



Strategic Financial Analysis Report on NVIDIA Corp. [NVDA]

Quarter Ends: Q2 2027

MVPro™ Score: 72/100

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1.1. Overview > Profile

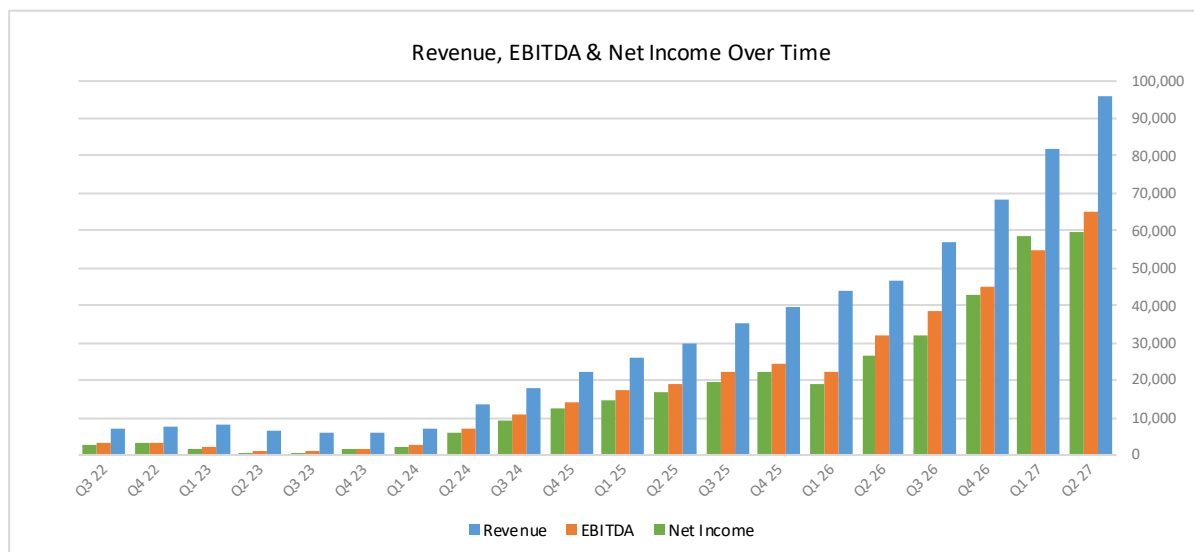
Financial Highlights

Capitalization (mIn USD)	5,277,616
Revenue (mIn USD)	96,221
EBITDA (mIn USD)	64,797
Net Income (mIn USD)	59,688
Net Margin	62.03%
EPS Ratio (TTM, USD)	7.94
P/E Ratio (TTM)	27.36
P/S Ratio (TTM)	16.71
D/E Ratio	0.40
EV/EBITDA (TTM)	25.25
CAPEX (Q/Q)	52.36%
Dividend Yield	0.44%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (generated on 28 August 2026)

Nvidia's revenue increased by 105.9% year-over-year, reaching 96,221 million USD, driven by strong sales growth across all regions. EBITDA rose by 102.9%, reflecting enhanced operational efficiency and cost management. Net income grew by 125.9%, supported by strong revenue growth and controlled expenses. Net Margin expanded from 56.5% to 62.0% year-over-year, reflecting improved profitability.

Financial performance highlights an earnings per share (EPS) of 7.94 USD, marking an improvement over last year's 3.56 USD. The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio is 26.2, signaling improved valuation metrics year-over-year from 44.6. The price-to-sales (P/S) ratio stands at 16.71, falling below last year's level of 23.62.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Company Overview

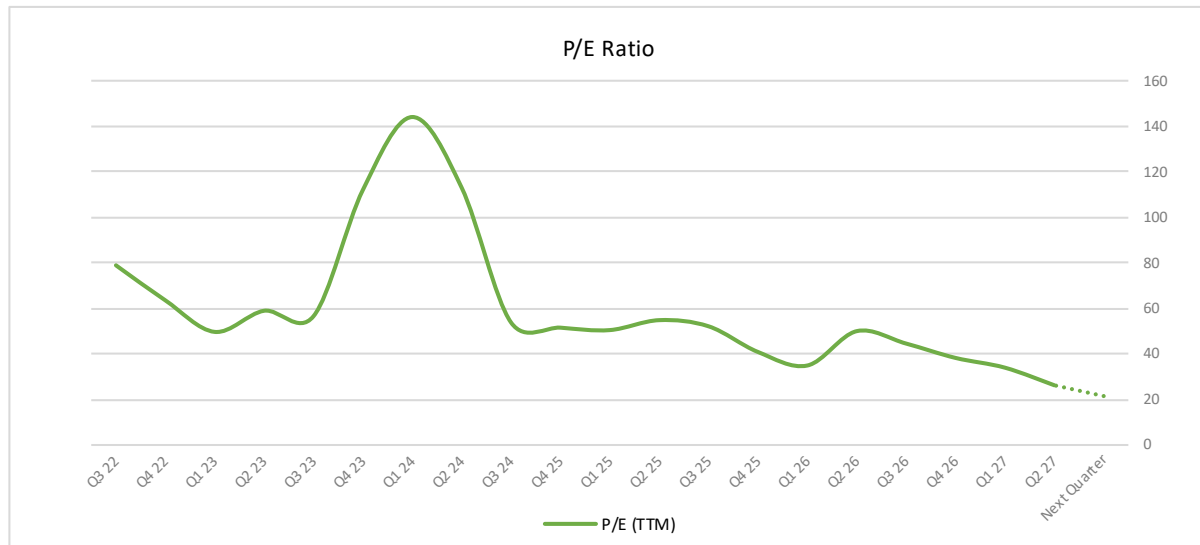
Nvidia Corporation is a leading American technology company founded in 1993 by Jensen Huang, Chris Malachowsky, and Curtis Priem. Headquartered in Santa Clara, California, the company has evolved from a graphics processing pioneer into a global powerhouse in computing and artificial intelligence. Jensen Huang continues to serve as the company's CEO, guiding its strategic direction and rapid growth.

Nvidia is best known for designing high-performance GPUs (Graphics Processing Units), particularly the GeForce and RTX series for gaming, as well as its data centre solutions under the Nvidia A100 and H100 lines. The company also offers AI computing platforms such as Nvidia DGX, and has expanded into autonomous vehicles, robotics, and the Omniverse — a 3D simulation and collaboration platform.

Operating globally across North America, Europe, and Asia, Nvidia plays a central role in sectors such as gaming, cloud computing, automotive, and scientific research. The company is actively committed to ESG principles, including reducing carbon emissions, promoting ethical AI, and fostering diversity and inclusion within its workforce. With strong financial performance and continued investment in cutting-edge technologies, Nvidia remains a key player in shaping the future of computing.

P/E (Price to Earnings, TTM)

Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for the most recent quarter is 26.2, compared to 34.0 in the previous quarter, with a longer-term trend value of 21.5. This decline in the P/E ratio may indicate a shift in market sentiment, where investors are placing a lower premium on future earnings growth. A falling P/E ratio could be driven by slowing revenue growth, increased risk perception, or improved earnings performance that is outpacing stock price growth.

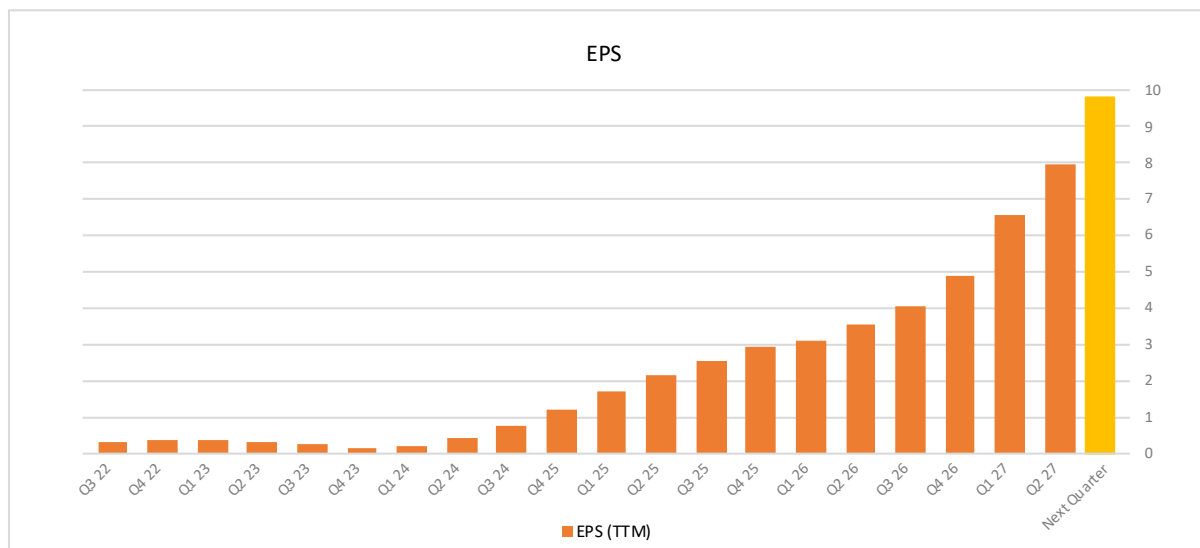


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (TTM)

This downward movement is consistent with the broader trend, potentially signaling a shift towards a more conservative valuation of Nvidia. Investors may monitor future earnings reports and market conditions to determine whether this adjustment reflects a long-term trend or a temporary market correction.

EPS (Earnings Per Share, TTM)

Nvidia's earnings per share (EPS) for the most recent quarter is 7.94 USD (+21.37%), compared to 6.54 USD in the previous quarter, with a longer-term trend value of 9.83 USD. This quarterly increase in EPS suggests improved profitability and operational efficiency.

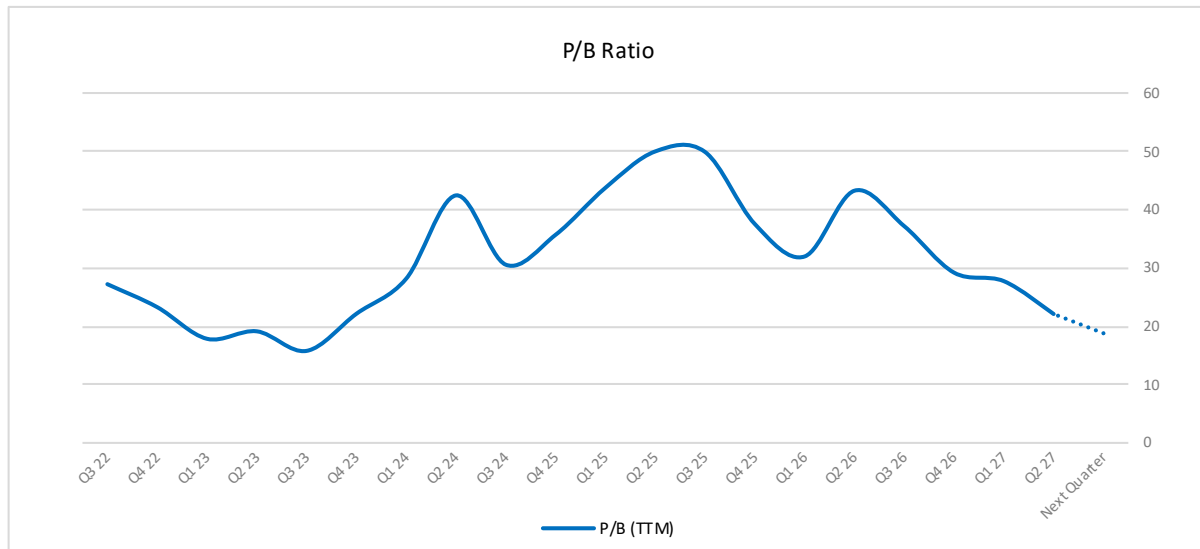


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (TTM, USD)

The positive short-term movement aligns with the longer-term trend, indicating sustained growth and reinforcing Nvidia's ability to maintain financial expansion. The last quarter's upward movement may be driven by higher revenue streams, cost optimizations, or increased market demand. Investors may view this as a sign of strong business fundamentals, potentially boosting confidence and stock valuation.

P/B (Price to Book)

Price-to-book (P/B) ratio for the most recent quarter stands at 22.10 (-20.3%), compared to 27.74 in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 18.80. This decline in the P/B ratio may indicate a more conservative market stance on the company's asset valuation, potentially influenced by shifting investor sentiment, changes in financial fundamentals, or broader economic conditions.

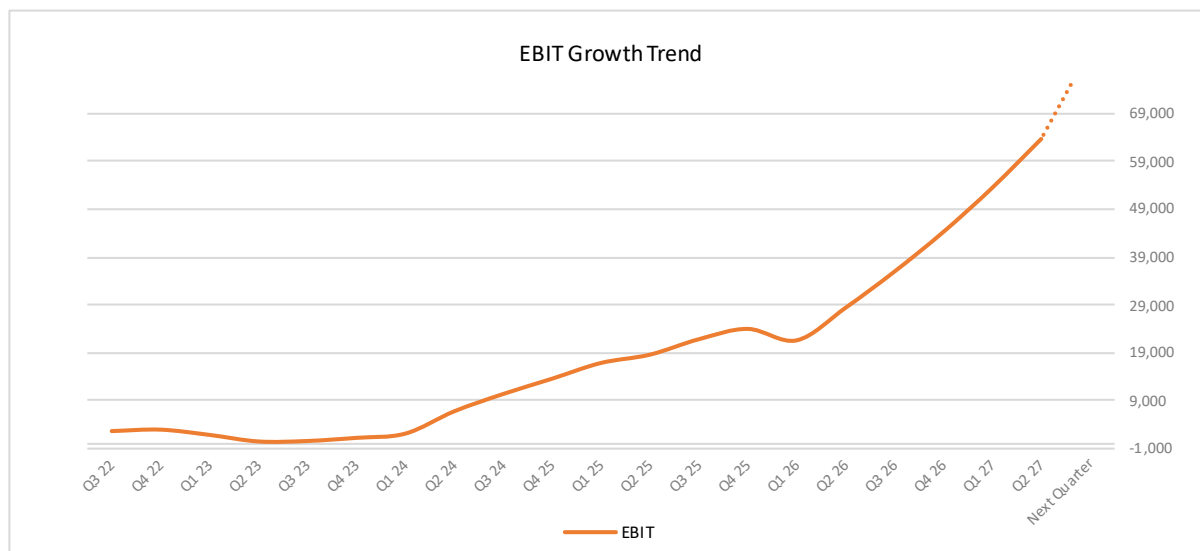


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

This downward trend aligns with the long-term movement, suggesting that the market may be adjusting expectations regarding asset valuation and company performance. Investors will likely continue assessing future financial reports and market trends to determine whether this adjustment reflects a temporary fluctuation or a more fundamental shift in valuation.

EBIT

EBIT for Nvidia in the most recent quarter is 63,734 million USD, compared to 53,536 million USD in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 82,465 million USD. This increase reflects improved operational performance and higher profitability, aligning with the long-term growth trajectory.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The current EBIT remains below the long-term trend, indicating continued growth potential and room for operational improvement. This suggests the company may still be in an upward earnings phase, aligning with optimistic forecasts.

1.2. Overview > Risk Factors

Risk Assessment

The following risk assessment provides an overview of the key risk factors faced by Nvidia Corporation, reflecting the company's position within the global semiconductor and AI industries.

Market Risk

Nvidia operates in highly competitive and fast-evolving markets, where demand for GPUs and AI solutions can fluctuate rapidly. Dependency on sectors such as gaming, data centres, and automotive introduces vulnerability to economic cycles and consumer trends. Additionally, technological disruption or stronger innovation from competitors may erode Nvidia's market share.

