



# How to VALUE your business Paul Hartnady

**Profit Lab** 



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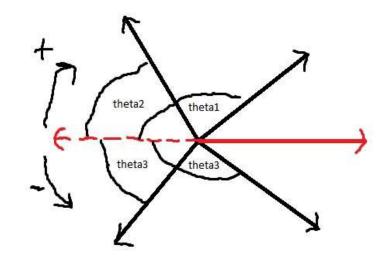




## THIS IS A 'HOW-TO' PRACTICAL LEARNING PROGRAMME

FOR THE BEST RESULTS, PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE CONCEPTS AND THE SEQUENCE OF FLOW DIAGRAMS THAT ARE PRESENTED STEP BY STEP

BEFORE WE PROCEED PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE A PEN AND PAPER TO HAND FOR THIS PURPOSE









### **BUSINESS VALUATION**

### CONTENT

- 1. MOTIVES
- 2. BUSINESS FINANCE
- 3. NET ASSET VALUE (Equity & Reserves)
- 4. EARNINGS (EBITDA & Multiples)
- 5. CASH FLOW (DCF)
- 6. ASSETS & OTHER VALUE DIMENSIONS
- 7. GOODWILL
- 8. STRATEGIC VALUE ALTERNATIVES
- 9. EARN-OUT TERMS
- 10. DUE DILIGENCE DILUTION











### **BUSINESS VALUATION**

### **MOTIVE – WHY?**

### **REASON**

- 1. OWNER FINANCIAL PLANNING
- 2. BUSINESS SALE
- 3. ACQUISITION / MERGER
- 4. RAISING CAPITAL
- 5. EMPLOYEE EQUITY SCHEMES

#### **METHOD**

- 1. EBITDA / NAV
- 2. EBITDA x ? / NAV / GOODWILL
- 3. DCF / STRATEGY
- 4. EBITDA & DCF
- 5. EBITDA











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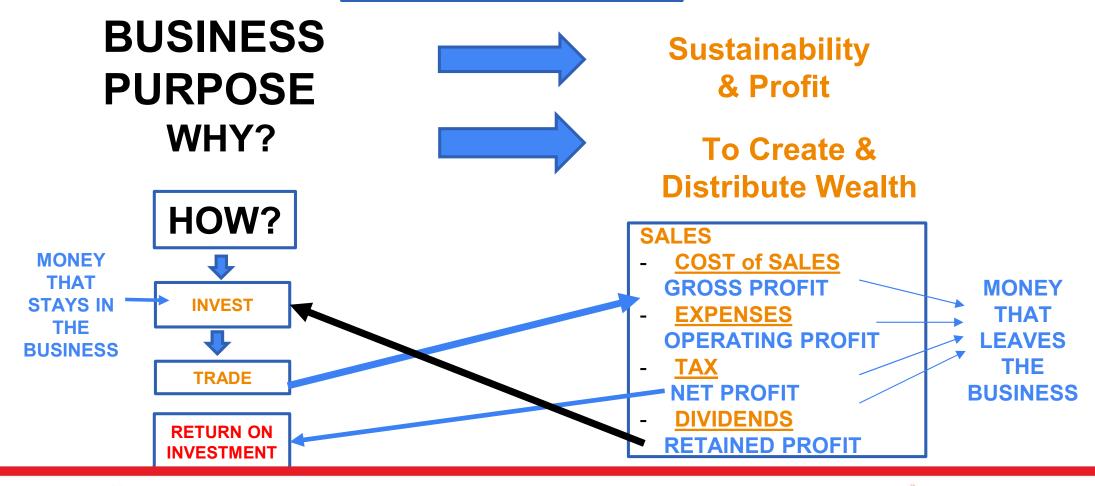








