

# WHICH VALUATION REPORT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?



### Not all valuations are created equal.

Business valuation reports can be prepared for many different purposes. That's why we offer two types of business valuation reports: Broker Opinion of Value (BoV) and Certified Valuations. Below is a summary of what these two reports entail, how they differ, and when you might benefit most from each.



# **Broker Opinion of Value (BoV)**

BoV Reports are less time-intensive to produce and more affordable. Typically 30-40 pages, these reports provide valuable insight to establish a market price, support exit planning or inform internal business planning decisions. The BoV report is best suited for individuals who don't need a certified valuation and are comfortable with more limited procedures and reporting. All reports are prepared by financial analysts of our valuation team.



#### **Certified Valuation**

Certified Valuation Reports are prepared by a certified business appraiser. Typically 65-100 pages, these reports include in-depth written analysis of the nature & history of company, industry & economy, financial analysis and conclusion of value. This type of report is best when you expect a lot of scrutiny over the value or when there is a high level of interest in detailed support and explanation of the valuation.

# **BROKER OPINION OF VALUE**



# WHAT WE'LL NEED FROM YOU

#### **Business Profile**

- Contact Info (name, title, address, email)
- Business Details
  - Legal business name
  - DBA, if applicable
  - NAICS Industry Code
  - Company website
  - Type of legal entity
- Transaction History
  - Has the business been previously appraised? If yes, provide the details.
  - Has the business received any written or oral offers in the last five years? If yes, provide the details.
  - Have there been any transactions involving interests in the company in the last five years? If yes, provide the details.

#### **Financial Information**

- Revenue and expenses for the preceding 12 months as well as the last three (3) fiscal years
  - Owner's compensation, excluding equity distributions
  - Interest expense
  - Interest income
  - Non-cash operating expenses (examples: depreciation and amortization)

- ✓ Value of adjustments and addbacks to the P&L statement.
  - Non-recurring revenue
  - Discontinued services/products
  - Non-recurring expenses
  - Owners' perks (examples: owner's car expense, personal expenses, etc.)
- Assets and liabilities for the preceding 12 months as well as the last three (3) fiscal years
  - Asset account balances needed for: cash, accounts receivable, inventory, other current assets, net fixed assets, intangible assets, and other non-current assets.
  - Liability account balances needed for: accounts payable, short-term notes payable, current portion of long-term debt, other current liabilities, long-term (bank) debt, and other non-current liabilities.
  - Equity account balance
- Value of adjustments to the balance sheet:
  - Non-operating assets (examples: expensive art, hunting lease, etc.)
  - Owner's perks (example: personal cars)
  - Employee or owner loans (to be forgiven)
  - PPP loans that will be forgiven
  - Owner/Related party loans (to be forgiven)

# **CERTIFIED BUSINESS VALUATION**



# WHAT WE'LL NEED FROM YOU

#### **Business Profile**

- Contact Info (name, title, address, email)
- Business Details
  - Legal business name
  - DBA, if applicable
  - NAICS Industry Code
  - Company website
  - Type of legal entity
- Transaction History
  - Has the business been previously appraised?
  - Has the business received any written or oral offers in the last five years?
  - Have there been any transactions involving interests in the company in the last five years?

# Nature & History of the Business

- Company Background
  - Brief history/background of the company and why it was started
  - Major historical events of the company
  - Current number of employees / contractors
  - Principal activity of the company
  - Type of legal entity (sole proprietorship, LLC, partnership, C-Corp, etc.)
  - Owners and their percentage of ownership

- ✓ Products & Services
  - Products/services (indicate proprietary nature, if any).
- Customers & Market
  - Customer(s) description
  - Top 5 customers and annual sales from each last year
  - Expectation of any changes to top five customers and their associated revenues
  - Market area or region
  - Marketing and advertising strategy description
  - Nature of seasonal or business cycles
- Competition & Differentiation
  - Company's major competitors.
  - Comparison in size and market share to competitors
  - Ease of entrance to industry
  - Company's product/service differentiation from competition.
  - Company's competitive strengths.
  - Company's weaknesses.
- Management
  - Key members of management and compensation (salary, bonus, etc) for each
  - Turnover in management over last five years.
  - Employee benefits
  - Employment contracts in place

# ✔ Operations & Facilities

- Capacity relative to the current operating levels
- Shifts and days per week
- Buildings and/or machinery owned or leased
- Equipment, including business information systems
- Condition of the equipment and systems
- When equipment is likely to be replaced
- Potential local, state or national initiatives for new regulations that may impact the business

### **Minimum Required Documents**

- Annual financial statements, in Excel format, for the last five years (or since inception if less than 5 years)
- Interim financial statements, in Excel format, for the most recent 12 months, provided by month

Important: Financials to be submitted in Excel format or charges will apply for manual data entry into Excel format. Include all historical years of the P&L onto one worksheet and the same for the balance sheet. Here are the instructions on how to do this using QuickBooks.

### **Industry & Financial Information**

- Industry
  - Company's NAICS Industry Code(s).
  - Business entity tax method (owner's tax return, partnership, S Corp, C Corp, disregarded entity, etc)
  - Entity or person who prepares the company's financial statements
  - Fiscal year-end of the Company (December 31st or another date)
  - Prepared budgets or forecasts
  - Planned future capital expenditures
  - Short- or long-term sources of credit used in the last five years
  - Pending or threatened litigation
  - Non-operating assets and liabilities (vacant land, cash portion of life insurance, etc.).
  - Assets not in use



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