Financial Risk

Despite strong revenue growth, Nvidia is exposed to foreign exchange volatility due to its global operations. Fluctuations in raw material costs and manufacturing expenses can affect profit margins, particularly during supply chain constraints. Any delay or failure in large acquisitions or capital investments could impact the company's financial stability and investor confidence.

Operational Risk

Nvidia relies on complex global supply chains and third-party manufacturers, which increases exposure to production delays, component shortages, and geopolitical tensions. The company's success is also tied to continuous innovation and retention of specialised talent in fields such as AI and chip design. System vulnerabilities and cybersecurity threats pose additional risks to data integrity and product reliability.

Regulatory Risk

Nvidia faces increasing scrutiny around data privacy, export controls, and antitrust concerns, particularly in the US, China, and the European Union. Regulatory restrictions on advanced chip exports, especially involving China, could significantly affect revenue and strategic partnerships.

Overall Risk Assessment

While Nvidia holds a strong competitive position and demonstrates financial resilience, it remains exposed to a combination of market volatility, geopolitical uncertainty, and regulatory challenges. Proactive risk management, supply chain diversification, and sustained investment in innovation are crucial to mitigating these risks. The company's ongoing commitment to ESG and transparency enhances its long-term strategic outlook.

1.3. Overview > Bankruptcy & Profitability

Piotroski F-Score Analysis

Piotroski F-Score analysis is a robust methodology designed to assess the financial strength and operational efficiency of companies, providing valuable insights for investment decision-making.

	Previous TTM	Current TTM	Score
Net Income	86,597	192,879	1
ROA	73.14%	81.41%	1
Net Operating Cash Flow	3,068	10,804	1
OCF > Net Income	-9,562	-58,519	0
Long-Term Debt	33,855	54,773	0
Current Ratio	4.21	4.59	1
New Shares Issued (mln)	24,347	24,285	1
Gross Margin	69.85%	74.67%	1
Total Asset Turnover Ratio	1.40	1.28	0

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Piotroski F-Score 6/9

Nvidia achieved a Piotroski F-Score of 6/9, suggesting moderate financial health and operational efficiency. Net income improved by 122.7%, reflecting better profitability, higher long-term debt levels and an improved current ratio contributed to a balanced result.

Altman Z-Score Analysis

Altman Z-Score is a widely recognised financial metric used to evaluate the risk of bankruptcy for companies. It is particularly relevant for assessing the creditworthiness of manufacturing and industrial companies but has also been adapted for other industries.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

With a Z-Score of 43.45, Nvidia is in the "Safe" zone, indicating a low risk of financial distress. The company demonstrates strong financial health and operational stability, with no immediate concerns regarding solvency. This robust position allows the company to explore strategic opportunities and withstand economic challenges.

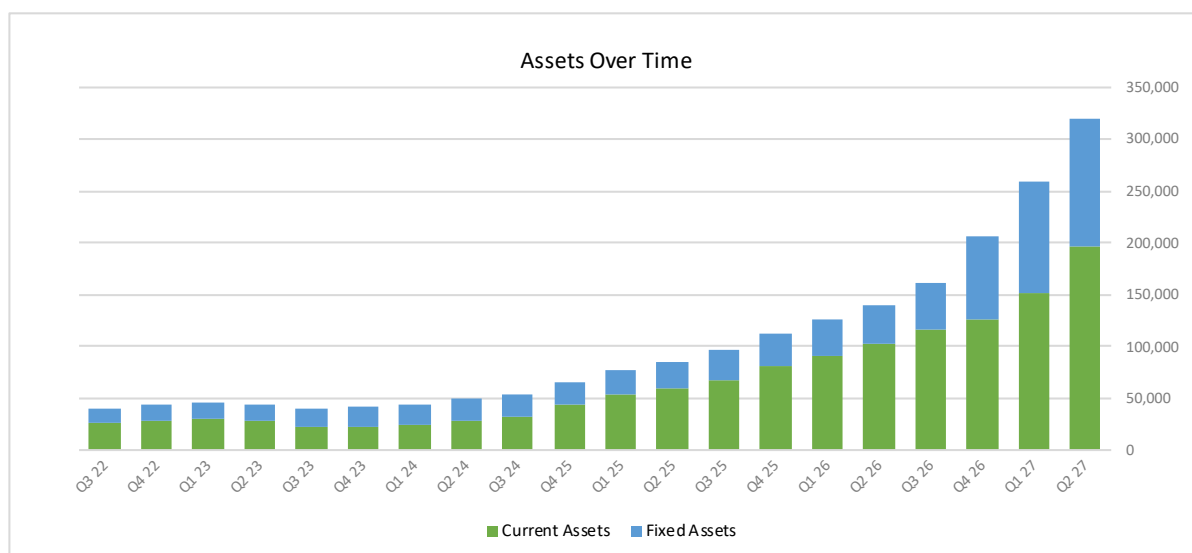
2.1. Financials > Balance Sheet

Key Assets Components

	Q2 26	Q2 27	Change (%)
Cash & Short-Term Inv	53,991	22,443	-58.43%
Inventory	14,962	31,575	111.03%
Receivables	27,808	63,059	126.77%
Total Current Assets	102,219	197,412	93.13%
Property and Equipment	11,225	14,285	27.26%
Goodwill, Intangibles	5,755	24,123	319.17%
Other Long-Term Assets	272	84,452	30948.53%
Total Assets	140,740	320,272	127.56%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

As of last quarter the company reported total assets of 320,272 million USD, representing an increase of 127.6% compared to the previous year the same quarter 140,740 million USD. The largest contributor to this change in current assets was Receivables, which grew by 126.8% to 63,059 million USD from 27,808 million USD.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

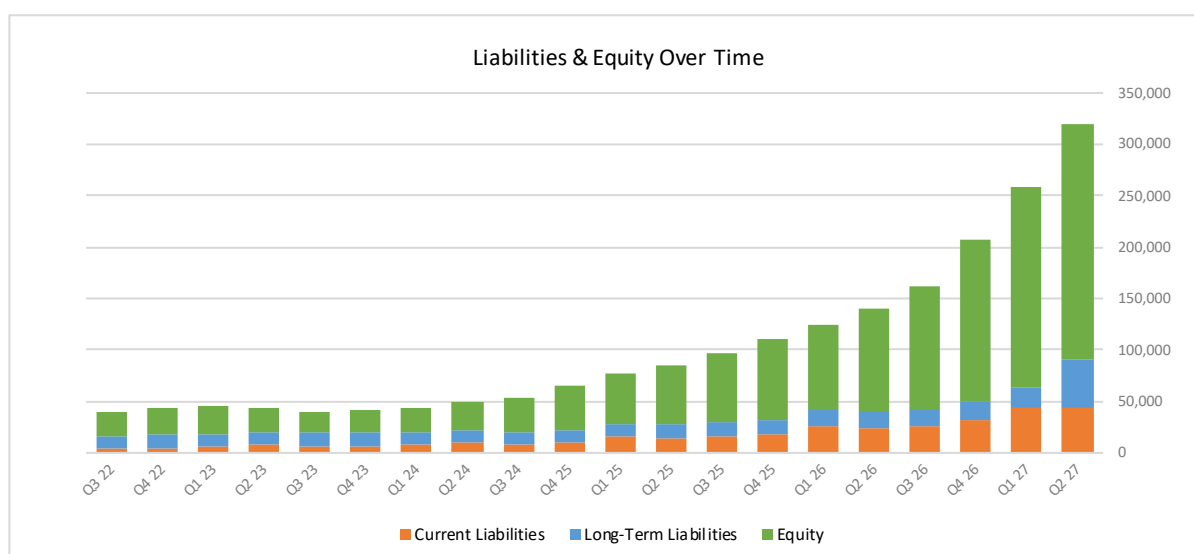
The largest contributor to this change in fixed assets was Other Long-Term Assets, which grew by 30948.5% to 84,452 million USD from 272 million USD. Current assets represented 61.6% of total assets in the most recent quarter, highlighting their relative weight in the company's overall asset base. This share has decreased from 72.6% recorded in the same quarter of the previous year. The change may reflect a strategic reallocation of resources, shifting focus towards either liquidity and short-term operations or longer-term asset investments.

Key Liabilities & Equity

	Q2 26	Q2 27	Change (%)
Accounts Payable	9,064	15,059	66.14%
Accrued Expenses, Other	9,555	26,960	182.16%
Total Current Liabilities	24,257	43,019	77.35%
Long-term Lease	2,132	4,985	133.82%
Long-term Debt	8,466	32,366	282.31%
Total Liabilities	40,609	91,288	124.80%
Shareholders' Equity	100,131	228,984	128.68%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Total current liabilities increased by 77.3%, indicating a potential growth in operational activities. This change may affect the company's ability to manage its working capital efficiently. Long-term debt increased by 282.3%, suggesting a rise in long-term obligations. This shift could have implications for the Nvidia's financing costs and overall debt strategy.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Total liabilities increased by 124.8%, which should be assessed in the context of asset and revenue growth. Shareholders' equity increased by 128.7%, indicating a notable change in the company's net value. This movement reflects the Nvidia's capacity to generate value for its shareholders over the period.

2.2. Financials > Income Statement

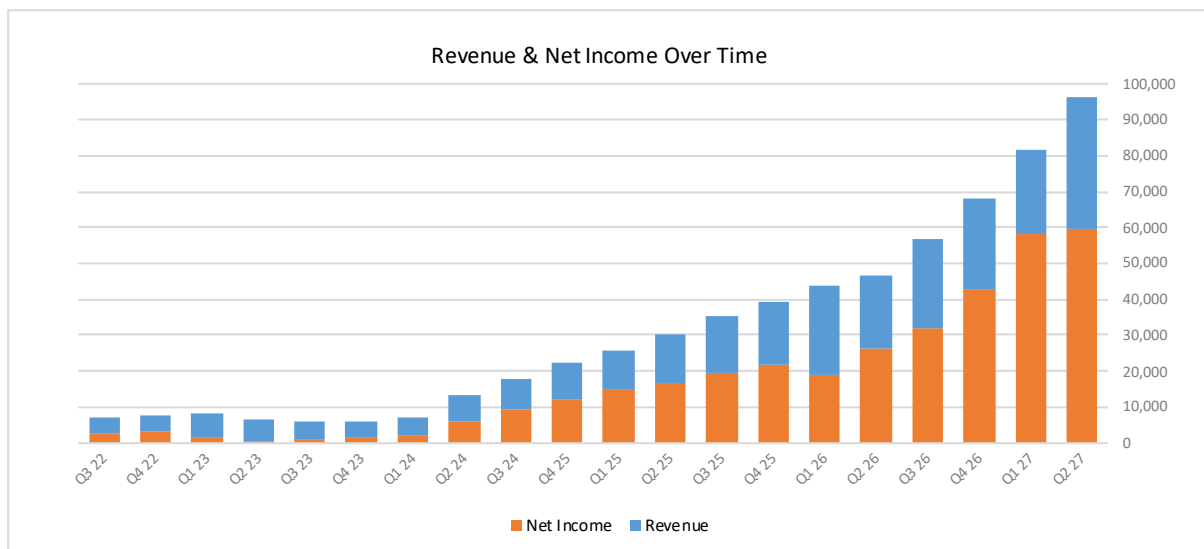
Income Statement Analysis

	Q2 26	Q2 27	Change (%)
Revenue	46,743	96,221	105.85%
Operating Expenses	5,839	8,408	44.00%
Operating Income	28,440	63,734	124.10%
Net Income	26,422	59,688	125.90%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

As of Q2 27, Nvidia reported a revenue of 96,221 million USD, marking an increase of 105.9% compared to the previous year to 46,743 million USD. Operating expenses rose to 8,408 million USD, increasing by 44.0% year-on-year from 5,839 million USD.

Operating income increased to 63,734 million USD, up by 124.1% compared to last year's 28,440 million USD. Net income reached 59,688 million USD, reflecting a growth of 125.9% compared to 26,422 million USD last year.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The financial performance in the most recent period shows overall improvement across key profitability metrics, supported by growing key financial components. These results suggest improved value creation for shareholders.

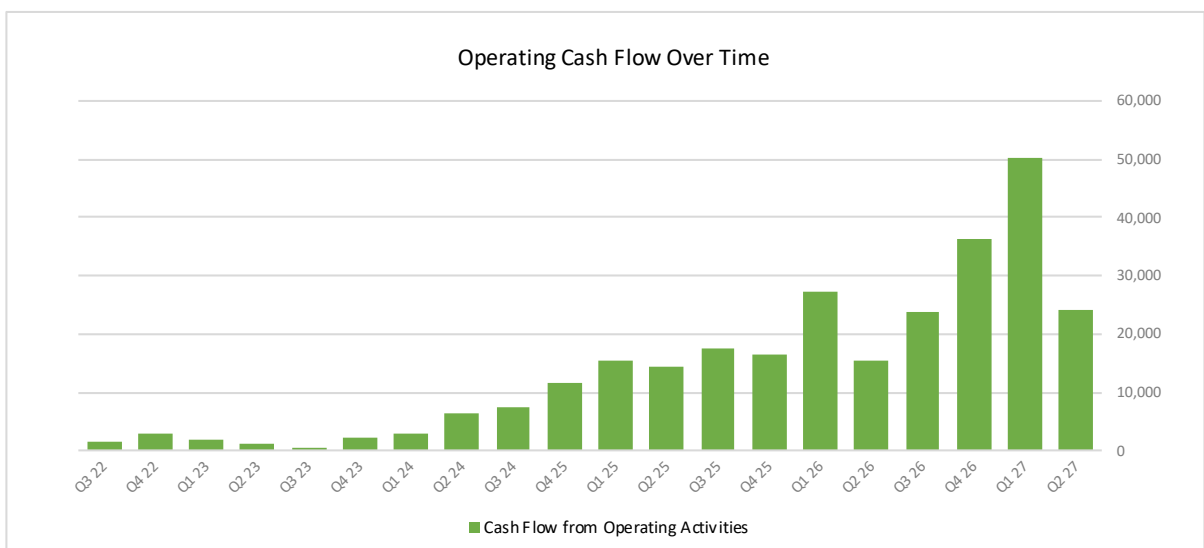
2.3. Financials > Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Analysis

	Q2 26	Q2 27	Change(%)
Net Operating Cash Flows	15,365	24,077	56.70%
Net Investing Cash Flows	-7,127	-8,695	-22.00%
Net Financing Cash Flows	-11,833	-6,176	47.81%
Net Cash Flow, Equivalents	-3,595	9,206	356.08%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The company's cash flow performance over the year demonstrates varied trends across key categories. Net operating cash flows increased by 56.7% from 15,365 million USD to 24,077 million USD, reflecting stronger cash generation from core business activities. Net investing cash flows decreased by 22.0% from -7,127 million USD to -8,695 million USD, indicating higher expenditure on investments, potentially related to strategic initiatives.