### **BUSINESS FINANCE**













#### **BUSINESS FINANCE**

### **RETURN ON INVESTMENT**

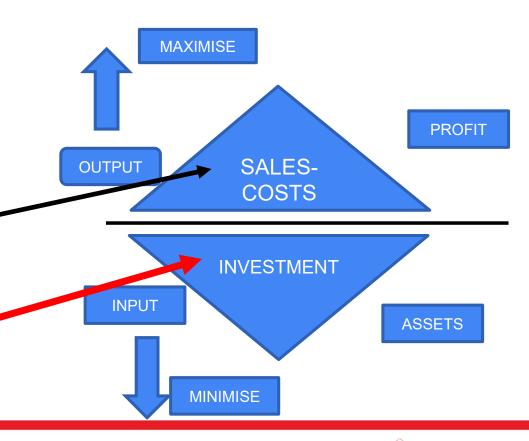
FINANCIAL PRODUCTIVITY

PRODUCTIVITY = OUTPUT/INPUT

ROI = PROFIT / INVESTMENT (ASSETS)

TRADING STATEMENT
OR PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

**BALANCE SHEET** 



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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **BUSINESS FINANCE**

THE MONEY THAT'S INVESTED INSIDE THE BUSINESS

**OWE** 

**FROM** 

SHAREHOLDER CAPITAL RESERVES / RETAINED PROFIT

**LONG TERM LOANS** 

**SHORT TERM LOANS** 

**CREDITORS** 

TAX & OTHER S-TLIABILITIES

OWN

TO

**FIXED ASSETS** 

**INVESTMENTS** 

**STOCK** 

**DEBTORS** 

CASH

TRADING PROFIT

**OWNERS EQUITY + LIABILITIES = TOTAL ASSETS or INVESTMENTS** 

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**NET** 

**ASSET** 

**VALUE** 

(NAV)









## The PROFIT & LOSS Statement also known as: INCOME STATEMENT

#### **BUSINESS FINANCE**

SALES
Cost of Sales
GROSS PROFIT
Overhead Expenses
OPERATING PROFIT
Interest
PROFIT BEFORE TAX
Tax
PROFIT AFTER TAX
Dividends
RETAINED PROFIT

Direct CostsIndirect Costs

Direct + Indirect Costs = Operating Costs

Variable Costs

Fixed Costs

The Balance Sheet LINK
Added to Accumulated
Profit or Reserves showing
NAV

**GROSS MARGIN Gross Profit/Sales x 100%** 

MARKUP
Gross Profit/Cost of Sales x100%

DISCOUNT
Sales less % discount =
Gross Profit less actual discount
i.e. 10% discount yields > reduction
in GP

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### **EBITDA**

**Earnings Before Interest Depreciation and Amortisation** 

**OVERHEADS** = SALES **Fixed Indirect Costs** Cost of Sales E.G. **GROSS PROFIT** Rental NORMAL COSTS Salaries Operating Expenses **ADJUSTMENTS OPERATING PROFIT** Consultancy < Tax **Depreciation ←** Extraordinary **ADD Bad Debt** PROFIT after TAX Non-Cash **BACKS Penalty Fine** → **Once Off** 

**EBITDA = NORMALISED CASH FLOW EARNINGS** 









#### THE MULTIPLE

AVERAGE EBITDA 3YRS+



The Period in Years estimated for sustainable EBITDA achievement

CURRENT TRENDS 2022

Retailing x 1 - 2

Services x 2 - 2,5

Manufacturing x 2,5 - 3

Strategic x 4+

### THE MULTIPLE DEPENDS ON THE PERIOD REQUIRED FOR RECOVERING THE INITIAL INVESTMENT THROUGH AVE EBITDA + GROWTH







#### **DETERMINING THE MULTIPLE**

THE ASKING PRICE

EBITDA = R4M

X 3.5 = R14M

PAYBACK @ R4M + 25% pa

= R18.2M over 3 YEARS



COMPARATIVE VALUE
LONG TERM LOW RISK EQUITIES
INVESTMENT (BALANCED FUNDS)
R14M @7% x 3yrs
= R17.3M

FACTOR THE RISKS, THE RETURNS & THE STRATEGIC VALUE

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### **DCF - DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW**

The future free cash flow streams discounted back to today using the appropriate Discount Rate

Future Free Cash Flow = the cash a company generates after taking into consideration cash outflows that support its operations and maintain its capital assets

