

UNLOCKING BUSINESS PERFORMANCE WITH

Understanding. ?!

EBITDA, or Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization, is a financial metric used to evaluate a company's operating performance.

Lets decode each of this component with me in the next slides>

Earnings!

EBITDA starts with E which indicates a company's earnings, representing its revenue minus all expenses.

B -Before!



"BEFORE" accounting for *interest, taxes,*depreciation, and amortization expenses.

So, as many of us used to think **B** is just an **Adverb**, well we were all wrong!!

Interest!

EBITDA excludes **interest expenses**, providing a clear view of a company's operational profitability.

TTaxes!



EBITDA **removes tax expenses**, allowing investors *to focus on a company's core operations* without the impact of tax obligations.

D-Depreciation!

EBITDA *excludes* depreciation expenses, which *provides insights* into a company's **ability to generate cash flow** before accounting for asset depreciation.

A-Amortization!

EBITDA does not include amortization expenses, allowing investors to focus on the company's operational performance without the impact of intangible asset amortization.

Significance!

EBITDA *provides* a clearer picture of a company's operational performance by focusing on its core earnings before non-operating factors.

Importance!!

It *helps* investors and analysts **assess a company's ability to generate profits from its operations,** irrespective of financing decisions, tax rates, and non-cash expenses.

Misleading!

As discussed, EBITDA does not account for certain expenses like *interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization*, which **can be significant factors** impacting a company's overall financial health.

Context Matters:

EBITDA should be used in conjunction with other financial metrics to obtain a comprehensive view of a company's financial performance and to avoid potential distortions.

KEEP LEARNING & SUCCEEDING!

Follow your buddy-

