Basic Business Valuation Techniques

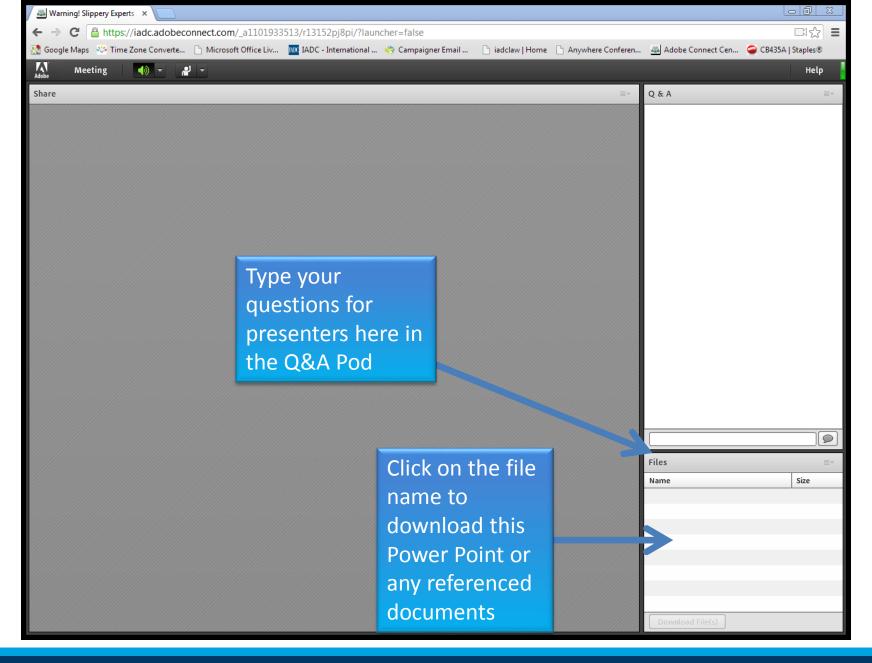
Wednesday, May 6, 2015

Presented By the IADC Business Litigation Committee

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About GBQ's Forensic & Dispute Advisory

- ➤ Founded in 1953; Largest Columbus-based CPA firm with ~140 professionals
- Rapidly growing national practice with offices in Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and New York

Thought-leading professionals who have: (a) completed thousands of valuation and litigation support consulting engagements during the course of our careers, and (b) serve as frequent guest speakers and authors on valuation-related topics



About Carlile Patchen & Murphy, LLP

• In our decades of practice, the litigation lawyers of CPM have dealt with a vast array of disputes, whether in local or state courts and agencies, federal courts, bankruptcy courts, tax court, state and federal appellate courts, and the Ohio and United States Supreme Courts.













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Presentation Objectives

This presentation will cover the following topics:

- 1. Why businesses are value (particularly in litigation)
- 2. The role of markets in valuation
- 3. Common approaches to valuing businesses
- 4. The relative strengths and weaknesses of each approach



Why Business Valuation Important



What Creates Value?

Benefit > Cost



What are the Benefits and Costs?

Benefit > Cost

Revenues

Sales

Market Share

Royalties

Competitive advantage

Reduced costs

Operational costs

R & D expenses

Overhead

Cost of development

Capital expenditures

Working capital

Litigation costs

Legal expenses



Why Does it Matter?

• Creating, managing, and maintaining a business is worthwhile only if





When Are Businesses Valued?

- Estate and gift purposes
- Sale or preparation of a sale
- Litigation
- Purchase price allocations
- Goodwill impairments



The Role of Markets in Valuation



What is a Market?

A market provides a place for buyers and sellers to come together to buy and sell
assets





Examples of Markets









What do Markets Provide?

Markets provide evidence of the value of an asset:

An asset is worth what a buyer will pay to acquire it and what an owner will





What if There is No Market?

In the absence of a market, values are determined using commonly accepted approaches





Common Approaches to Valuation



Credentials

CBA

Certified Business Appraiser (Institute of Business Appraisers)

ASA

Accredited Senior Appraiser (American Society of Appraisers) less experience = AM

Credentials

CVA

Certified Valuation
Analyst (National
Association of Certified
Valuation Analysts)

ABV

Accredited Business Valuator (AICPA)

CFA

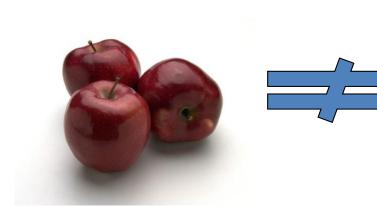
Chartered Financial Analyst (AIMR)



Standard of Value

Using an inappropriate standard

- Fair market value
- Fair value
- Intrinsic value
- Investment value







Rules of Thumb

Using "Rules of Thumb" as the primary valuation method

Rule of Thumb is only as good as the actual tie to value

Not a generally acceptable method of valuation

Can provide compelling results



The Three Common Valuation Approaches

- Income
- Market
- Cost



"This really is an innovative approach, but I'm afraid we can't consider it. It's never been done before."



