prior quidance. The firm's annual recurring revenue, which is a better top-line measure for software companies, expanded 32% year over year to \$3.86 billion. It is important to note that these numbers were driven mainly by the firm's fundamental strength before the IT outage, as only 13 days post-outage are reflected in CrowdStrike's second-quarter results. III



Competitors Price vs. Fair Value



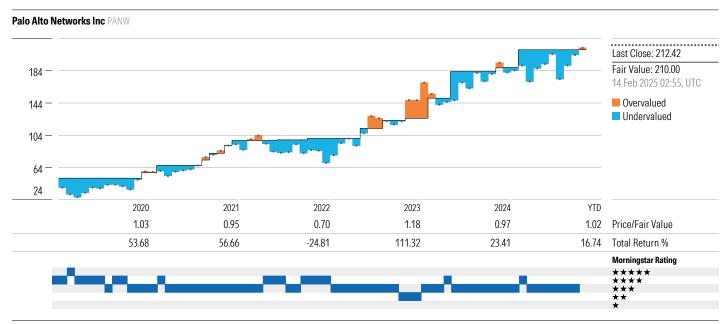
Total Return % as of 22 Oct 2025. Last Close as of 22 Oct 2025. Fair Value as of 31 Jul 2025 03:51, UTC.



Total Return % as of 22 Oct 2025. Last Close as of 22 Oct 2025. Fair Value as of 7 Feb 2025 04:07, UTC.



Competitors Price vs. Fair Value



Total Return % as of 22 Oct 2025. Last Close as of 22 Oct 2025. Fair Value as of 14 Feb 2025 02:55, UTC.



Last Price 500.11 USD 22 Oct 2025

ROE %

ROIC %

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Economic Moat™ Narrow Equity Style Box

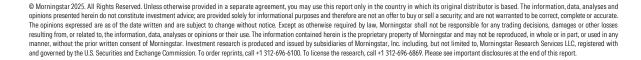
Large Growth

Uncertainty High **Capital Allocation** Exemplary ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹

3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

Morningstar	Valuation Model	Summary
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Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan Revenue (USD Mil)		2023 2,241	2024 3,056	2025 3,954	2026 4,817	2027 6,018	2028 7,415	2029 9,074	2030 10,937	
Operating Income (USD Mil)		-190	-2	-120	-307	0,010	425	1,010	1,726	
EBITDA (USD Mil)		-41	294	295	131	472	932	1,569	2,371	
Adjusted EBITDA (USD Mil)		-41	294	295	131	472	932	1,569	2,371	
Net Income (USD Mil)		-182	91	-17	-215	128	453	919	1,451	
Adjusted Net Income (USD Mil)		367	624	816	1,019	1,579	1,935	2,432	2,998	
Free Cash Flow To The Firm (USD Mil)		47	319	191	156	598	982	1,599	2,205	
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding (Mil)		233	244	245	247	247	247	247	247	
Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)		-0.78	0.37	-0.07	-0.87	0.52	1.84	3.72	5.88	
Adjusted Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (USD)		1.57	2.56	3.34	4.13	6.40	7.84	9.85	12.14	
Dividends Per Share (USD)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Margins & Returns as of 27 Aug 2025		Actual	0.00	0.00	Forecast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Walgins & Neturns as or 27 Aug 2023	3 Year Avg	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	5 Year Avg
Operating Margin %	0.3	-8.5	-0.1	-3.1	-6.4	0.1	5.7	11.1	15.8	7.4
EBITDA Margin %	_	-1.8	9.6	7.5	2.7	7.8	12.6	17.3	21.7	
Adjusted EBITDA Margin %		-1.8	9.6	7.5	2.7	7.8	12.6	17.3	21.7	12.4
Net Margin % Adjusted Net Margin %	-1.8 19.2	-8.1 16.4	3.0 20.4	-0.4 20.7	-4.5 21.2	2.1 26.2	6.1 26.1	10.1 26.8	13.3 27.4	5.4 25.5
Free Cash Flow To The Firm Margin %	5.8	2.1	10.4	4.8	3.3	9.9	13.2	17.6	20.2	12.8
Growth & Ratios as of 27 Aug 2025		Actual			Forecast					
	3 Year CAGR	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		5 Year CAGR
Revenue Growth %	39.7	54.4	36.3	29.4	21.8	24.9	23.2	22.4	20.5	22.6
Operating Income Growth % EBITDA Growth %	-5.5 -286.3	-38.2	-99.0 -821.0	5936.6 0.3	155.0 -55.6	-101.3 260.8	10717.0 97.5	137.8 68.4	70.8 51.1	84.4
Adjusted EBITDA Growth %	-260.3 -264.7	-38.2 -38.2	-821.0 -821.0	0.3	-55.6	260.8	97.5 97.5	68.4	51.1 51.1	64.4 51.7
Earnings Per Share Growth %		-23.6	-147.6	-118.2	1186.8	-159.4	254.3	102.7	57.8	
Adjusted Earnings Per Share Growth %	_	119.3	62.7	30.2	23.7	55.0	22.6	25.7	23.3	_
Valuation as of 27 Aug 2025	ı	Actual			Forecast					
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Price/Earning		67.5	114.3	119.2	126.4	81.6	66.6	53.0	43.0	
Price/Sales		10.5	22.0	25.0	27.2	21.8	17.7	14.4	12.0	
Price/Book		16.9	30.9	29.7	42.1	40.4	35.4	28.2	21.4	
Price/Cash Flow EV/EBITDA		E27.2	220.2	322.9	040.0	2400	12/ 1	80.8	53.5	
EV/EDITUA		-537.2 -115.2	220.3 -32,361.1	-790.5	969.8 -413.0	268.8 32,272.7	136.1 298.6	125.6	73.5	
EV/EBIT				_	_	_	_	_	_	
Dividend Yield %			_							
Dividend Yield % Dividend Payout %		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dividend Yield % Dividend Payout % Free Cash Flow Yield %		0.0			0.0					
Dividend Yield % Dividend Payout % Free Cash Flow Yield % Operating Performance / Profitability as of 27 Aug 2025	ļ	0.0 — Actual	0.0	0.0	0.0 — Forecast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dividend Yield % Dividend Payout % Free Cash Flow Yield %	-	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	