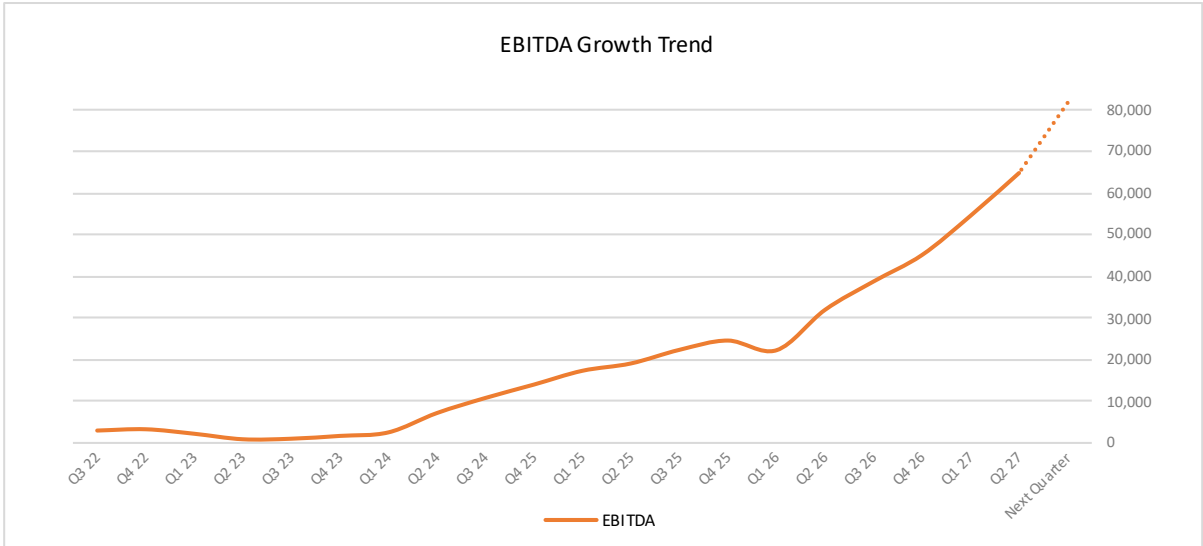
Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

At the same time, net financing cash flows saw a significant reduction in outflows, improving by 47.8% from -11,833 million USD to -6,176 million USD, which suggests a more controlled approach to financing activities. Lastly, net cash flow and cash equivalents experienced an increase of 356.1% from -3,595 million USD to 9,206 million USD, highlighting a boost in liquidity and the company's overall financial flexibility.

3.1. Ratios > Profitability Ratios

EBITDA

Nvidia's EBITDA for the most recent quarter is 64,797 million USD (+18.8%), compared to 54,533 million USD in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 81,625 million USD. This increase in EBITDA suggests improved operational efficiency and revenue growth, indicating stronger core business performance.

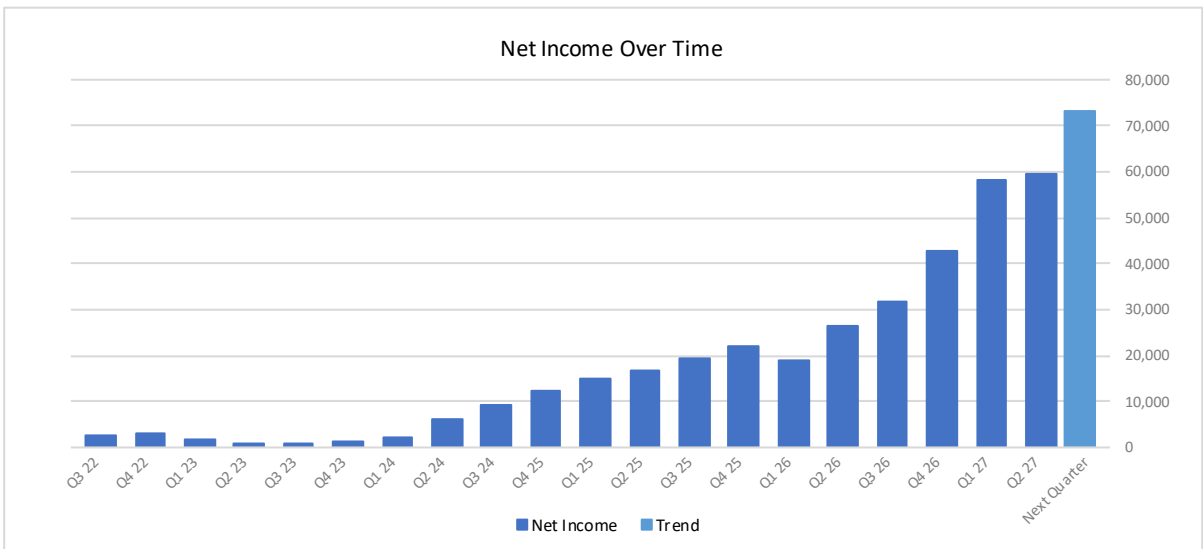


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

This aligns with the broader positive trend, reinforcing the company's ability to generate higher earnings before non-operational costs. The improvement in EBITDA may be driven by increased sales, enhanced cost efficiency, or favorable market conditions, which could positively impact overall profitability and investor confidence.

Net Income

Net income for the most recent quarter is 59,688 million USD (+2.3%), compared to 58,321 million USD in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 73,136 million USD. This increase in net income reflects improved profitability, potentially driven by higher revenue growth, enhanced cost efficiency, or favorable market conditions.

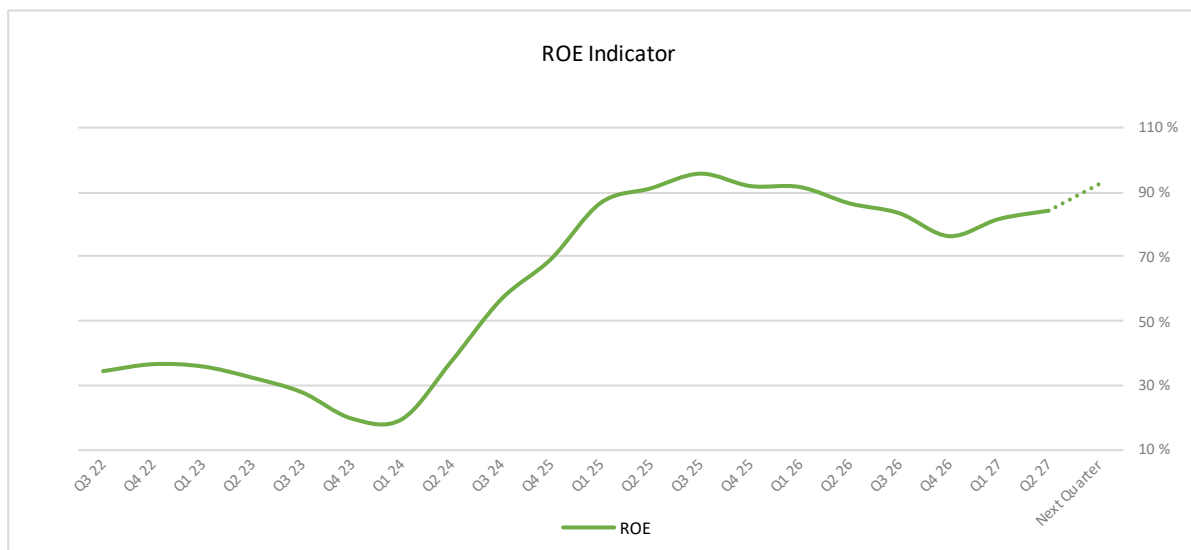


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

This aligns with the long-term upward trend, reinforcing the company's ability to sustain earnings growth and generate consistent shareholder value. The rise in net income may contribute to stronger financial stability, increased investor confidence, and greater flexibility for future strategic investments.

ROE (Return on Equity, %)

Nvidia's return on equity (ROE) for the most recent quarter is 84.2%, compared to 81.7% in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 92.4%. This increase in ROE indicates improved profitability and more efficient use of shareholders' equity to generate earnings.

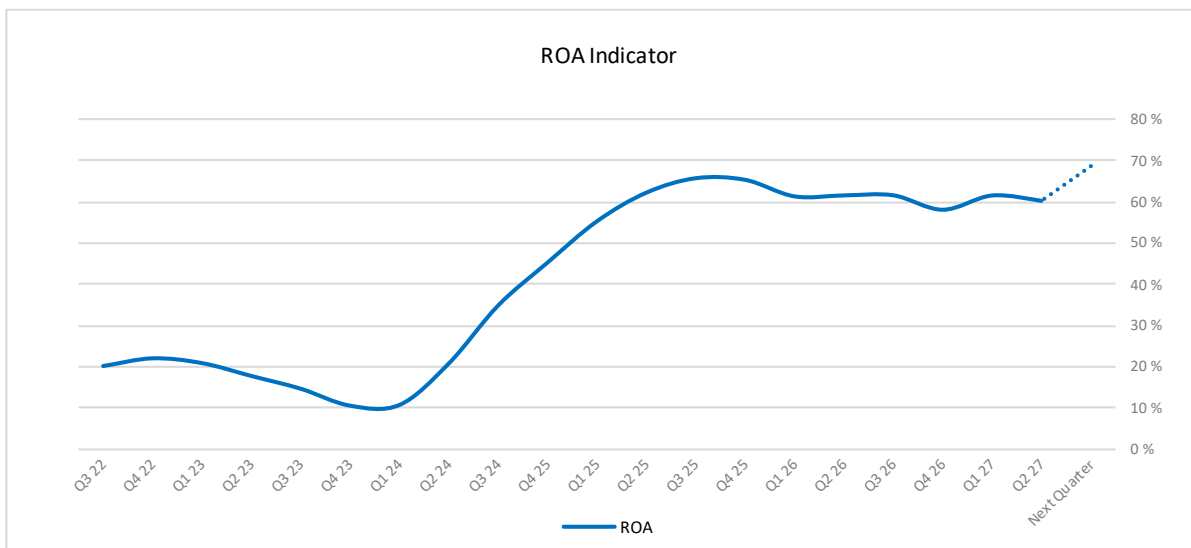


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

This aligns with the broader positive trend, reinforcing the company's ability to sustain strong financial performance and shareholder returns. The rise in ROE may be driven by increased net income, effective capital allocation, or enhanced operational efficiency, contributing to greater investor confidence.

ROA (Return on Assets, %)

Return on assets (ROA) for the most recent quarter is 60.2%, compared to 61.5% in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 68.6%. This decline in ROA may indicate lower profitability, increased asset base, or operational inefficiencies affecting the company's ability to generate returns.

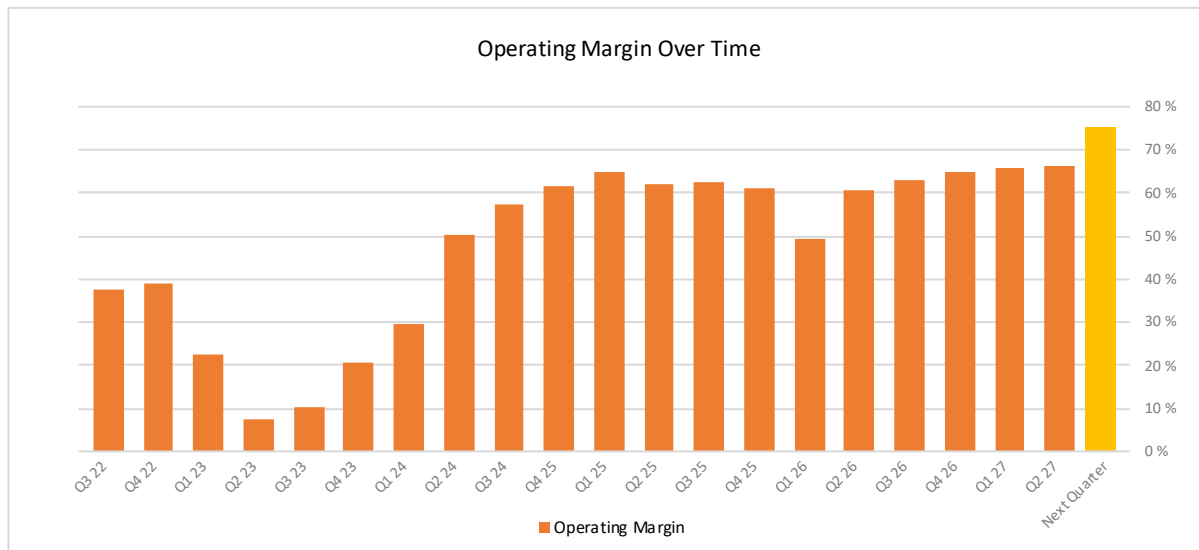


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

Despite the short-term decline, ROA remains above the long-term trend, indicating that the company continues to generate competitive returns on its assets. Investors and analysts will closely monitor future financial performance and asset management strategies to determine whether this change represents a temporary adjustment or a more significant shift in operational efficiency.

Operating Margin (%)

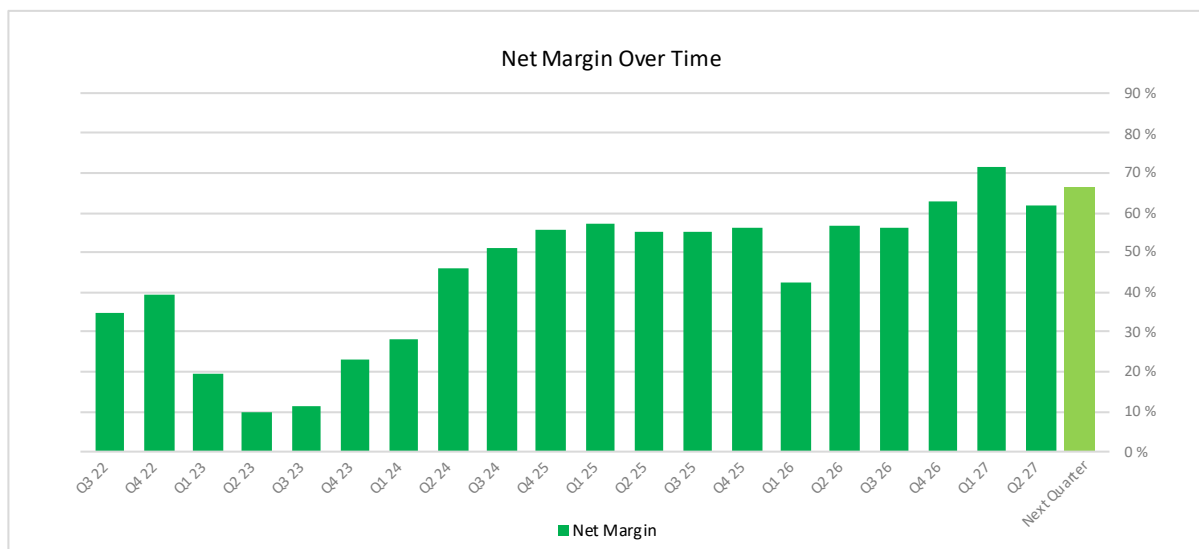
Nvidia's operating margin for the most recent quarter is 66.2%, compared to 65.6% in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 75.3%. This increase in operating margin reflects improved cost efficiency, higher revenue retention, or a stronger pricing strategy. The rise suggests that Nvidia is effectively managing its operational expenses while maintaining revenue growth.



This aligns with the long-term upward trend, reinforcing the company's ability to sustain higher profitability levels and operational efficiency. The improvement in operating margin may be driven by optimized expense management, improved sales mix, or favorable market conditions, strengthening financial performance and investor confidence.

Net Margin (%)

Net margin for the most recent quarter is 62.0%, compared to 71.5% in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 66.2%. This decline in net margin may indicate rising operational costs, pricing pressures, or changes in revenue mix that are affecting overall profitability. A lower net margin suggests that expenses have grown at a faster rate than revenue, potentially requiring adjustments in cost management or pricing strategy.

