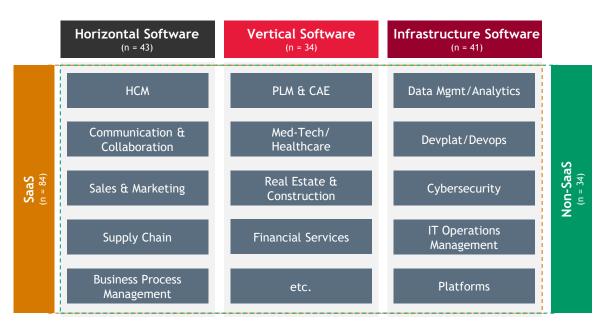


BDO software sector coverage

Our software sector update provides an overview of current developments and trends in software M&A and capital markets

Our segmentation of the software company universe



BDO's periodic software sector updates cover 118 publicly traded software companies. These are categorized

- ▶ By type of software (= SW):
 - Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Infrastructure
- By revenue model:
 - SaaS: >70% of revenues generated from SaaS, i.e. subscription-based*
 - Non-SaaS: software companies with >30% share of one-time/nonrecurring revenues, e.g. perpetual license, consulting/customization/ professional services

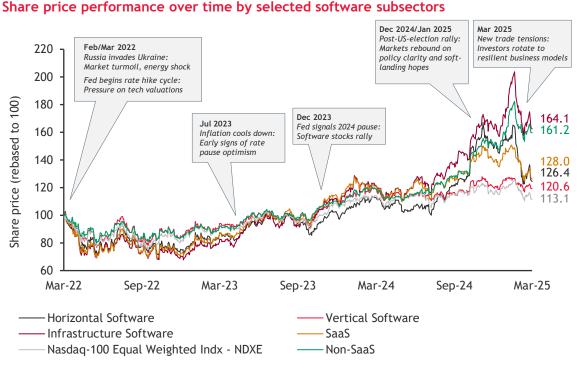
Notes: HCM = Human capital management; PLM & CAE = Product-lifecycle management & computer aided engineering
* In this report companies are classified as SaaS, if more than 70% of revenues in the last reported financial year were generated through software subscriptions

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Recent software sector share price performance

Macroeconomic headwinds trigger sector-wide pullback: share price performance of Non-SaaS business models appears to be more resilient in the current market environment, e.g. interest rate uncertainty and global trade tensions



| | Change (%) | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------|----------|--|
| Segment | 3-year | 1-year | 3-months | |
| Horizontal SW | 26.4% | 10.6% | -16.1% | |
| Vertical SW | 20.6% | 0.6% | -0.4% | |
| Infrastructure SW | 64.1% | 34.1% | 0.1% | |
| Nasdaq-100 Index* | 13.1% | -2.0% | -3.0% | |
| SaaS | 28.0% | 4.6% | -8.9% | |
| Non-SaaS | 61.2% | 34.5% | 6.0% | |

Comments

- Recent volatility reflects investor caution amid renewed tariff tensions and geopolitical uncertainty, weighing on globally exposed SaaS and vertical software providers.
- ➤ Stocks of Non-SaaS business models and Infrastructure SW outperformed over last 12 months and last 3 years, reflecting investor preference for cash-generative, resilient business models and lower exposure to consumer-driven end markets.

Software M&A sentiment & KPIs Q1-2025

Global software M&A deal value >8% in Q1-2025 vs. Q1-2024 driven by few mega deals* — German software M&A remains active, with private equity accounting for 41% of all deals with German targets

M&A sentiment — the big picture

Global **1,528** in Q1-2025 No. of deals



Deal value

EUR 186bn in 01-2025 EUR 172bn in Q1-2024

1,670 in Q1-2024



EV/Sales (x) (median-based)

3.0x in LTM Q1-2025 2.1x in LTM Q1-2024





No. of deals with German targets

63 in O1-2025 69 in O1-2024



Private Equity involvement

41% in Q1-2025 (GER) 47% in Q1-2025 (global)

Implied software sector trading multiples & operating statistics (median-based)

| Sector | EV/Sales 2025E | EV/EBITDA 2025E | Sales growth 2025E | EBITDA margin 2025E |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Horizontal Software | 5.0x | 19.1x | 9.3% | 31.1% |
| Vertical Software | 6.7x | 18.2x | 9.1% | 29.9% |
| Infrastructure Software | 6.7x | 19.7x | 13.7% | 25.4% |
| SaaS | 6.2x | 18.2x | 11.0% | 27.9% |
| Non-SaaS | 4.7x | 17.1x | 6.2% | 34.1% |

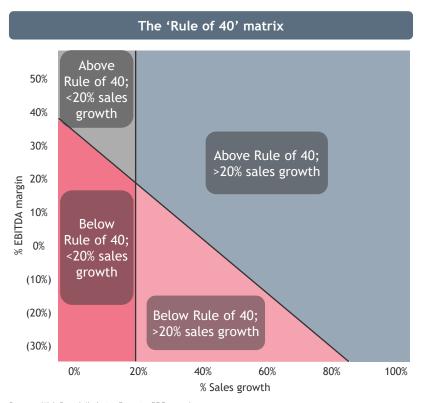
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The 'Rule of 40'



The 'Rule of 40' as a key (value creation) metric for software companies

Indicating the balance between growth and profitability, the 'Rule of 40' helps software entrepreneurs/management teams to enhance strategic decision-making as well as investors to assess the attractiveness of a software business



The 'Rule of 40' concept

- The 'Rule of 40' began to be popularized by venture capitalists in 2015 as a high-level health check to quickly assess the performance of (earlier stage) SaaS companies.
- Over the last decade, it has become a widely accepted metric to gauge the performance and assess the attractiveness of software companies more broadly as it neatly captures the fundamental trade-offs of balancing growth and profitability.

How is it calculated?

- Combines a software company's growth rate and profit margin, i.e. % sales growth rate + % profit margin, into a single metric
- While there are some differing views on which measure of profitability to use (e.g. free cash flow, EBIT or net income), it is most common to use EBITDA margins as profitability metric.

Why does it matter?

- Meeting or beating the 'Rule of 40' indicates a strong company performance ('a healthy software business'). SW companies consistently outperforming the 'Rule of 40' are viewed as esp. attractive investment opportunities by investors and are typically rewarded with higher valuation multiples.
- It also helps entrepreneurs/executives measure (and manage) the trade-offs between investing in growth (incl. new products/SW development, customer acquisition) and short-/long-term profitability - thereby adding financial discipline to strategic/budget decision-making processes.

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