-12.3

31.2

3.9

28.7

-0.5

23.7

-7.0

18.5

4.0

19.0

12.4

20.3

20.1

22.6



24.1

25.3

500.11 USD 3	air Value Estimate 30.00 USD Mar 2025 00:51, UTC	Price/FVE 1.52	Market Ca 130.99 U 23 Oct 202	USD Bil 👛 Narrow		Equity Style Box Large Growth		Uncertainty High	Capital Allocation Exemplary	ESG Risk Rating Assessm (D (D (D (D (D 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC		÷	
Financial Leverage (Rep	porting Currency)			Actı	ıal		I	Forecast					
Fiscal Year, ends 31 Jan					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Debt/Capital %					3.1	1.1	_	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Assets/Equity					3.4	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	
Net Debt/EBITDA					47.2	-9.1	_	-27.9	-8.9	-5.5	-4.3	-3.8	
Total Debt/EBITDA					-19.2	2.7	_	5.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	
EBITDA/ Net Interest Exp					-1.6	11.4	11.2	4.8	17.4	34.3			
Forecast Revisions as o	of 28 Aug 2025			2026			20	27		2028			
Prior data as of 3 Jun 2025					Curre	nt	Prior	Cu	rrent	Prior	Curre	nt	Prior
Fair Value Estimate Char	nge (Trading Curre	ncy)			330.0	00	330.47		_	_		_	_
Revenue (USD Mil)				4,817		4,805	(5,018	6,008	7,4′	15	7,407	
Operating Income (USD I	Mil)			-307		-239	4		74	42	25	497	
EBITDA (USD Mil)				131		179	472		521	932		984	
Net Income (USD Mil)					1,01	9	884	,	1,579	1,440	1,93	35	1,795
Earnings Per Share (Dilu	ted) (USD)				-0.8	37	-0.73		0.52	0.71	1.8	34	2.02
Adjusted Earnings Per SI	hare (Diluted) (USD)			4.1	3	3.58		6.40	5.83	7.8	34	7.27
Dividends Per Share (US	D)				0.0	00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0	00	0.00
Key Valuation Drivers a	ns of 27 Aug 2025			Disco	unted Casi	h Flow Valu	uation as of 2	27 Aug 202	5				
Cost of Equity %			9.0										USD Mil
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt %			5.8	Present Value Stage I									15,838
Weighted Average Cost of	of Capital %		8.9	Present Value Stage II								11,915	
Long-Run Tax Rate %	0/		21.0		Present Value Stage III								46,367
Stage II EBI Growth Rate Stage II Investment Rate			15.8 25.0	Total F	irm Value								74,119
Perpetuity Year	: 70		2 <i>5</i> .0	Cach	and Equival	lonto							4,323
Additional estimates and scenarios available for download at https://pitchbook.com/.			Cash and Equivalents Debt								4,323 744		
Additional estimates and scenarios	available for download at h	ttps://pitchbook.com/.			Adjustmen	ts							0
				Equity	,								77,699
				Projec	ted Diluted	Shares							247
				Fair Va	lue per Sha	re (USD)							330.00