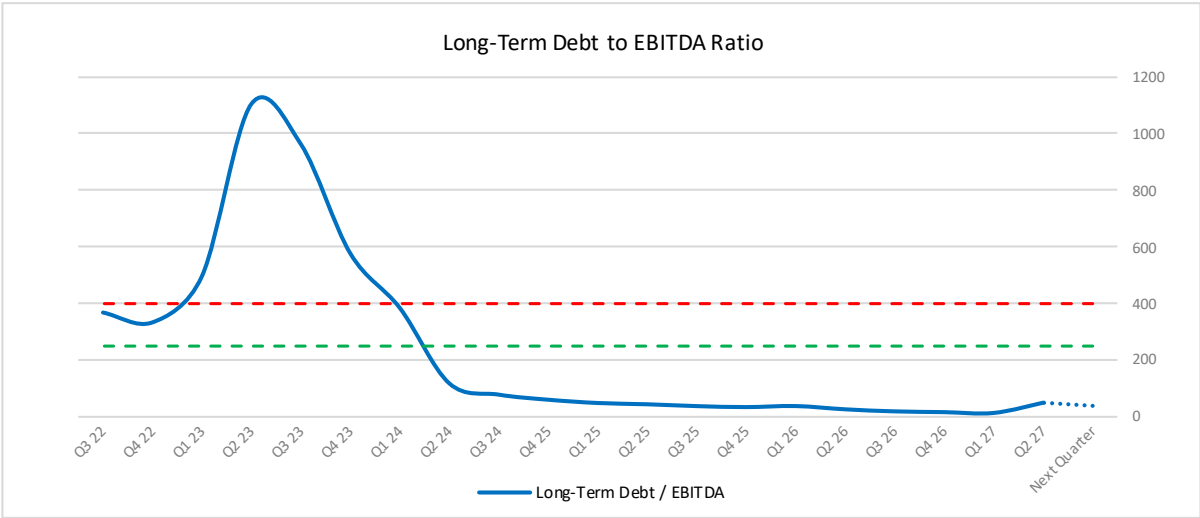


Despite the short-term decline, net margin remains above the long-term trend, indicating that the company continues to generate healthy returns relative to its revenue. Investors and analysts will closely monitor upcoming financial reports and cost efficiency strategies to determine whether this adjustment represents a temporary fluctuation or a more structural change in financial performance.

3.2. Ratios > Debt Ratios

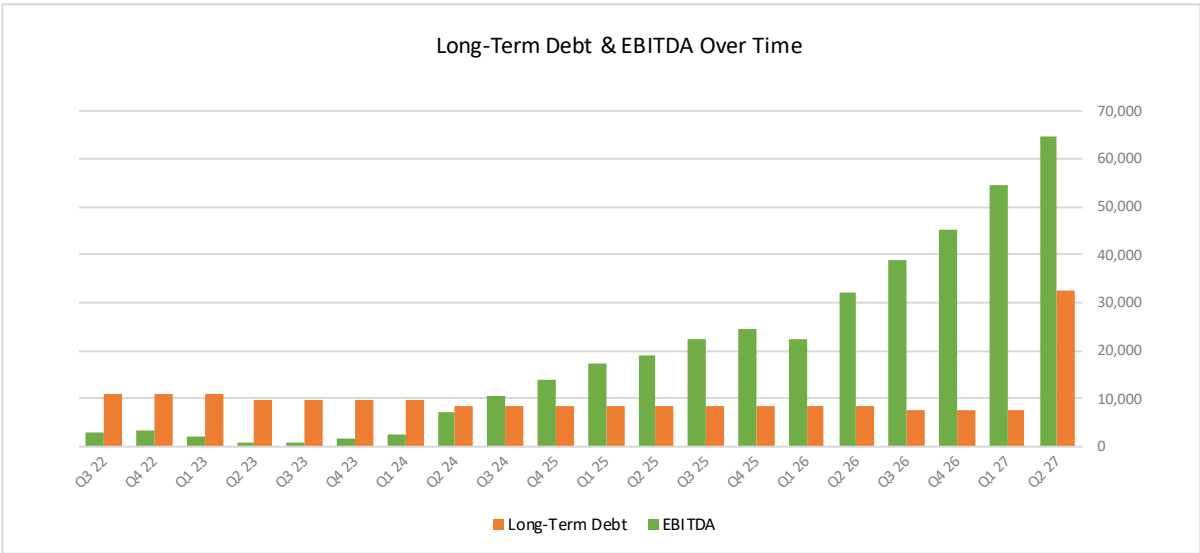
Long-Term Debt & EBITDA

The current long-term debt is 32,366 million USD, and EBITDA is 64,797 million USD. The long-term debt to EBITDA ratio for the most recent quarter is 50%, compared to 14% in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 39%. This increase in the long-term debt to EBITDA ratio may indicate higher leverage, reduced earnings capacity, or an increase in long-term debt obligations. A rising ratio suggests that Nvidia may be taking on additional debt or facing challenges in maintaining EBITDA growth.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

Despite the increase, the ratio remains within the safe range, suggesting financial stability. Investors and analysts will closely monitor future financial performance to determine whether this increase reflects temporary fluctuations or a more significant shift in the company's capital structure.

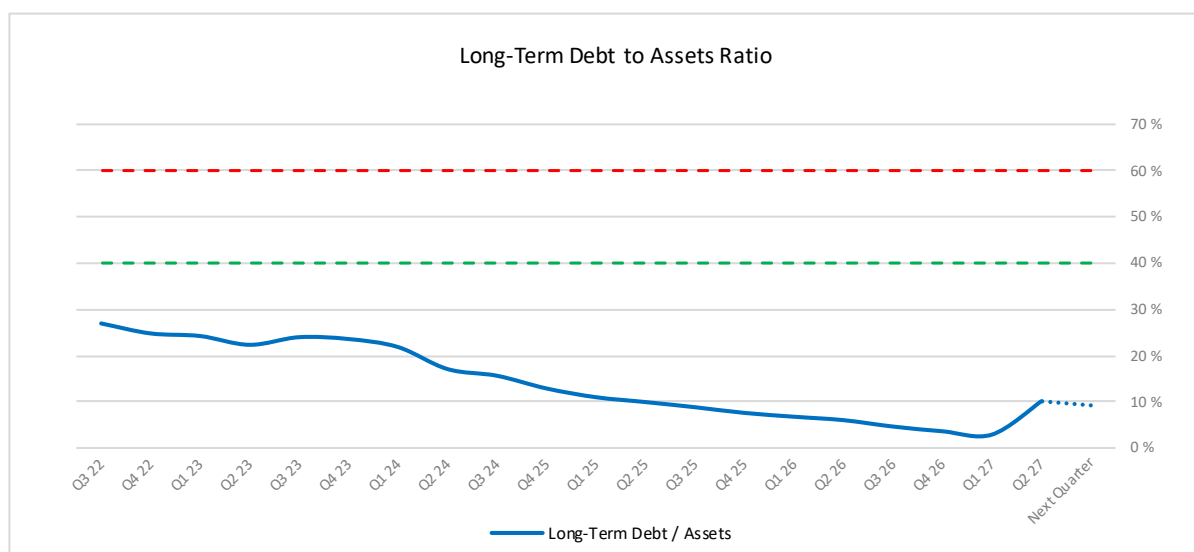


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Despite the increase, the ratio is still within the safe zone, indicating manageable debt levels. The upward movement may stem from reduced EBITDA, increased borrowing, or a combination of both. Investors will likely scrutinize future results to assess whether this trend is temporary or reflects a structural shift in financial risk.

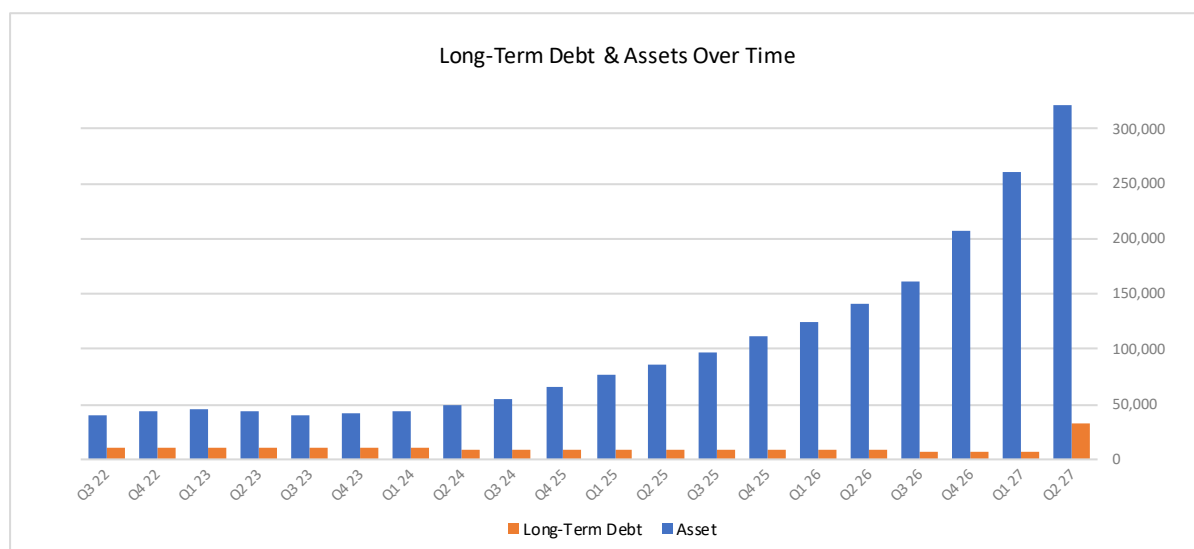
Long-Term Debt & Assets

The current long-term debt is 32,366 million USD, and total assets are 320,272 million USD, resulting in a debt ratio of 10.1%. This increase in the long-term debt-to-assets ratio may indicate a higher dependency on long-term debt or a decrease in total assets, potentially leading to increased financial risk. A rising ratio suggests that Nvidia may be taking on additional liabilities or experiencing challenges in maintaining asset growth.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

The debt-to-assets ratio remains in the low-risk range <40%, which is a sign of a strong financial position. Investors and analysts will closely monitor future financial performance to determine whether this increase reflects temporary fluctuations or a more significant shift in the company's capital structure.

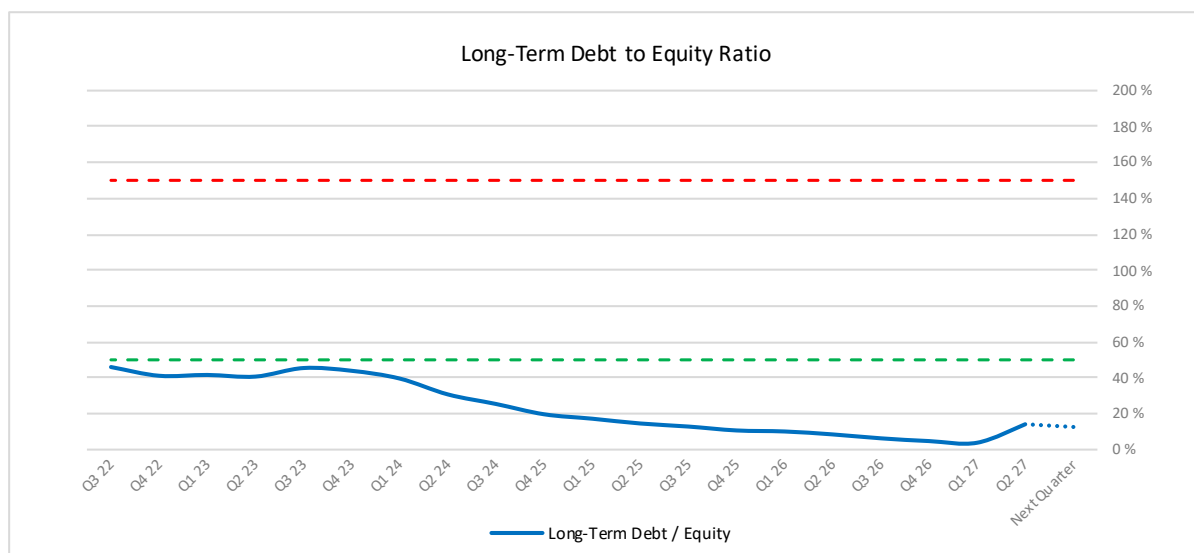


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The long-term debt-to-assets ratio has increased compared to the previous period, suggesting a potential shift in the company's capital structure. This may reflect higher long-term debt obligations, asset contraction, or greater reliance on debt-based financing. An upward trend in this ratio may lead to closer scrutiny by stakeholders, particularly regarding the company's risk tolerance and debt servicing capabilities. Future performance will help clarify whether this is a short-term variation or a developing structural concern.

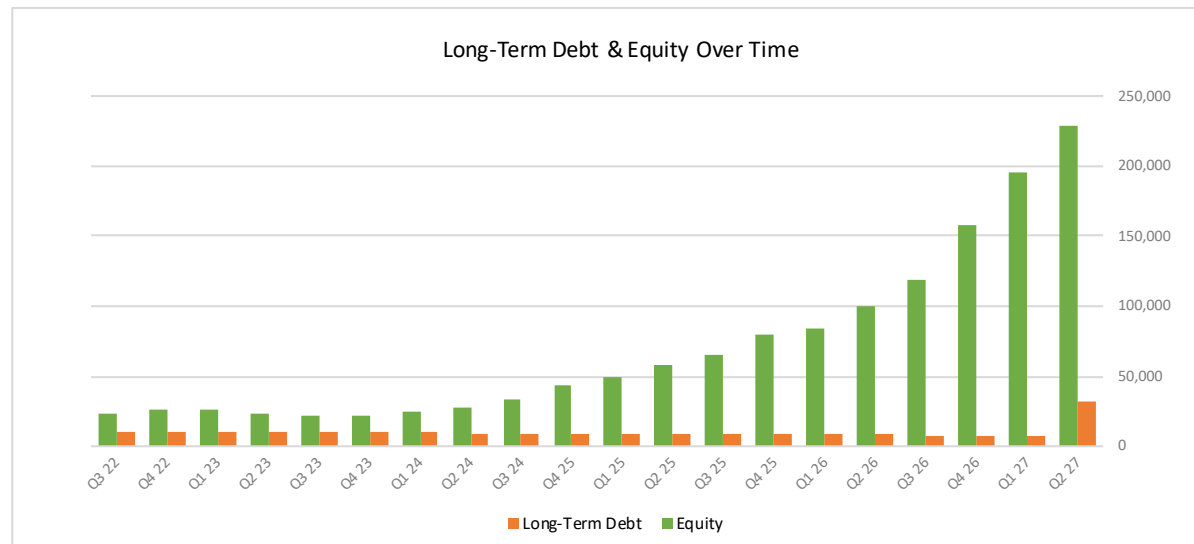
Long-Term Debt & Equity

The current long-term debt is 32,366 million USD, while Total Equity stands at 228,984 million USD, resulting in a debt-to-equity ratio of 14.1%. This increase in the long-term debt-to-equity ratio may indicate a greater reliance on leverage, which could increase financial risk. A rising ratio suggests that Nvidia may be taking on additional debt obligations or experiencing challenges in equity growth, which could impact long-term financial stability.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

The debt-to-equity ratio remains within the optimal range <150%, suggesting a well-balanced capital structure. Investors and analysts will closely monitor upcoming financial reports to determine whether this increase reflects temporary fluctuations or a more significant shift in financial strategy.

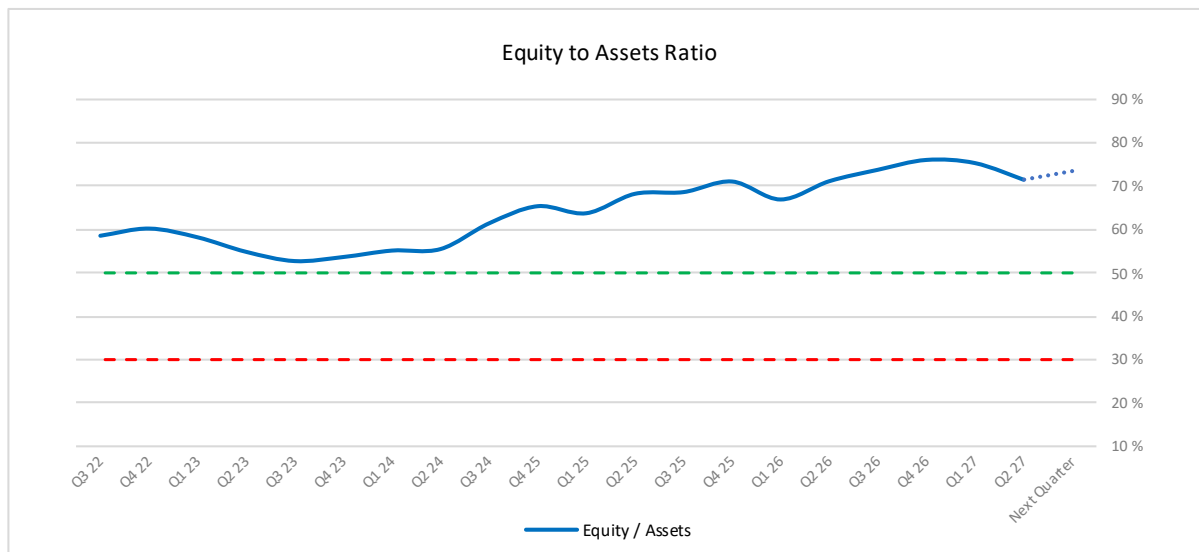


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The rise in the debt-to-equity ratio points to an increased dependence on debt to finance operations or growth initiatives. This may be driven by recent borrowing activity, a slowdown in equity growth, or a combination of both. While this approach can support expansion, it also introduces greater financial sensitivity to market conditions and interest obligations. Investors will monitor upcoming quarters closely to assess whether this leverage trend is part of a broader strategic shift or a short-term fluctuation.