Income Approach

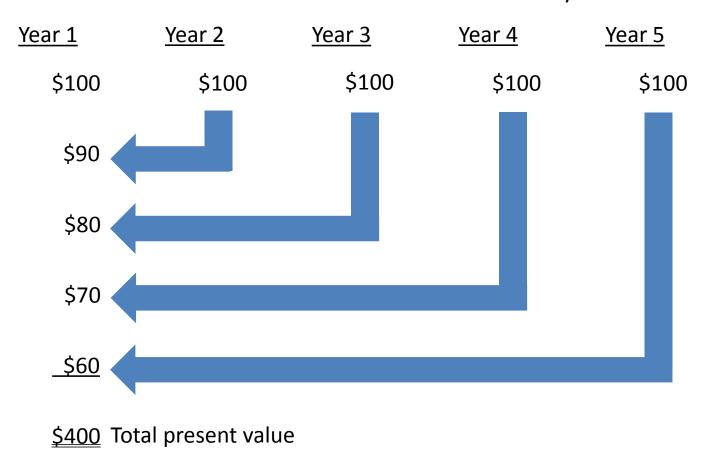
The *Income approach* methods determine the value of a business based on its ability to generate desired economic benefit for the owners. The key objective of the income based methods is to determine the business value as a function of the economic benefit.

- Measures the cash flow associated with the ownership of the asset
- The value is based on the net present value of expected future income streams from the ownership of the asset



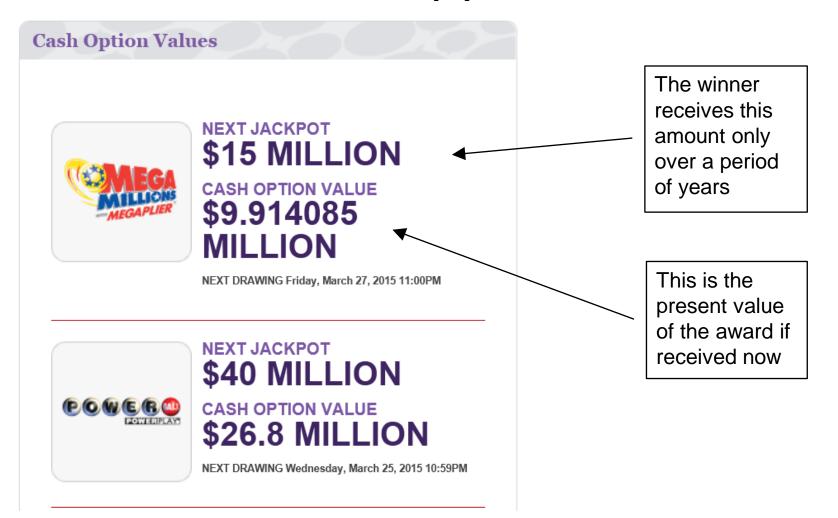
Income Approach

A dollar received in the future is worth less than a dollar received today





Income Approach





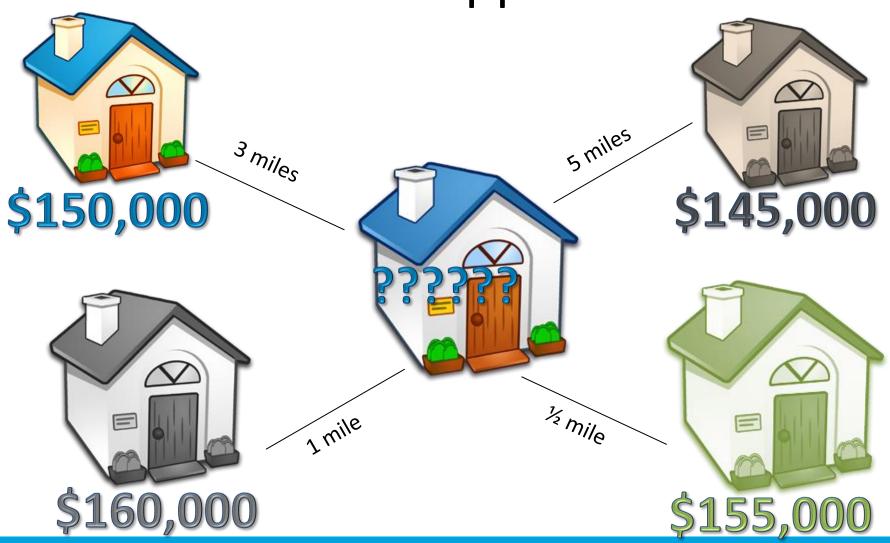
Market Approach

The *Market approach* based valuation methods establish the business value in comparison to historic sales involving similar businesses.

