

# Equity Research Report: Intel Corporation

## Business Overview

Founded in 1968, Intel Corporation is a leading technology company that specializes in the design and manufacturing of semiconductor products and technologies. Intel's core strengths lie in its advanced microprocessor designs, which power a vast array of computing devices worldwide. The company's innovative products and services are critical in driving the digital economy, with a significant presence in end markets across the globe, including both developed and emerging regions. Intel serves a broad customer base, ranging from large blue-chip companies to individual consumers, securing a dominant market share in the semiconductor industry.

## Market Position

Intel Corporation, established in 1968, is a powerhouse in the semiconductor industry, known for its microprocessors. With a robust product range and a strong market presence, Intel is strategically diversifying into AI, autonomous driving, and 5G to leverage emerging opportunities. Despite competitive and technological challenges, Intel's R&D investments and strategic moves aim to sustain its leadership and adapt to market shifts.

## Operating Results

Intel's fiscal year witnessed a marginal revenue dip to \$52.853 billion from \$53.101 billion, hinting at market stabilization or competitive pressures, alongside a slight gross profit increase, reflecting cost efficiency gains or enhanced pricing strategies. Despite these, a significant operational downturn was evident, with operating income turning negative, suggesting the need for strategic recalibration. The company's diverse portfolio, including advancements in AI and autonomous driving technologies, alongside its traditional CPU offerings, showcased mixed segment performance. Growth in the data center group and IoT segments partially offset declines in the PC-centric business, underscoring the importance of Intel's diversification strategy in mitigating market volatility and competitive challenges. This strategic blend of product offerings, coupled with a focus on emerging technology sectors, positions Intel for potential long-term growth amidst ongoing operational adjustments aimed at reclaiming profitability and investor confidence.

## Financial Metrics

FY (USD mn)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue	79024	63054	54228	53101	52853
Revenue Growth	25.3%	16.3%	2.1%	0.5%	-33.1%
Gross Revenue	43815	26866	21711	17345	18375
Gross Margin	0.55	0.43	0.4	0.33	0.35
EBITDA	33874	21299	11242	1203	14354
EBITDA Margin	0.43	0.34	0.21	0.02	0.27
FCF	29456	15433	11471	8288	9697
FCF Conversion	1.48	1.93	6.79	-0.44	-36.32
ROIC	12.2%	1.5%	0.1%	-7.1%	-0.0%
EV/EBITDA	7.13	6.55	22.48	106.94	14.5
PE Ratio	10.48	13.55	124.66	-4.63	-658.38
PB Ratio	2.18	1.07	1.99	0.88	1.54

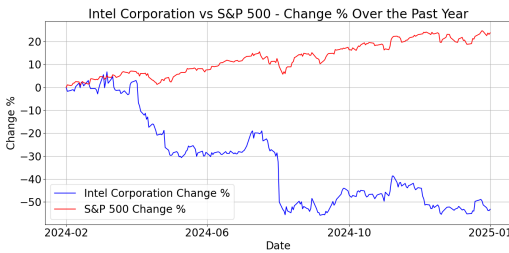
## FinRobot

<https://ai4finance.org/>  
<https://github.com/AI4Finance-Foundation/FinRobot>  
Report date: 2025-01-31

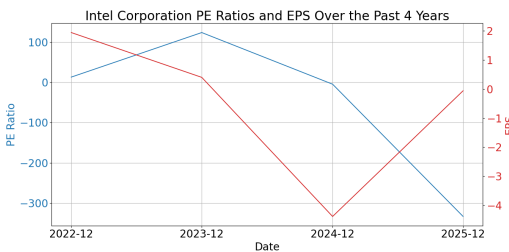
## Key data

Rating	hold
Target Price	17.0 - 66.0 (md. 36.5)
6m avg daily vol (USDmn)	78.91
Closing Price (USD)	20.01
Market Cap (USDmn)	84384.49
52 Week Price Range (USD)	19.11 - 44.71
BVPS (USD)	24.54