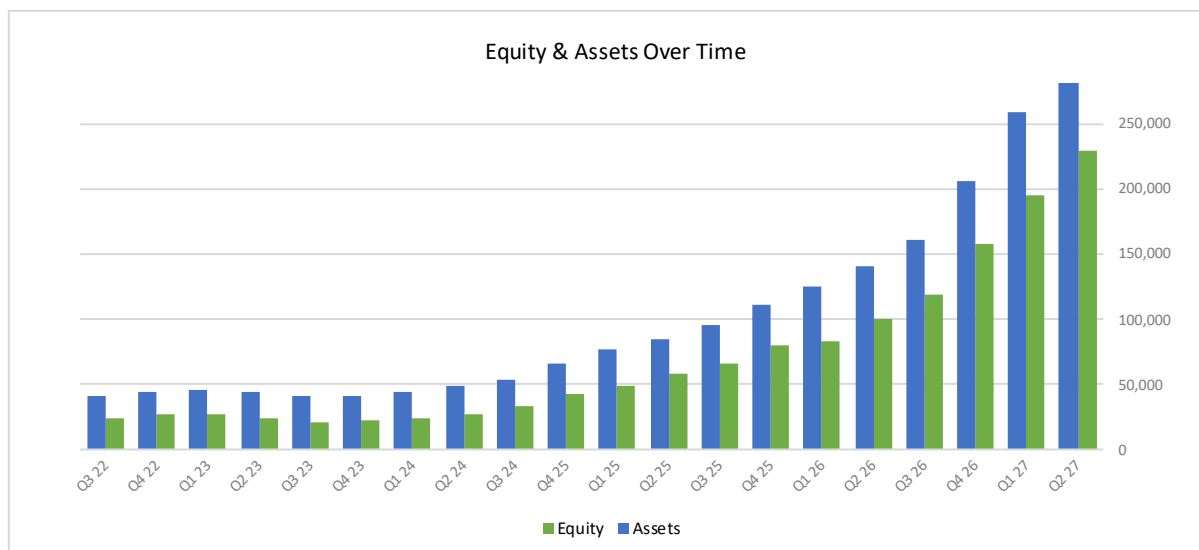
Equity to Assets

The current equity is 228,984 million USD, while total assets stand at 320,272 million USD, resulting in an equity-to-assets ratio of 71.5%. This decline in the equity-to-assets ratio may signal increased financial leverage or a reduction in equity levels. A falling ratio suggests that Nvidia may be increasing its reliance on debt financing or facing equity dilution, which could affect long-term financial resilience.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (%)

The equity-to-assets ratio remains in the healthy above the 40%, demonstrating a well-balanced financial structure. Investors and analysts will closely monitor future capital allocation strategies to determine whether this decrease is a short-term fluctuation or a longer-term structural change.



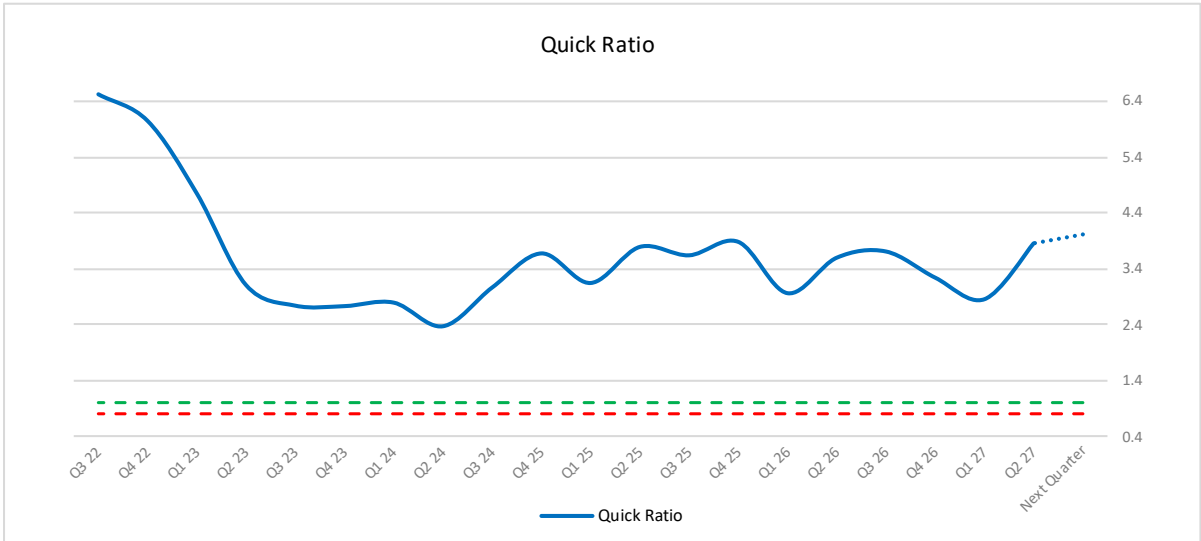
Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The downward shift in the equity-to-assets ratio could point to reduced internal funding strength or increased exposure to external financing. This may limit the company's flexibility in pursuing growth opportunities without taking on additional financial risk. A weakening equity base can constrain strategic investments and reduce resilience during market downturns. Investors may become more cautious, especially if the trend continues over successive periods.

3.3. Ratios > Liquidity Ratios

Quick Ratio

The quick ratio for Nvidia is 3.85, compared to 2.85 in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 4.01. This increase in the quick ratio suggests improved short-term liquidity, indicating that the company has a stronger ability to cover its immediate liabilities with liquid assets. The current level is above 1.0, which is considered financially healthy, demonstrating that the company maintains a solid liquidity position.

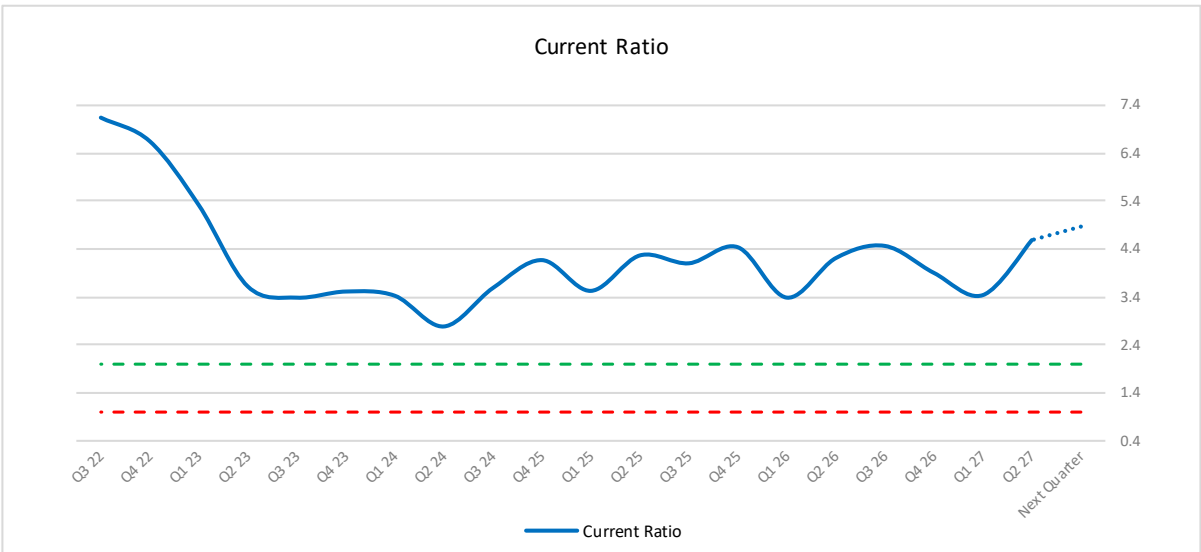


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

The quick ratio has increased and remains above the 1.0, indicating a strong liquidity position and the company's ability to meet short-term obligations comfortably. An increasing trend in quick ratio is generally a positive sign, reflecting improved working capital management and financial flexibility.

Current Ratio

The current ratio for Nvidia is 4.59, compared to 3.44 in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 4.87. This increase in the current ratio suggests improved liquidity, indicating that the company has a stronger ability to cover its short-term liabilities with current assets. The ratio is above 2.0, reflecting a high level of liquidity. While this suggests financial stability, it may also indicate inefficient capital allocation that could be optimized for higher returns.

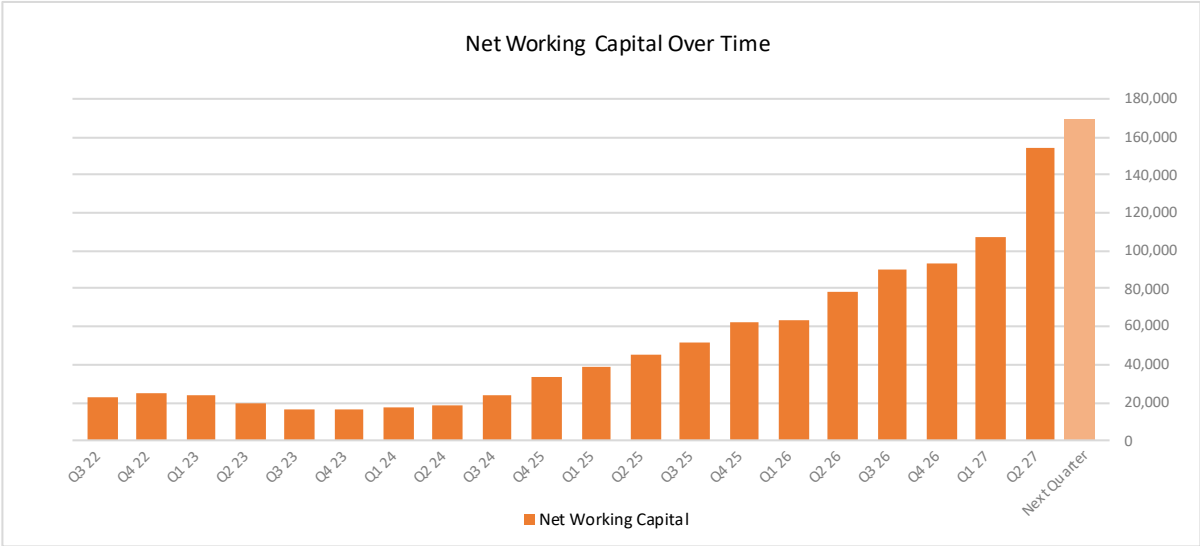


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

The current ratio has increased and now exceeds the 2.0, indicating a very strong liquidity position. While this ensures financial safety, it may also suggest excess capital tied up in working capital that could be utilized more effectively. An increasing current ratio is generally a positive indicator, reflecting a stronger short-term financial position and enhanced ability to manage obligations.

Net Working Capital

The net working capital (NWC) for Nvidia in the most recent quarter is 154,393 million USD, compared to 107,111 million USD in the previous quarter, with a long-term trend value of 169,092 million USD.



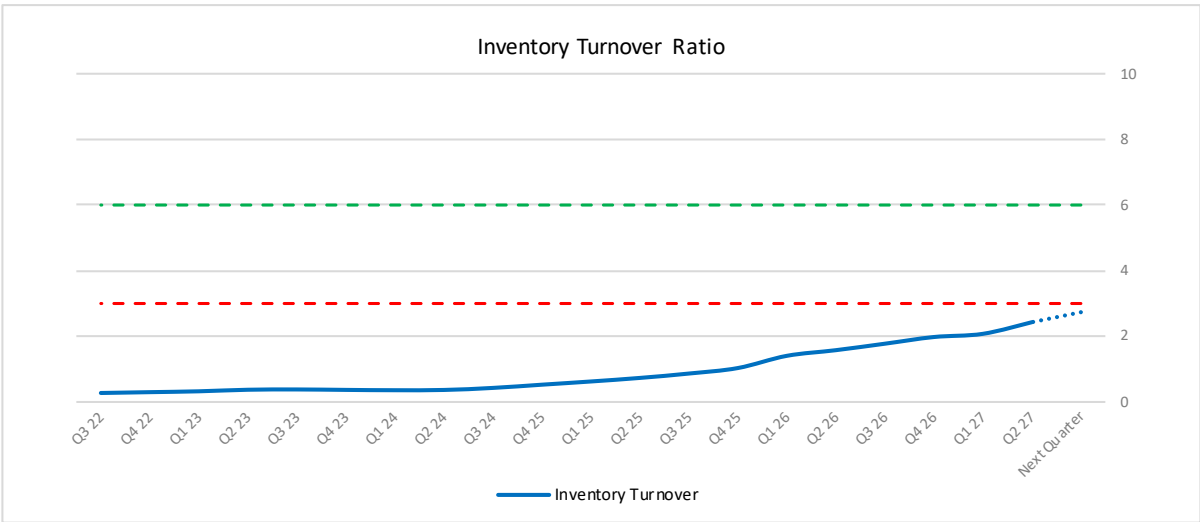
Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

This increase in net working capital suggests improved short-term liquidity and operational flexibility. A higher NWC indicates that Nvidia has a stronger ability to meet its short-term obligations, which may be driven by increased current assets, better inventory management, or reduced short-term liabilities. An improving trend in NWC often signals financial stability and may provide Nvidia with greater flexibility for reinvestment, debt management, or expansion initiatives.

