

A Business Owner's Guide to Valuation

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About the Speakers



Emily Keesling Supervisor, Tax Services

Works with individuals, businesses and trusts

Practice includes manufacturing and vehicle dealerships



About the Speakers



Holly Rook Manager, Corporate Finance Services

More than 10 yrs. In business valuation

ASC 805 & 350 compliance

Accredited Senior Appraiser (ASA)



Outline the steps in the business valuation process.

Learn when, why, and how often a business valuation should be conducted.

Eliminate common business valuation myths and address commonly asked questions.



Polling Question #1



Who We Work With

A franchisor of a restaurant chain that has a growing national presence

A local construction company experiencing an influx of projects and backlog

A local bank that purchased another bank in the Wichita market



A global manufacturer of construction equipment



The "Right" Time to Obtain a Valuation





The Motives for Obtaining a Third-party Valuation





What You Can Expect About the Process

Give notice of an interest in valuation.



Engage a neutral party.

Supply information requested from a valuation/accounting firm.

* Normally a four-to-six-week project timeline



What You Can Expect About the Process

Analysis of information by specialist followed by a 10- to 20-question in-person or phone interview

Draft of the report is issued and client reviews

Final report issued and bound copies sent



Frequently Asked Questions





Which method or approach is the best one to use for determining the value of a company?





Which Approaches and Methods are Best?

Commonly Used Approaches and Methods:



What differentiates fair market value from the book value of my equity?





What's the Difference between BV and FMV?

Tangible

Intangible



- Financials
- Investments
- Capital assets

Excluded from Book Value:

- Employee and customer relationships
- Brand and corporate reputation
- Supply chains
- Intellectual property
- Corporate governance





Polling Question #2



What is EBITDA* and why is it used so often for an earnings measurement?



*EBITDA = Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization



What are levels of value and why do they matter to a company owner?





What are Levels of Value?



What are Levels of Value? Why are They Important?





Polling Question #3



If the company were contemplating a sale of stock, should I seek an appraisal?





Polling Question #4



If I wanted to track the yearly internal rate of return for a specific company, how do I calculate that?





How to Calculate the Internal Rate of Return





Capital Appreciation (Realized

and Unrealized)

Dividends



How to Calculate the Internal Rate of Return

Internal Rate of Return Formula

(Dividends + Discretionary Benefits + Unrealized appreciation*) Beginning-of-year value of business

*Unrealized appreciation = change in business value over the year





Construction Company (10,000 shares issued)

12/31/2015 Price: \$100 (\$1,000,000) 12/31/2016 Price: \$110 (\$1,100,000)

Dividends: \$50,000 Plus: Capital Appreciation: \$100,000



= \$150,000/\$1,000,000 = **15% IRR**



Why is measuring the fair market value of a company's equity on a recurring basis important?





Thank you!



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