Last Price Fair Value Estimate Price/FVE Market Cap **Economic Moat**™ **Equity Style Box Capital Allocation** ESG Risk Rating Assessment¹ 130.99 USD Bil 跑 Narrow Large Growth High Exemplary **0000** 500.11 USD 330.00 USD 1.52 22 Oct 2025 5 Mar 2025 00:51, UTC 3 Sep 2025 05:00, UTC

ESG Risk Rating Breakdown Exposure Subject O Subindustry (31.0) Company Exposure¹ - Manageable Risk 299 55+ Unmanageable Risk² 2.0 Medium High Management 29.9 Manageable Risk 44.6% Managed Risk³ 13.3 Average Management Gap⁴ 16.6 100 Strono Average Weak **Overall Unmanaged Risk** 18.6 **ESG Risk Rating** 18.59 Low Negligible Medium High Low Severe

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 44.6% 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

- 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 Assessment⁵











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

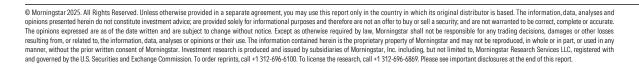
Peer Analysis 03 Sep 2025	Peers are selected f	Peers are selected from the company's Sustainalytics-defined Subindustry and are displayed based on the closest market cap values								
Company Name	Exposure		Management		ESG Risk Rating					
CrowdStrike Holdings Inc	31.9 Low	0 55+	44.6 Average	100 0	18.6 Low	0 — 40+				
Microsoft Corp	34.9 Low	0 55+	55.5 Strong	100 0	16.9 Low	0				
Fortinet Inc	33.3 Low	0 55+	56.5 Strong	100 0	15.9 Low	0 — 40+				
Palo Alto Networks Inc	31.0 Low	0 55+	62.3 Strong	100 0	12.9 Low	0 —• 40+				
SentinelOne Inc	36.2 Medium	0 55+	43.6 Average	100 0	21.5 Medium	0 — 40+				



Appendix

Historical Morningstar Rating

CrowdStrik	e Holdings Inc	Class A CRWD	23 Oct 2025 21:	57, 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 0	Corp MSFT 23 C	oct 2025 21:29, l	JTC								
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
★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
Fortinet Inc	FTNT 23 Oct 20	025 21:44, 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
★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★





Palo Alto Networks Inc PANW 23 Oct 2025 21:49, 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 ★★★



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.

Stage II: Fade

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

Stage III: Perpetuity

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

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

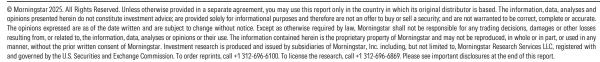
3. Uncertainty Around That Fair Value Estimate

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

Our Uncertainty Rating is meant to take into account anything that can increase the potential dispersion of future

Morningstar Equity Research Star Rating Methodology







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, companyspecific events, ESG risks, and anything else that might increase the potential dispersion of future outcomes and our ability to estimate those outcomes.

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

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

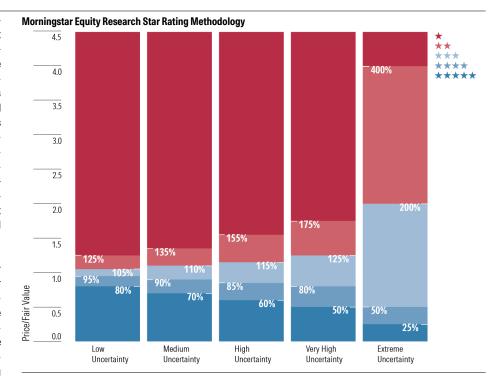
	Margin of Safety	
Qualitative Analysis Uncertainty Ratings	****Rating	★ Rating
Low	20% Discount	25% Premium
Medium	30% Discount	35% Premium
High	40% Discount	55% Premium
Very High	50% Discount	75% Premium
Extreme	75% Discount	300% Premium

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

4. Market Price

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

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



Morningstar Star Rating for Stocks

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.

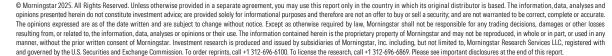
The Morningstar Star Ratings for stocks are defined below:

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

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

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Unmanaged Risk is measured on an open-ended scale starting at zero (no risk) with lower scores representing less unmanaged risk and, for 95% of cases, the unmanaged ESG Risk score is below 50.

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/

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