3.4. Ratios > Efficiency Ratios

Inventory Turnover Ratio

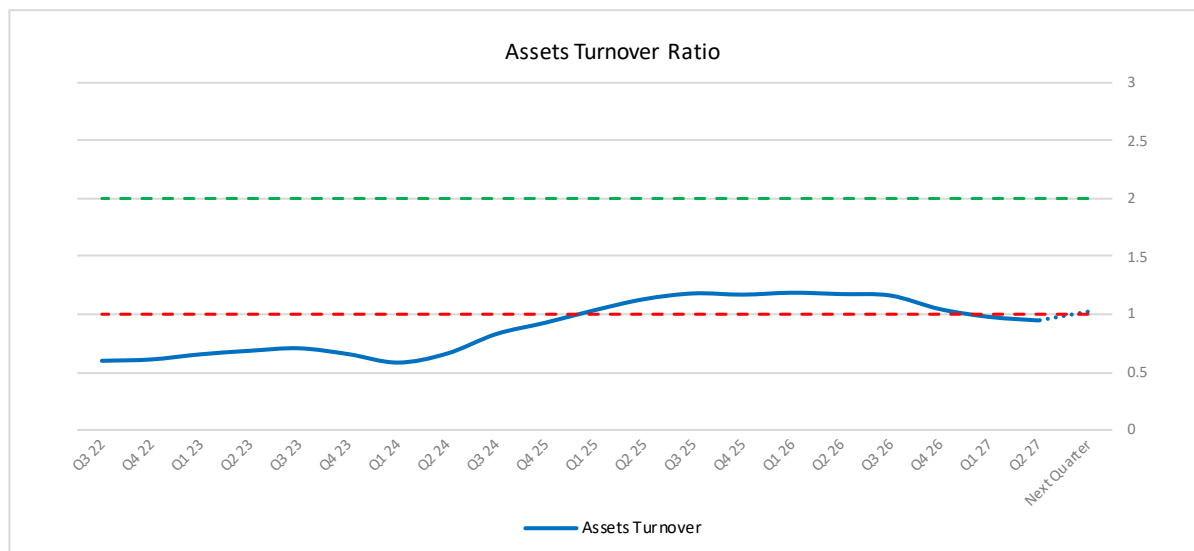
The inventory turnover ratio for Nvidia in the most recent quarter is 2.43, compared to 2.08 in the previous quarter. This increase in inventory turnover indicates that Nvidia is selling goods more rapidly, suggesting strong demand, efficient inventory management, and optimized supply chain processes. The turnover ratio has fallen below the 3.0, indicating low inventory turnover, which may result in excessive stockpiling, potential obsolescence, or weak demand. This situation requires closer monitoring to prevent liquidity constraints.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

Asset Turnover Ratio

The assets turnover ratio for Nvidia in the most recent quarter is 0.95, compared to 0.98 in the previous quarter. This decline in the assets turnover ratio may suggest lower revenue generation, excess assets, or inefficiencies in assets utilization. A decreasing trend could indicate weaker sales growth or an overinvestment in fixed assets. The ratio has fallen below the 1.0, suggesting that Nvidia may have a high level of assets relative to revenue generation. This could indicate underutilized resources or the need for improved asset efficiency.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

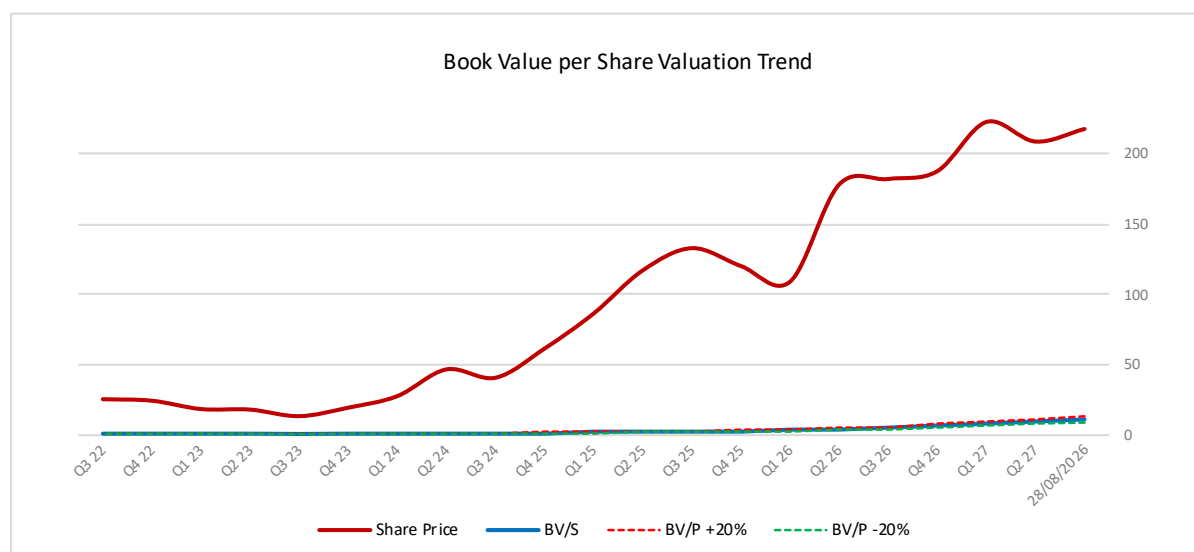
4.1. Valuation > Book Value

Book Value / Share

The book value per share (BVPS) is a key valuation metric that represents the equity value per outstanding share. Calculated by dividing total book value by the number of shares, it helps assess whether a stock trades above or below its book value.

	Q2 26	Q2 27	Change(%)
Book Value / Share	4.11	9.43	129.44 %

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (USD)



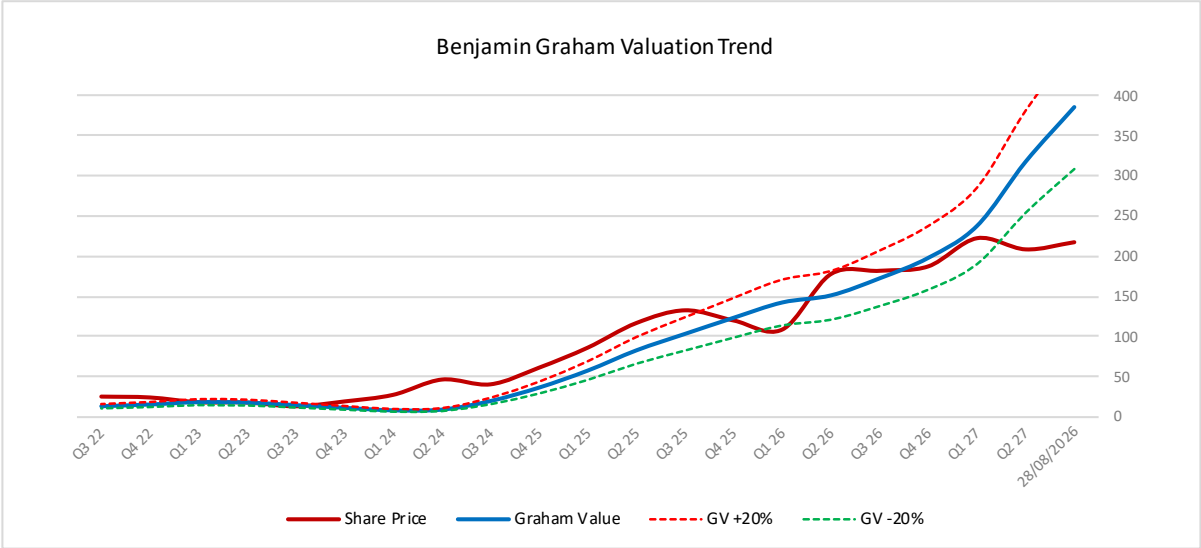
Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (USD, generated on 28 August 2026)

The book value per share (BVPS) has increased by 129.4% year-over-year, moving from 4.11 USD on Q2 26 to 9.43 USD on Q2 27. The share price of 217.32 USD as of 28 August 2026 is higher than the BVPS by 1845.9%, indicating that the stock is trading at a premium, potentially reflecting market confidence and growth expectations.

4.2. Valuation > Graham Method

Graham Method

The intrinsic value of Nvidia’s stock is calculated using Benjamin Graham’s formula, which takes into account the current earnings per share (EPS) and an assumed growth rate (g), providing a simplified yet insightful perspective on a company’s value.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (USD, generated on 28 August 2026)

The calculated intrinsic value of Nvidia’s stock, based on the Graham method, is approximately 385.20 USD per share. The current market price of Nvidia’s stock is 217.32 USD. Graham’s method valuation indicates that the stock is 43.6% undervalued, trading below its intrinsic value.

Using the Graham method, Nvidia’s intrinsic value is estimated at 385.20 USD per share. While this provides a useful benchmark for assessing potential overvaluation or undervaluation, it is important to consider the method’s limitations, particularly in the context of Nvidia’s complex and rapidly evolving business model.

While Graham’s formula provides a useful framework for valuation, it is based on simplified assumptions that may not fully capture the complexities of Nvidia’s business model.

4.3. Valuation > DCF

Discounted Cash Flow

The discounted cash flow (DCF) method is used to estimate Nvidia’s intrinsic value by projecting future cash flows and discounting them to their present value. This approach considers the company’s potential to generate cash flows in the future, taking into account the time value of money and associated risks.

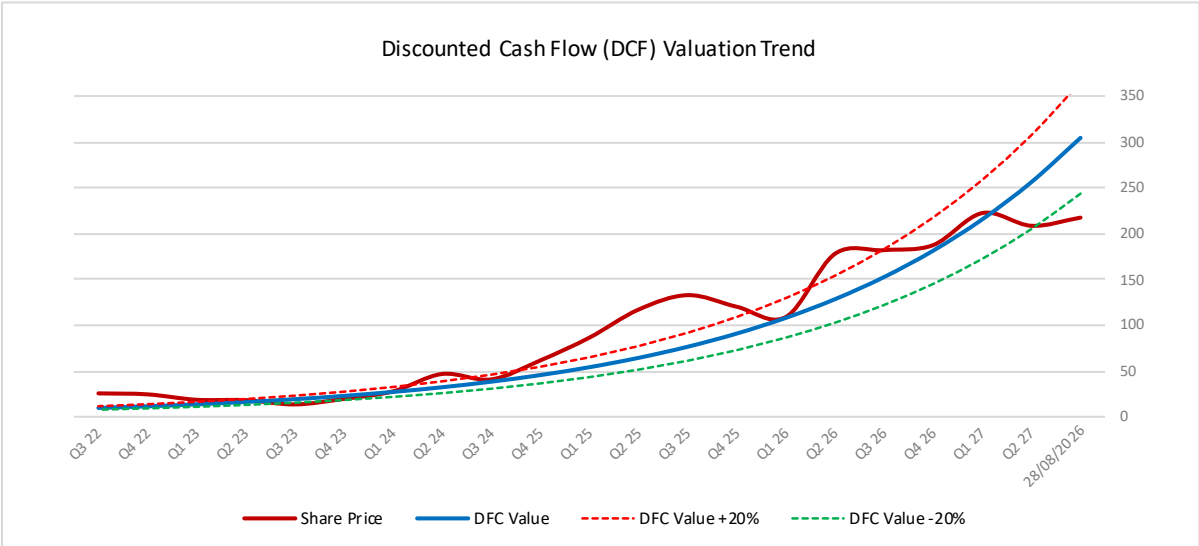
The terminal value represents the value of Nvidia’s cash flows beyond the five-year forecast horizon. It is calculated using the Gordon Growth Model, assuming a perpetual growth rate of 3.0% and WACC of 17.7%. The calculated terminal value is 12,519,718 million USD.

Total Intrinsic Value Calculations

	Value
Present Value of FCFs	1,849,386
Present Value of Terminal Value	5,542,583
Total Intrinsic Value	7,391,969

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Assuming 24,285 million shares outstanding, the intrinsic value per share is approximately 304.38 USD. The current market price of Nvidia’s stock is 217.32 USD. Discounted cash flow valuation indicates that the stock is 28.6% undervalued, trading below its intrinsic value.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (USD, generated on 28 August 2026)

The DCF valuation estimates Nvidia’s total intrinsic value at 7,391,969 million USD, equivalent to 304.38 USD per share based on 24,285 million shares outstanding. With a WACC of 17.7% and a perpetual growth rate of 3.0%, the valuation indicates the stock is 28.6% undervalued at its market price of 217.32 USD on 28 August 2026.

5.1. Correlation > Performance Correlation

● Assets Correlation

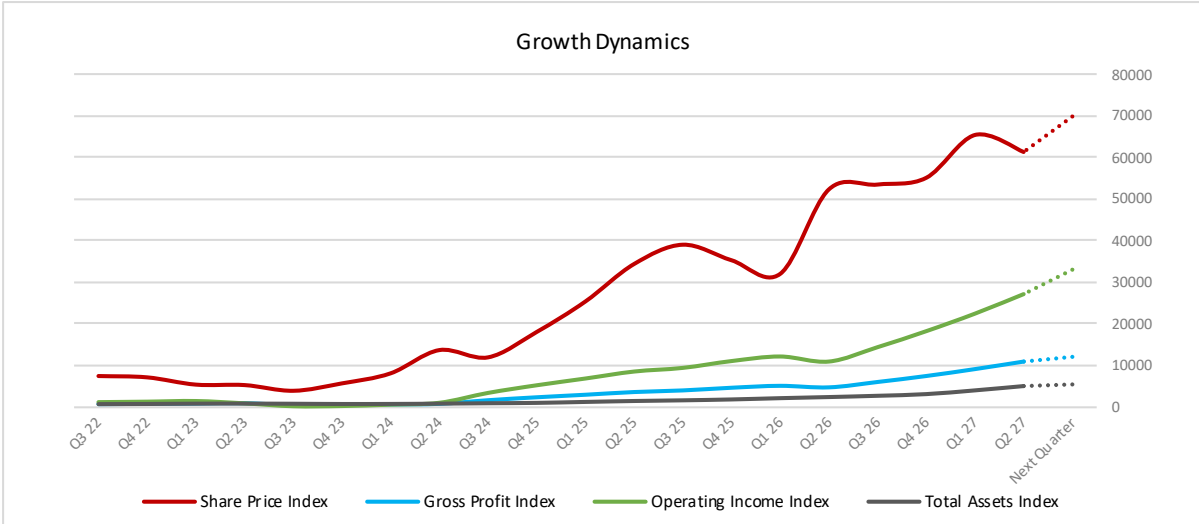
The Pearson correlation analysis for Nvidia examines the relationship between share price and key financial indicators. Gross profit has a correlation of 0.97, which indicates a strong relationship, meaning profitability is a key driver of stock price movements. Operating income is correlated at 0.97, highlighting a strong relationship between operating profitability and market valuation.

	Pearson Correlation
Share Price	1.00
Gross Profit	0.97
Operating Income	0.97
Current Liabilities	0.97
Total Assets	0.95

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports

Current liabilities are correlated at 0.97, implying that short-term obligations are closely monitored by investors, influencing stock valuation. Total assets have a correlation of 0.95, confirming a strong relationship between asset growth and market performance.

Key Financial Indicators Growth Dynamics



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports, Index=100 on Q4 '12

The chart presents the indexed growth trajectories of key financial metrics over an extended period, offering a clear visual representation of their relative performance from a unified baseline. By indexing these values, the analysis emphasises growth dynamics and the comparative evolution of these metrics.

The purpose of this chart is to support the assessment of long-term trends and performance consistency across critical financial indicators. It enables stakeholders to identify periods of significant growth or contraction, evaluate the company's financial health, and gain insights into the effectiveness of strategic initiatives.

6.1. Sensitivity > FCF Margins

FCF Margin Scenarios

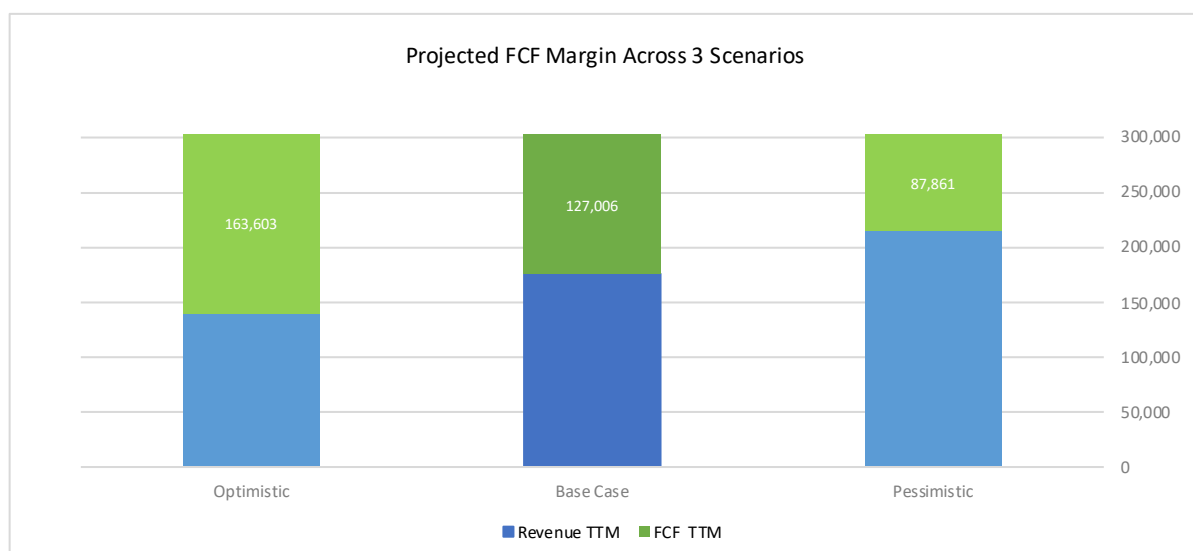
- Optimistic Scenario: 54%, driven by operational efficiencies and cost optimisation.
- Base Case: 42% of revenue, consistent with historical trends.
- Pessimistic Scenario: 29%, reflecting higher operating and labour costs.