- Based on arms-length transactions of comparable assets
- An asset is worth what other, similar assets are worth



Market Approach





Market Approach

The problem with valuing businesses:





Cost Approach

The Asset approach methods seek to determine the business value based on the value of its assets. The idea is to determine the business value based on the <u>fair market value</u> of its assets less its <u>liabilities</u>.

- Based on the cost to replace or re-create the asset
- A purchaser of the asset can avoid these costs by purchasing the asset instead of re-creating it



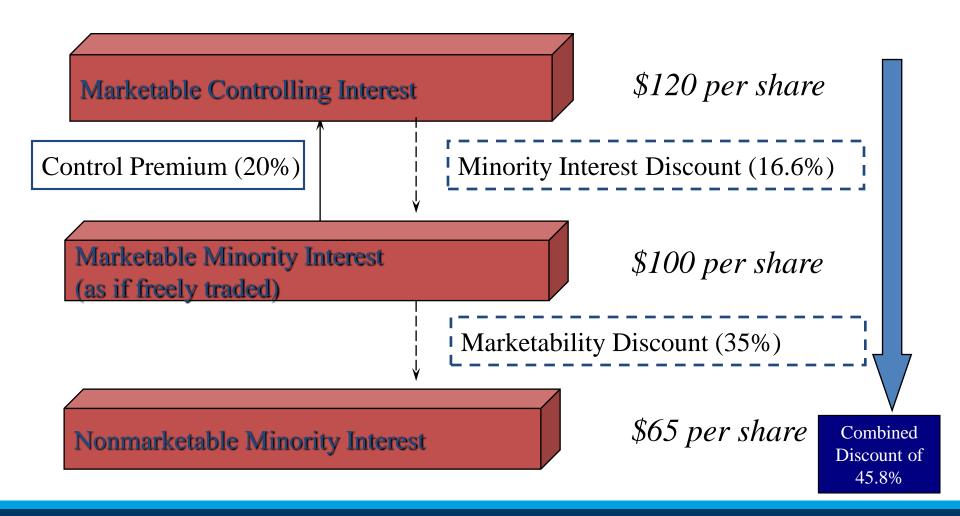
Cost Approach

For example, a house may be worth what it would cost to re-build it





Premiums / Discounts & "Levels of Value"





The Relative Strengths and Weaknesses of Each Approach



Income Approach – Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

Revenue and cost estimates can be determined for the specific business in question

Weaknesses

Poor assumptions used in the net present value calculation will lead to meaningless results (i.e., garbage-in, garbage-out)



Income Approach – Developing Projections

Factors to consider:

- Economic conditions and trends
- Industry conditions and trends
 - Competition
- Company specific information, condition and trends

Assumptions should be reasonable and have a basis

Good sources of information:

- Projections, business plans, budgets, budget to actual comparisons
- Trade associations and publications, public filings and internet research (e.g., First Research, IBIS World, MarketResearch.com)



Income Approach – Revenue Projections

Projected revenues = Volume sold x Price per unit

Considerations:

What and how big is the relevant market?

- What is the company's projected share?
- Sales of related products?

Are there capacity constraints:

Financial, manufacturing/sourcing/distributing or management?

How do price changes affect volume? Who are the target customers/clients? What are the appropriate growth rates?



Income Approach – Expense Projections

Need to determine expenses that are:

- Variable (change with each unit of production)
 - Raw materials, freight, commissions
- Semi-variable (change at levels of production)
 - One machine can produce 5,000 units
 - A 2nd machine is needed for units 5,001 to 10,000
- Fixed (do not change as production changes)
 - Rent, supervisor/management salaries

Yardstick measures (e.g., RMA [www.rmahq.org/home])



Market Approach – Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

Based on actual market transactions for similar companies:

 Transactions or agreements are "real-world" data points of the value of the business transacted

Weaknesses

There is often very little information available in the public domain to draw direct comparability to the subject company



Market Approach – Sources of Information

Commonly accepted sources (example)

- Pratt's Stats (private studies)
- IBA (Institute of Business Appraisers)
- Public Company Transactions
- Mergerstat (private studies)
- For small medical practices, Goodwill Registry



Cost Approach – Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

Costs may be easier to estimate than future revenues and expenses

Previous development of similar businesses provides data about costs incurred

Might be more relevant for certain industries.

<u>Weaknesses</u>

Fails to reflect the earnings potential of the business

- An businesses value is typically derived from its earning potential, not its cost
- With exceptions



Presentation Summary

Value is created only when the benefits are greater than the costs

Valuations are needed when there is not an active market for a particular asset

 Once the benefits and costs are understand, the asset can be valued using one of the three valuation approaches



Questions for Presenters?



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