

# Equity Research Report: Intel Corporation

## Business Overview

Intel Corporation, a global leader in semiconductor innovation, designs and manufactures advanced integrated digital technology platforms. The company's product portfolio includes microprocessors, chipsets, and other semiconductor components for computing and communications devices. Intel's business strategy emphasizes technological leadership, operational excellence, and customer collaboration. Despite facing competitive pressures, Intel continues to invest in research and development to drive innovation and maintain its market leadership. The company's commitment to sustainability and corporate responsibility further enhances its brand reputation and stakeholder trust. Intel's strategic initiatives aim to capitalize on emerging opportunities in AI, IoT, and cloud computing, positioning it for long-term growth.

## Market Position

Intel Corporation is a leading global semiconductor manufacturer, with a strong presence in various end markets, including computing, data centers, and IoT. The company serves a diverse customer base, including major blue-chip clients. Despite its extensive reach, Intel faces challenges in maintaining its market share due to intense competition from NVIDIA and AMD. While Intel remains a key player, its market position is pressured by the rapid technological advancements and strategic initiatives of its competitors. The company's focus on innovation and strategic partnerships aims to strengthen its position, but it must address operational inefficiencies to sustain its competitive edge in the dynamic semiconductor industry.

## Operating Results

**Revenue and Growth Trends:** The company reported total revenue of \$52.85 billion for 2025, a slight decrease from \$53.10 billion in 2024. This indicates a stagnant growth trend, with revenues peaking at \$63.05 billion in 2022. **Cost of Goods Sold and Efficiency:** The Cost of Revenue remained high at \$34.48 billion in 2025, consistent with prior years, suggesting ongoing challenges in cost control and efficiency improvements. **Profit Margins and Profitability:** Gross profit for 2025 was \$18.38 billion, with a gross margin of 34.8%, indicating a decline from 2022's 42.6%. Operating income was negative at \$23 million, highlighting operational inefficiencies. **Earnings Per Share and Investor Sentiment:** The diluted EPS for 2025 was -\$0.06, an improvement from -\$4.38 in 2024, but still reflecting investor concerns about profitability. **Strategic Insights:** The company faces challenges in revenue growth and cost management, impacting profitability and investor confidence, necessitating strategic operational improvements.

## 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/Al4Finance-Foundation/FinRobot>

Report date: 2024-01-26

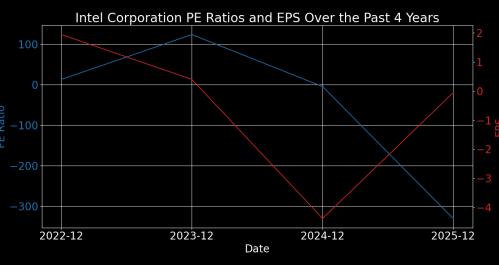
## Key data

Rating	hold
Target Price	17.0 - 72.0 (md. 40.0)
6m avg daily vol (USDmn)	38.89
Closing Price (USD)	48.90
Market Cap (USDmn)	185163.30
52 Week Price Range (USD)	24.52 - 49.53
BVPS (USD)	26.24

## Share Performance



## PE & EPS



## Risk Assessment

Analyzing the financial metrics for Intel Corporation (INTC) and its competitors NVIDIA Corporation (NVDA) and Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) over the years 2023 (year 3), 2022 (year 2), 2021 (year 1), and 2020 (year 0) provides insight into their respective financial health and market positioning. Starting with EBITDA Margin, Intel's profitability shows a fluctuating trend. In 2023, the margin was 0.34, indicating a recovery from 2022's low of 0.02. This improvement suggests a rebound in profitability, although it still lags behind NVIDIA and AMD. NVIDIA consistently outperforms with margins starting at 0.42 in 2023, reflecting strong profitability. AMD, while lower than NVIDIA, maintains a stable margin around 0.23 in 2023, showing competitive profitability. The EV/EBITDA ratio reveals Intel's valuation challenges. In 2023, the ratio is 6.55, suggesting a potential undervaluation compared to NVIDIA's 54.72 and AMD's 17.91, which could be attributed to market skepticism about Intel's growth prospects. Over the years, Intel's EV/EBITDA fluctuated significantly, peaking in 2022 at 106.94, indicating potential overvaluation concerns during that period. NVIDIA's consistently high ratios reflect strong market confidence in its growth, while AMD's moderate ratios suggest a balanced market view. FCF Conversion highlights cash flow efficiency. Intel's conversion rate improved significantly to 1.93 in 2023, a positive shift from negative conversion in 2022. This improvement indicates better cash management. NVIDIA's conversion remains robust, slightly decreasing to 0.93 in 2023 from 0.94 in 2022, while AMD consistently shows strong conversion, peaking at 2.7 in 2023, indicating efficient cash flow management. Gross Margin analysis shows Intel's cost efficiency improving to 0.43 in 2023, after a dip in 2022. However, it remains below NVIDIA's 0.65 and AMD's 0.45, suggesting Intel still faces cost challenges. NVIDIA's high gross margin underscores its strong pricing power and cost management, while AMD's stable margin indicates competitive efficiency. ROIC provides insights into investment returns. Intel's ROIC improved to 1.5% in 2023, recovering from negative returns in 2022, signaling better capital efficiency. NVIDIA's ROIC remains strong at 24.6% in 2023, reflecting excellent investment returns, while AMD's 2.1% suggests moderate efficiency, improving from previous years. Revenue and Revenue Growth reveal Intel's revenue stability, increasing to 63054 in 2023 from 54228 in 2022. However, revenue growth figures are inconsistently presented, making it challenging to assess growth accurately. NVIDIA's revenue shows significant fluctuations, peaking at 130497 in 2020, while AMD's revenue steadily increases, reaching 23601 in 2023. In conclusion, Intel's financial health shows signs of recovery, particularly in profitability and cash flow efficiency. However, it still faces challenges in valuation and cost efficiency compared to NVIDIA and AMD. NVIDIA's strong profitability, valuation, and investment returns solidify its market leadership, while AMD's stable performance and efficient cash flow management highlight its competitive positioning. Intel's fluctuating EV/EBITDA ratio suggests market uncertainty about its growth prospects, contrasting with NVIDIA's and AMD's more stable market perceptions. Overall, Intel's recent improvements may justify a more favorable market view, but continued progress is needed to align with its competitors' performance.

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