Impact of Changes in FCF Margin

	FCF Margin (%)	Revenue TTM	FCF TTM	Difference
Optimistic	54%	302,969	163,603	36,597
Base Case	42%	302,969	127,006	–
Pessimistic	29%	302,969	87,861	-39,145

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

An approximately 12-percentage-point increase in the FCF margin to 54%, results in an additional 36,597 million USD in FCF, highlighting the critical role of operational efficiency. Conversely, a decrease to 29% reduces FCF by 39,145 million USD, illustrating the significant impact of profitability on cash flow generation.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

6.2. Sensitivity > Operating Costs

Operating Costs Scenarios

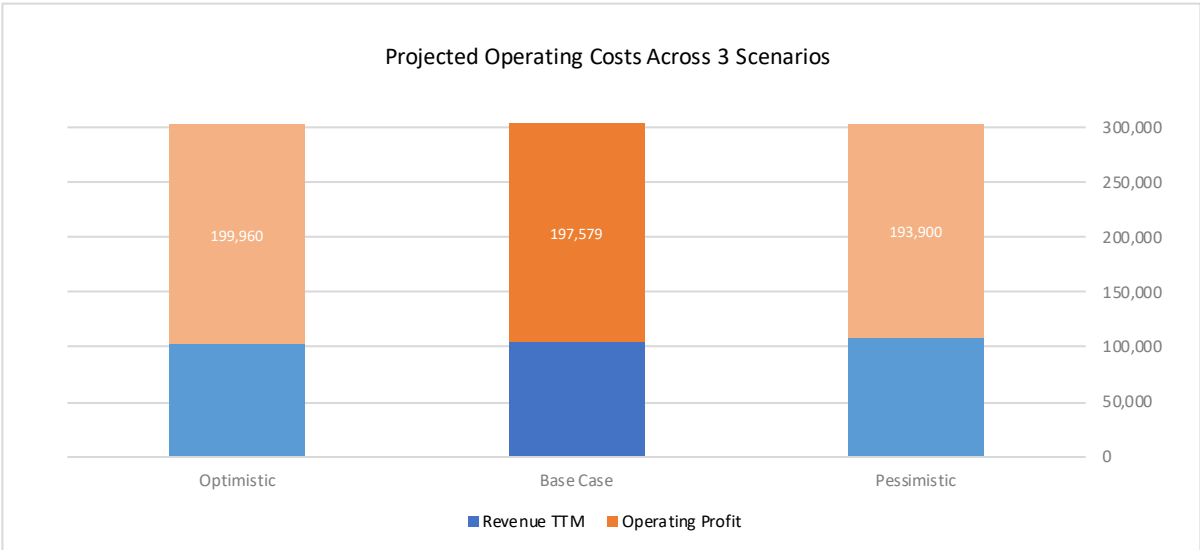
- Optimistic Scenario: 34%, reflecting enhanced efficiency and lower costs.
- Base Case: 35% of revenue, aligned with historical trends and cost structures.
- Pessimistic Scenario: 36%, driven by rising wages and increased energy costs.

Impact of Changes in FCF Margin

	Operating Costs (%)	Revenue TTM	Operating Profit	Difference
Optimistic	34%	302,969	199,960	2,381
Base Case	35%	302,969	197,579	–
Pessimistic	36%	302,969	193,900	-3,679

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Reducing operational costs to 34% of revenue leads to a 2,381 million USD increase in operating profit, emphasising the significance of cost control in enhancing margins. Increasing costs to 36% of revenue results in a 3,679 million USD decline in operating profit, highlighting the sensitivity of profitability to rising expenses.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

7.1. Forecasts > Financial Forecast Scenarios

Revenue & Net Income Forecast Scenarios

This section provides an overview of Nvidia’s projected financial performance under three distinct scenarios. Each scenario reflects potential variations in key growth drivers such as revenue and net income, considering market conditions and operational dynamics.

Revenue Growth Scenarios

Optimistic Scenario: Projected to grow by 25% annually, driven by:

- Robust macroeconomic conditions.
- Strong industry growth with minimal disruptions.
- Favorable regulatory and competitive environment.

Base Case: Projected to grow by 21% annually, driven by:

- Stable macroeconomic conditions.
- Balanced market growth with manageable risks.
- Limited external disruptions from regulation or supply chains.

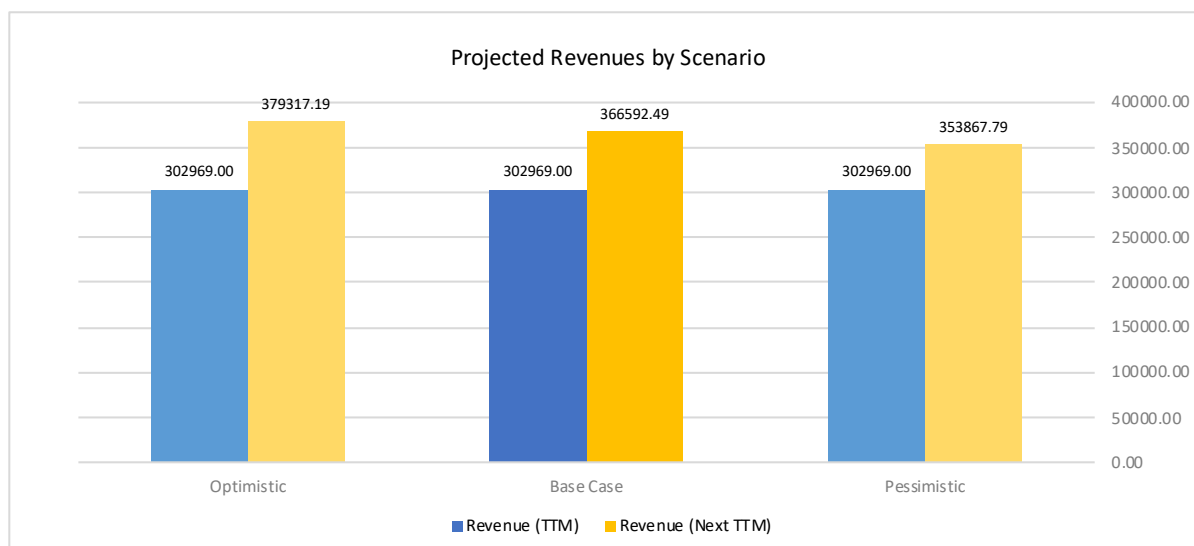
Pessimistic Scenario: Projected to grow by 17% annually, driven by:

- Global economic uncertainty and potential downturn.
- Increased competition and rising operational costs.
- Regulatory and supply chain challenges impacting business operations.

	Revenue	Net Income	Revenue (Next)	Net Income (Next)
Optimistic	302,969	192,879	379,317	241,485
Base Case	302,969	192,879	366,592	233,384
Pessimistic	302,969	192,879	353,868	225,283

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD, TTM)

The projected revenue for the next twelve months varies depending on the scenario. Under the optimistic scenario, revenue is expected to increase by 25% to 379,317 million USD, reflecting strong market growth and operational efficiency. In the base case scenario, revenue is forecasted to grow by 21% to 366,592 million USD, assuming stable economic conditions and consistent business expansion. However, under the pessimistic scenario, revenue is projected to increase by 17% to 353,868 million USD, reflecting potential economic slowdowns or adverse market conditions.

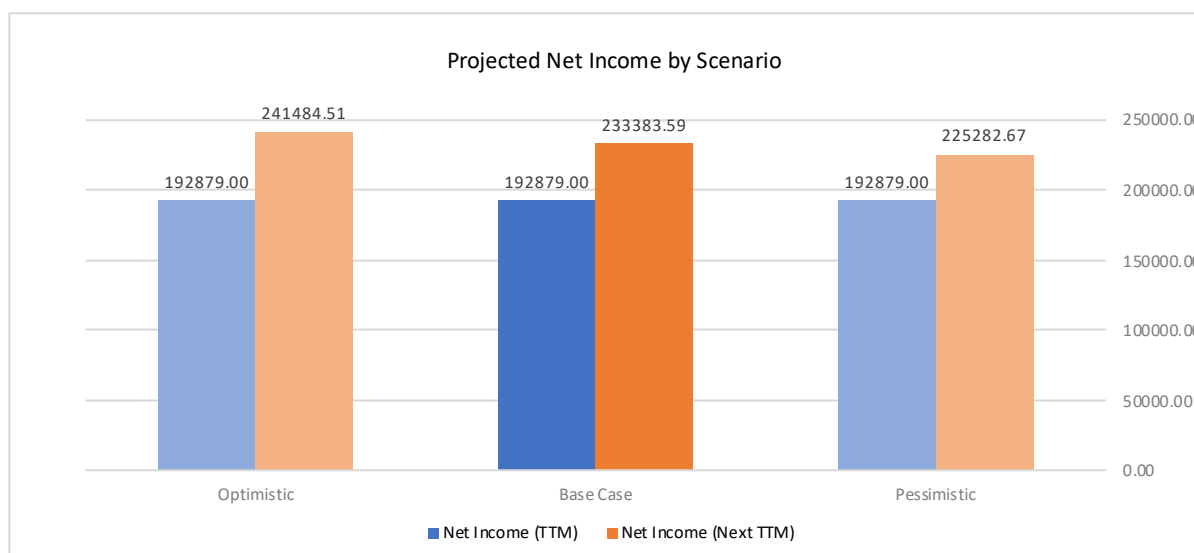


Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The variation between projected scenarios highlights the Nvidia's ability to perform across a range of market conditions. The growth even in the pessimistic case reflects a degree of resilience and suggests a strong underlying business model. This outlook supports confidence in management's ability to navigate uncertainty while sustaining forward momentum. Scenario analysis enhances strategic visibility, helping stakeholders understand the potential bandwidth of future results.

Net Income Growth Scenarios

The projected net income for the next twelve months varies depending on the scenario. Under the optimistic scenario, net income is expected to increase by 25% to 241,485 million USD, reflecting improved profitability and strong financial performance. In the base case scenario, net income is forecasted to grow by 21% to 233,384 million USD, assuming stable market conditions and effective cost management. However, under the pessimistic scenario, net income is projected to increase by 17% to 225,283 million USD, reflecting potential challenges such as higher operational costs or slowing revenue growth.



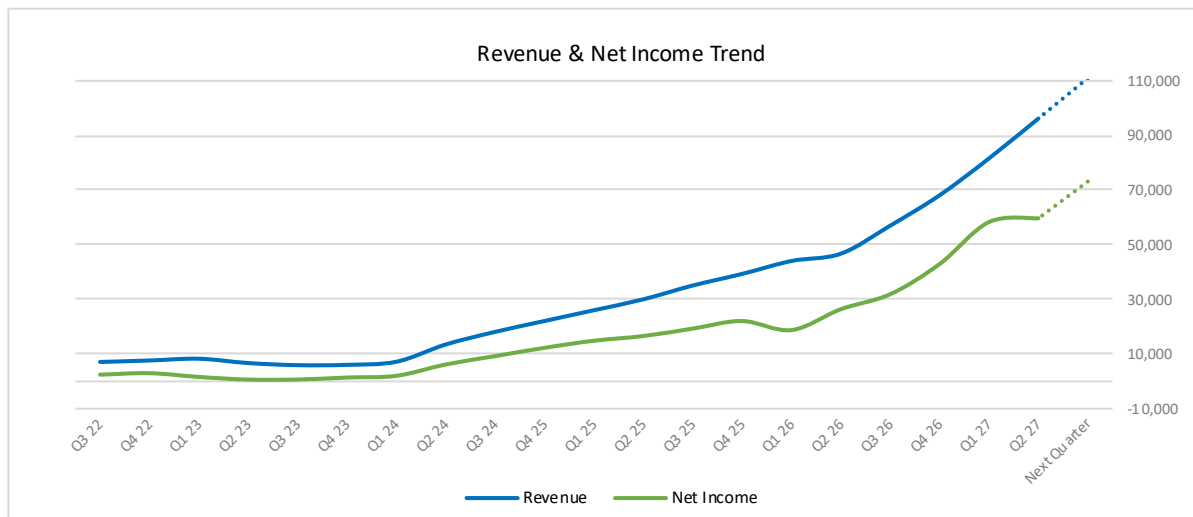
Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

The projected resilience in net income across all scenarios suggests a stable underlying profitability profile. Even under adverse assumptions, the Nvidia is expected to maintain earnings growth, indicating effective cost controls and strong core operations. This consistency can help support valuation multiples and reduce perceived investment risk. Scenario modeling enhances transparency and strengthens the credibility of financial forecasting in the eyes of stakeholders.

8. Summary

Financial Performance Overview

Nvidia demonstrated stronger financial performance in the most recent period, reflecting strong revenue growth, operational efficiency, and profitability improvements revenue increased by 105.9% year-over-year, reaching 96,221 million USD, supported by strong sales performance across all key markets. At the same time, EBITDA grew by 102.9% year-over-year, totaling 64,797 million USD, driven by cost optimization and higher-margin business segments.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Notably, net income surged by 125.9% year-over-year, reaching 59,688 million USD, improving Nvidia's net margin, which expanded to 62.0%. This growth reflects effective expense control and revenue expansion, strengthening the company's bottom-line performance.

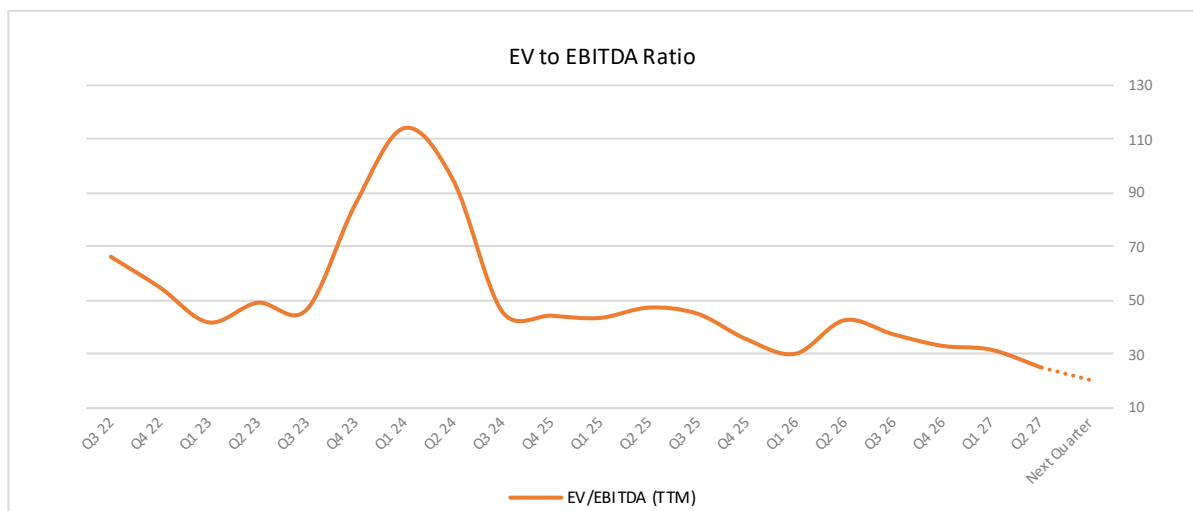
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

	Change(%)
Revenue Growth	105.9%
EBITDA Growth	102.9%
Net Income Growth	125.9%
Net Margin	62.0%
EPS	123.3%

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (YoY)

Valuation & Market Position

Nvidia's valuation metrics indicate a strengthened financial standing. The EV to EBITDA (TTM) ratio currently stands at 25.25, decreasing from 31.74, reflecting a dual shift – rising operational performance and declining market valuation. This suggests a high enterprise valuation relative to earnings.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (TTM)

The EV to EBITDA trendline illustrates Nvidia's valuation trajectory, with a declining enterprise value despite improving earnings, possibly signaling undervaluation or market pessimism.