#### **The Discount Rate**

The average market related (Bond) rate for discounting external & internal risks

The Calculation (SIMPLIFIED)

EBITDA – Tax + Growth x Multiple +/- Equity Adjustments x Systematic (External) & Non-Systematic (Internal) Discount Rates adjusted for Risk

USE THE APPROPRIATE METHOD FOR THE INDUSTRY AS PROVIDED BY QUALIFIED ASSESSORS (i.e. Consult the Specialists to calculate DCF valuations)

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## ASSETS & OTHER DIMENSIONS WITH VALUE

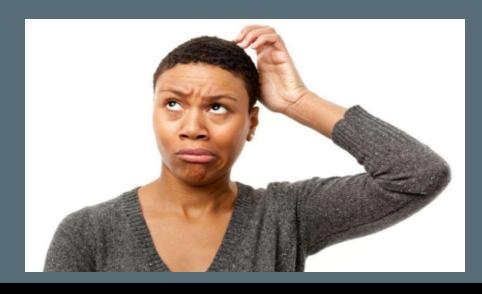
WHAT ABOUT MY EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT or PROPERTY INVESTMENTS?

WHAT ABOUT MONEY TIED UP IN MY STOCK INVESTMENTS?

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF MY CUSTOMER BASE & FORWARD CONTRACTS?

HOW IS MY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY VALUED?

HOW IS THE FUTURE POTENTIAL OF MY BUSINESS VALUED?



AGED or REDUNDANT ASSETS WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM NAV VALUE

**GOODWILL** 

FACTORED INTO PRICE AS ASSETS USED IN GENERATING SALES & PROFIT

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### **GOODWILL**

The value of the business that exceeds its assets minus liabilities. It represents the <u>intangible or non-physical assets</u>, such as the value created by a <u>solid customer base</u>, <u>brand recognition or excellence of management</u>.

the business at the Multiple or DCF calculation does **not** provide a <u>realistic true value</u>.

It requires a FORMULA & the subject of a negotiation



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### STRATEGIC VALUE

The value an Investor is willing to pay for a business, over and above what an impartial business valuator might determine as 'fair market value'

### **Overall rating**



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### The UNCONVENTIONAL

START-UPS
VOLUME DRIVEN ENTERPRISES
LOSS LEADERS
FIRE SALE











### **EARN-OUT**

A contingent payment that the seller only receives from the buyer when specific performance targets are met

An Earn Out is a business purchase arrangement in which the seller finances the business sale and the seller's payment is based on the earnings of the business over a period of years.

#### Earn Out can work 2-ways:

(i)If targets exceeded the Seller benefits with higher value.

Or (ii) If targets missed the Seller may receive a diminished settlement.

2022 Trend: 90% of acquisition deals involve earn-out contracts

The effect of an Earn Out is the requirement for a Seller to Warrant a projected performance (share the risk) and to retain their active presence in the business for a period of time

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### **DUE DILIGENCE**

A comprehensive appraisal of a business undertaken by a prospective buyer to establish a true fair-value of its assets and liabilities and to evaluate its commercial potential in accordance with a seller's claims

HoA [Heads of Agreement] = INTENT

Due Diligence helps investors understand the nature of a deal,
the risks involved, and whether the deal fits with their portfolio.

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### **10TAKE OUTS**

- 1. REASONS = MOTIVES = METHODS
- NAV = RESERVES + EQUITY
- 3. EBITDA = NORMALISED CASH EARNINGS
- 4. FAIR VALUE = EBITDA TAX x MULTIPLE
- 5. DCF = DISCOUNTED FUTURE FREE CASH FLOWS
- 6. ADJUST EQUITY: FOR AGED, DISCOUNTED, REDUNDANT ASSETS
- 7. GOODWILL = INTANGIBLE LOCKED-IN VALUE BY FORMULA
- 8. STRATEGIC VALUE = BUYER VALUE / UNCONVENTIONAL MODELS
- EARN OUT = CONTINGENT VALUE + WARRANTY PERIOD
- 10. DUE DILIGENCE = BUYER SCRUTINY SUBJECT TO HoA



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# Thank You



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