## Share Performance



## PE & EPS



## Risk Assessment

Intel Corporation, as a leading player in the semiconductor industry, faces a multitude of risks that are inherent to its operations and market environment. The top three key risks identified from the 10-k report can be summarized as follows: Firstly, the semiconductor industry is highly susceptible to rapid technological changes and innovation pressures. This industry is characterized by a relentless pace of technological advancement, requiring constant research and development (R&D;) to remain competitive. Compared to other sectors, the semiconductor industry stands out for its high level of investment in R&D;, fast product obsolescence, and the critical importance of intellectual property rights. The cyclicity of the semiconductor industry is pronounced, with demand heavily influenced by global economic conditions, consumer preferences, and technological shifts. This can lead to significant fluctuations in the company's performance, as seen in various market cycles over the past decades. In terms of risk quantification, companies in this sector often experience volatile earnings, with R&D; expenses consuming a substantial portion of their revenues. The downside protections in this highly competitive landscape include maintaining a robust pipeline of innovative products, securing intellectual property rights, and achieving economies of scale. Secondly, Intel faces significant risks related to global supply chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions. The semiconductor industry is unique in its global supply chain complexity, relying on a delicate balance of materials, components, and manufacturing capabilities spread across different countries. This global interdependence exposes companies to risks from geopolitical tensions, trade disputes, and regulatory changes. The industry's cyclicity is further complicated by these external factors, as disruptions can lead to sudden shortages or oversupply, affecting pricing and profitability. Quantifying these risks involves monitoring indicators such as lead times for materials, inventory levels, and geopolitical stability in key regions. Intel's downside protections against these risks include diversifying its supply chain, investing in domestic manufacturing capabilities, and engaging in strategic partnerships. Lastly, Intel is challenged by intense competition from existing and emerging players. The competitive landscape in the semiconductor industry is fierce, with companies vying for market share in various segments, including CPUs, GPUs, and AI accelerators. This competition is heightened by the entry of new players and the expansion of existing companies into new market segments. Compared to other industries, the semiconductor sector is highly competitive, with innovation and price-performance ratios serving as key differentiators. The industry's cyclicity means that companies must continuously innovate to capture market opportunities during upturns and protect their market position during downturns. Risk quantification for Intel involves analyzing market share trends, pricing pressures, and R&D; investment levels relative to competitors. Downside protections include focusing on core competencies, strategic acquisitions to enhance technological capabilities, and fostering strong customer relationships. In conclusion, Intel Corporation operates in an environment fraught with risks that are complex and multifaceted. The true risk landscape for Intel reflects the interplay between rapid technological evolution, global supply chain vulnerabilities, and fierce competitive dynamics. Navigating these risks requires a strategic approach that balances aggressive innovation with prudent risk management practices. By focusing on technological leadership, supply chain resilience, and competitive agility, Intel can mitigate these risks while capitalizing on the opportunities presented by the ever-evolving semiconductor industry.

## Competitors Analysis

Intel's financial metrics from 2020 to 2023 highlight its evolving competitive landscape against AMD, NVDA, and QCOM. In 2023, Intel's EBITDA Margin improved, signaling stronger profitability, though it lagged behind NVDA. Its EV/EBITDA ratio suggested a potential undervaluation, indicating an investment opportunity. The FCF Conversion and ROIC improvements in 2023 reflected better cash flow efficiency and investment returns, despite lagging behind NVDA and QCOM. In contrast, 2022 was challenging, with lower competitiveness in EBITDA Margin and EV/EBITDA ratio, especially against NVDA. However, FCF Conversion showed significant improvement, indicating effective cash flow management. 2021 marked a difficult year with a sharp drop in EBITDA Margin and a surge in the EV/EBITDA ratio, highlighting operational challenges. Despite these hurdles, Intel's revenue resilience showcased its market presence strength. Throughout these years, Intel's financial health has shown signs of recovery, particularly in profitability and cash flow efficiency by 2023. However, its consistent underperformance against NVDA across most financial metrics underscores the need for strategic reassessment to enhance market valuation and financial health. Intel's ongoing adjustments aim to reclaim its competitive stance, leveraging its diversified product portfolio and technological innovations.