	Ratio (TTM)
EV/EBITDA	25.25
P/E Ratio	27.36
P/S Ratio	16.71

Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (TTM)

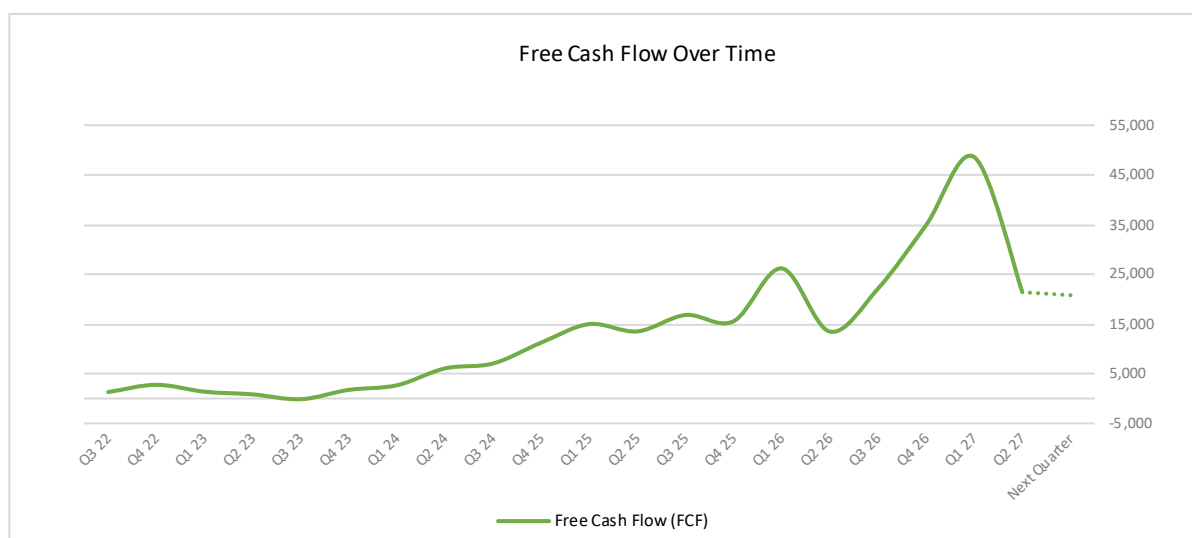
Meanwhile, the P/E (Price to Earnings) ratio has declined to 26.2, down from 44.6 a year ago, potentially signaling a more balanced market outlook on Nvidia's earnings potential. The P/S (Price to Sales) ratio has declined to 16.71, compared to 23.62 a year ago, suggesting a more conservative valuation stance among investors.

Cash Flow & Liquidity

Nvidia is experiencing a weakened cash flow position, reflecting potential liquidity challenges. The decline in cash flow may indicate increased operational costs or reduced cash inflows, requiring closer financial monitoring and strategic adjustments.

- Free Cash Flow (FCF) – totaled 21,400 million USD, indicating a decline in available cash resources, requiring enhanced financial oversight.
- Net Operating Cash Flow – increased by 252.2% year-over-year, reaching 10,804 million USD, showcasing strong core business cash generation.
- Long-term debt – increased by 61.8%, strengthening the company's financial structure and reducing interest burdens.

Nvidia's ability to generate substantial cash flow while increasing debt reinforces its financial flexibility, though ongoing financial management is essential to sustain long-term growth and strategic investments.



Source: MarketVectors.Pro, Nvidia Financial Reports (million USD)

Nvidia's financial performance in the most recent quarter shows that EBITDA reached 64,797 million USD, reflecting improved operational efficiency and earnings growth. The company's return on equity (ROE) is 84.2%, suggesting enhanced capital utilization and stronger profitability. The long-term debt-to-equity ratio stands at 14.1%, which may reflect rising leverage and a shift toward debt-based financing. The quick ratio is 3.85, showing improved liquidity and better short-term risk coverage. The EV/EBITDA ratio is currently 25.25x, reflecting a balanced or attractive valuation level relative to earnings.

Overall, Nvidia's financial health remains strong, with consistent revenue expansion, cost efficiency improvements, and strong liquidity. Meanwhile, the P/E ratio is declining, while Nvidia's long-term prospects remain positive.

Source

<https://www.sec.gov/edgar/browse/?CIK=1045810>

9. ABOUT

MarketVectors.Pro

MarketVectors.Pro is a leading independent financial research firm specializing in in-depth market analysis, equity valuation, and investment insights. For over a decade, we have been delivering high-quality reports and data-driven research to institutional investors, hedge funds, asset managers, and private investors worldwide. Our expertise spans multiple industries, with a particular focus on technology, e-commerce, and financial markets.

At MarketVectors.Pro, we apply sophisticated financial models, including Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Analysis, Graham's Valuation Method, and Comparative Market Assessments, to provide investors with accurate, unbiased, and actionable insights. Our mission is to empower investors with data-backed research, enabling them to make informed and confident investment decisions.

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- **Independent Research** – We maintain full independence from corporate influences to ensure objective analysis.
- **Data-Driven Insights** – Our research is backed by empirical data, advanced valuation models, and historical market trends.
- **Institutional-Grade Reports** – Our analyses meet the highest industry standards, providing insights comparable to those used by professional investment firms.
- **Client-Centric Approach** – We tailor our research to meet the needs of both institutional and retail investors.

Krystian Wasilewski, MBA

Senior Financial Analyst | Investor | Author



Krystian Wasilewski is a seasoned financial analyst, investor, and business strategist with over 15 years of experience in the financial industry. As the founder and lead analyst at MarketVectors.Pro, he has helped clients navigate complex financial markets, delivering precise equity valuations, risk assessments, and investment strategies.

He has been actively engaged in financial analysis and investment research for the past nine years, specializing in macroeconomic trends, equity markets, and risk management. His expertise in corporate finance and strategic decision-making enables him to uncover market inefficiencies and identify undervalued stocks with high growth potential.

Education & Professional Background

- **MBA in Finance & Strategy** – Advanced expertise in business leadership, corporate finance, and strategic decision-making.
- **BSc in Accounting & Corporate Finance** – Strong background in financial reporting, valuation methodologies, and investment analysis.
- **Author of the book** – “*Smart Investing Through Inflation and Recession*” – A widely recognized investment guide for navigating economic downturns.

Investment & Analytical Expertise

- **Equity Valuation** – Application of DCF, Graham's Method, and comparative analysis to assess investment
- **Macroeconomic & Market Analysis** – Monitoring global economic trends, inflation, and interest rate movements impacting stock performance.
- **Individual Investing** – Active management of personal investments across equities, commodities, and alternative assets.
- **Risk Management** – Developing strategies to mitigate investment risks and maximize portfolio returns.

Krystian's financial insights and market research have been featured in various industry publications, and he is frequently invited as a guest speaker at investment conferences and webinars.

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 Contact: reports@marketvectors.pro

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11. METHODOLOGY & CALCULATION

This chapter provides a detailed breakdown of the financial calculations and methodologies used in the analysis of the company's financial health and valuation. The financial metrics presented here are fundamental for assessing the company's profitability, efficiency, liquidity, and overall market valuation.

Capitalization

Capitalization represents the total market value of a company's outstanding shares. It is calculated as:

$$\text{Market Capitalization} = \text{Number of Shares Outstanding} \times \text{Share Price}$$

Revenue

Revenue refers to the total income generated from the company's operations before deducting any expenses.

$$\text{Revenue} = \text{Gross Profit} + \text{Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)}$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold}$$

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)

EBITDA measures a company's operating performance before non-operational expenses are deducted.

$$\text{EBITDA} = \text{Net Income} + \text{Interest} + \text{Taxes} + \text{Depreciation} + \text{Amortization}$$

Net Income

Net income is the company's total profit after deducting all expenses, taxes, interest, and depreciation.

$$\text{Net Income} = \text{Total Revenue} - \text{Total Expenses}$$

Net Margin

Net margin represents the percentage of revenue that remains as profit after all expenses.

$$\text{Net Margin (\%)} = (\text{Net Income} / \text{Revenue}) \times 100$$

P/E Ratio (TTM) - Price-to-Earnings Ratio

The P/E ratio indicates how much investors are willing to pay per unit of earnings.

$$\text{P/E Ratio} = \text{Share Price} / \text{Earnings Per Share (TTM)}$$

P/S Ratio (TTM) - Price-to-Sales Ratio

The P/S ratio compares a company's stock price to its revenue.

$$\text{P/S Ratio} = \text{Market Capitalization} / \text{Revenue (TTM)}$$

P/B (Price-to-Book Ratio)

P/B compares a company's market value to its book value.

$$\text{P/B Ratio} = \text{Market Price per Share} / \text{Book Value per Share}$$

D/E Ratio - Debt-to-Equity Ratio

This ratio measures a company's financial leverage.

$$\text{D/E Ratio} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Shareholders' Equity}$$

EPS Ratio (TTM) - Earnings Per Share

EPS represents the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share.

$$\text{EPS} = \text{Net Income (TTM)} / \text{Shares Outstanding}$$

EV/EBITDA - Enterprise Value to EBITDA

EV/EBITDA helps assess a company's valuation, considering debt and cash holdings.

$$\text{EV/EBITDA} = \text{Enterprise Value} / \text{EBITDA}$$

Enterprise Value (EV) is calculated as:

$$\text{EV} = \text{Market Capitalization} + \text{Total Debt} - \text{Cash \& Cash Equivalents}$$

EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes)

EBIT represents a company's profitability excluding interest and tax expenses.

$$\text{EBIT} = \text{Revenue} - \text{COGS} - \text{Operating Expenses}$$

Piotroski F-Score Analysis

The Piotroski F-Score is a nine-criteria scoring system used to evaluate a company's financial strength. It assesses profitability, leverage, liquidity, and operational efficiency using various financial indicators.

Altman Z-Score Analysis

Altman Z-Score predicts the probability of bankruptcy using financial ratios. The formula is:

$$\text{Z-Score} = 1.2 \times (\text{Working Capital} / \text{Total Assets}) + 1.4 \times (\text{Retained Earnings} / \text{Total Assets}) + 3.3 \times (\text{EBIT} / \text{Total Assets}) + 0.6 \times (\text{Market Value of Equity} / \text{Total Liabilities}) + 1.0 \times (\text{Sales} / \text{Total Assets})$$

A Z-score below 1.8 indicates a high risk of bankruptcy.

ROE (Return on Equity, %)

ROE measures profitability relative to shareholders' equity.

$$\text{ROE (\%)} = (\text{Net Income} / \text{Shareholders' Equity}) \times 100$$

ROA (Return on Assets, %)

ROA evaluates how efficiently a company generates profit from its assets.

$$\text{ROA (\%)} = (\text{Net Income} / \text{Total Assets}) \times 100$$

Operating Margin (%)

Operating margin measures how efficiently a company converts revenue into operating profit.

$$\text{Operating Margin (\%)} = (\text{Operating Income} / \text{Revenue}) \times 100$$

Net Margin (%)

Net margin is the percentage of revenue retained as profit after all expenses.

$$\text{Net Margin (\%)} = (\text{Net Income} / \text{Revenue}) \times 100$$

Long-Term Debt / EBITDA

This ratio measures a company's ability to cover its long-term debt using EBITDA.

$$\text{Long-Term Debt} / \text{EBITDA} = \text{Total Long-Term Debt} / \text{EBITDA}$$

Long-Term Debt / Assets

This ratio shows the proportion of long-term debt relative to total assets.

$$\text{Long-Term Debt} / \text{Assets} = \text{Long-Term Debt} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Long-Term Debt / Equity

This ratio evaluates the financial leverage of the company.

$$\text{Long-Term Debt} / \text{Equity} = \text{Long-Term Debt} / \text{Shareholders' Equity}$$

Equity Ratio

The equity ratio measures the proportion of a company's assets financed by shareholders' equity.

$$\text{Equity Ratio} = \text{Shareholders' Equity} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Quick Ratio

The quick ratio assesses a company's ability to meet short-term liabilities without relying on inventory.

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Current Ratio

The current ratio indicates a company's liquidity by comparing assets to liabilities.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Net Working Capital

Net working capital represents a company's short-term financial health.

$$\text{Net Working Capital} = \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities}$$

Inventory Turnover Ratio

This ratio measures how efficiently a company manages inventory.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Average Inventory}$$

Asset Turnover Ratio

Asset turnover assesses how efficiently a company uses its assets to generate revenue.

$$\text{Asset Turnover Ratio} = \text{Revenue (TTM)} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Book Value / Share Valuation

Book value per share reflects a company's net asset value per share.

$$\text{Book Value} / \text{Share} = \text{Shareholders' Equity} / \text{Total Shares Outstanding}$$

Graham Method Valuation

The Graham formula estimates the intrinsic value of a stock.

$$\text{Intrinsic Value} = \text{EPS} \times (8.5 + 2 \times \text{Expected Growth Rate})$$

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Valuation

DCF estimates the intrinsic value of a company by discounting future cash flows.

Present Value of FCFs

$$\text{PV FCF} = \sum (\text{FCF}_t) / (1 + \text{WACC})^t$$

$$\text{Discounted Value} = \text{FCF}_t / (1 + r)^t$$

where:

$$r = \text{discount rate (WACC)}$$

Present Value of Terminal Value

$$\text{PV Terminal} = \text{Terminal Value} / (1 + \text{WACC})^5$$

$$\text{Intrinsic Value} = \text{PV FCF} + \text{PV Terminal}$$

$$\text{Intrinsic Value Per Share} = \text{Total Intrinsic Value} / \text{Shares Outstanding}$$

Pearson Correlation

Pearson correlation measures the statistical relationship between two financial variables. It is calculated as:

$$r = (\sum (X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})) / \sqrt{(\sum (X - \bar{X})^2 * \sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2)}$$

where:

X, Y = data points

$\bar{X}$, $\bar{Y}$ = means of the datasets

This correlation helps analyze the relationship between stock prices, financial ratios, or other key variables.

Prediction, Trend

The value for the "Next Quarter" is calculated based on the average of the last four quarters corresponding to the same period. This applies to both the dotted sections of line charts and the lighter-colored columns in bar charts.

About the MVPro Score™

The MVPro Score™ (MarketVectors.Pro Valuation & Performance Score) is a proprietary scoring framework used to assess a company's financial condition and investment attractiveness. It is built on a standardized set of key financial ratios across three core dimensions: valuation, profitability, and financial structure.

The score incorporates metrics such as the Price-to-Book Ratio, DCF valuation, Graham model, ROE, Gross Margin, Operating Margin, Debt-to-EBITDA, Equity-to-Assets, and liquidity ratios. Each metric is rated on 0–10 scale: (red) for weak performance, (yellow) for moderate, and (green) for strong. The total is converted into a percentage from 0 to 100, offering a clear and comparable summary of overall financial quality.

The MVPro Score™ enables investors to quickly evaluate a company's strengths and weaknesses relative to fundamental benchmarks, supporting faster and more informed decision-making.