

- *Your starting point for collecting your information should be to collect a wider range of multiples and deal financial information than you may need
- *This information will be incomplete and will need further follow up so be thorough

*The basic information should be collected about the deal

- *Date
- *Target Name
- *Buyer
- *Type of Buyer
- *Price Paid
- *Equity Value
- *Enterprise Value
- *Sales
- *EBITDA
- *EBIT

- *This will enable you to calculate the ratios you need which are:
- *Note as with Comps, using
 Enterprise Value rather than
 Equity Value takes into
 account the financial structure
 of the target company

- *EV/Sales
- *EV/EBITDA
- *EV/EBIT
- *PE
- *PEG

- *EV/Sales
- *Useful when EBITDA is negative startups or distressed cos
- *Revenue can be a poor comparator as it tells you nothing about profitability
- *Construction companies have very high revenues and very low margins because of the way they account for all the materials and services used in construction

- *EV/EBITDA
- *Proxy for FCF
- * Most commonly used
- *Very relevant for PE deals

- *EV/EBIT
- *Adjusts for Depreciation and Amortisation
- *More applicable to capital intensive industries where there will be much higher levels of D&A

- *Price Earnings (PE)
- Very useful if available, often not for private company deals

- *PEG Ratio
- *PE divided by the rate of growth in earnings
- *Growth rate is critical to valuation so its very helpful

