

# UNDERSTANDING EBITDA MULTIPLES: HOW TO GET THE BEST DEAL

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#### What Is EBITDA

EBITDA = Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortisation

It strips away non-operational costs to reveal core profitability, making it easier to compare businesses.

#### **Used by:**

- Investors
- Acquirers
- Lenders
- Business owners preparing for funding or exit



## What Happens If EBITDA Is Misrepresented

- In a recent deal, early revenue recognition led to understated liabilities and a major financial restatement.
- The buyer had to inject additional funds, and the seller's earn-out was significantly reduced.

**Lesson**: Misrepresenting EBITDA— intentionally or not–can undermine trust, trigger regulatory scrutiny, and cost millions.



### Why Is It Important

- Standardised metric for benchmarking
- Proxy for cash generation (esp. in capitallight businesses)
- Foundational for valuation: often expressed as EV/EBITDA multiple



## What Investors Really Look At

Investor Type	Focus Areas
Angels & VCs	Team, market, early traction
Private Equity	EBITDA, cash flow, leverage
Corporate Acquirers	Strategic fit, synergies, Pro-Forma EBITDA
Lenders	Debt/EBITDA ratio & liquidity



## Sector EBITDA Multiples (Indicative Ranges)

Sector	EV/EBITDA Range
Engineering Services	6× - 10×
Testing/Inspection/ Certification	9× - 15×
HealthTech / Health IT	10× - 14×
Financial Services Tech	8× - 12×
IT Managed Services	8× - 15×



## Thinking Of Selling? Start Here

Higher multiples = scale, recurring revenue, tech-enabled growth

- Be professional from the first interaction
- Engage a Corporate Finance Advisor early
- Control your narrative—disclose strategically
- Get a term sheet before sharing full data
- Prepare for due diligence like it's an audit



## Smart Adjustments To EBITDA (a.k.a. "Add-Backs")

To get the real value of your company, calculate Adjusted EBITDA:

- Non-Recurring Items (e.g. one-time legal fees, restructuring costs)
- Non-Cash Items (e.g. depreciation, stock-based compensation)
- Non-Core Operations (e.g. gains/losses from discontinued ops)
- Pro-Forma Adjustments (e.g. synergy savings, normalised salaries)

**Tip:** Document and justify every adjustment—buyers will scrutinise them.



The companies that achieve the best exits don't leave things to chance.

They treat valuation like an engineering problem, and solve it strategically.



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