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INTRODUCTION





Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

- Basis of application
 - The use of discounts and/or premiums in conjunction with a business valuation conclusion is not a matter of law, but rather a matter of fact.



INTRODUCTION

Burden of proof

- The burden of proving the propriety of discounts and/or premiums utilized falls, ultimately, to the business valuator
- The most common basis for not successfully defending discount level challenges is the failure to properly reconcile the subject equity interest characteristics with third party inferential observations



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

INTRODUCTION

- The essence of business valuation
 - Not an exact science
 - Result of four interrelated concepts
 - Consideration of relevant facts
 - Use of common sense
 - · Informed professional judgment
 - Reasoned assessment



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS





Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Standards of Value
 - Fair Market Value
 - · Hypothetical sales price
 - Willing buyer/seller
 - No compulsion
 - · Fully knowledgeable
 - Both parties able to trade



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

- Standards of Value
 - Fair Value
 - · Generally court-defined
 - · Varies by jurisdiction
 - Protects minority-interest holders
 - Discount applications vary



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Standards of Value
 - Investment Value
 - · Specific buyer
 - Incorporates synergistic opportunities
 - Discount applications vary in accordance with transaction interpretations
 - Often, transaction economics include valuation adjustments



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

- General considerations for discounts and premiums
 - Fair market value set by market
 - Investors are risk adverse
 - Base of application must be defined
 - No "prescribed" ranges of discounts/premiums
 - Discount for lack of control & discount for lack of marketability are separate and distinct
 - DLOC & DLOM are multiplicative, NOT additive



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Factors that influence applicability
 - Purpose of the valuation divorce, estate, ESOP, etc.
 - Attendant rights and characteristics of ownership interest being valued ownership restrictions or put option
 - Ownership structure of the entity being valued voting vs. non-voting shares
 - Quality of management team thin management, strained family relationships



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

- Factors that influence applicability
 - Size of company small "Mom and Pop" vs. large multifaceted business
 - Size of block of stock swing vote consideration
 - Propriety of management salaries, prerequisites, etc. excess compensation and/or benefits out of the control of a minority shareholder



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Factors that influence applicability
 - Stock-related issues dividend policy and history, stock redemption policies, restrictions on stock sales, right of first refusal, etc.
 - Financial condition of the subject company and volatility of earnings bank restrictions on dividends, etc.
 - Federal and state regulatory restrictions, including Treasury regulations regarding estates/gifts and Department of Labor rules regarding ESOPs



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

- Factors that influence applicability
 - State corporation statutes NY/IL supermajority
 - Market desirability struggling vs. thriving industry
 - Potential synergies, if any, with potential buyer(s)
 - Investment time horizon



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

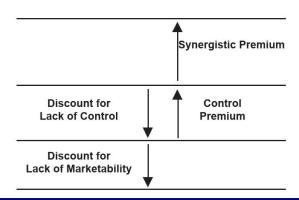
• Levels of Value

Control, Marketable Value (on an investment or a synergistic value basis)

Control, Marketable Value (on an FMV basis)

Minority, Marketable Value

Minority, Non-marketable Value





CONTROL PREMIUMS & MINORITY DISCOUNTS





Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Advantages of control
 - Set company policy and influence operations
 - Appoint management
 - Acquire and dispose of assets
 - Select vendors/suppliers



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Advantages of control
 - Facilitate business reorganizations
 - Business acquisitions/dispositions
 - · Corporate liquidations
 - Recapitalizations
 - · Initial public offerings
 - Sell or acquire treasury shares



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Advantages of control
 - Dictate dividend policy and payments
 - Revise organization documents
 - Establish or revise buy/sell agreements
 - Effectively "block" any of the above actions



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Assessing levels of control
 - Board of Directors representation
 - Direct representation
 - Indirect representation via cumulative voting rights



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Assessing levels of control
 - Contractual restrictions
 - · Loan agreements with restrictive covenants
 - Other agreements
 - Organization agreements
 - Shareholder agreements
 - · Buy/sell agreements



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Assessing levels of control
 - Industry regulations
 - State corporate and entity laws
 - Voting rights
 - Financial condition of business
 - Size of block of stock
 - Concentration of ownership



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Valuation Platforms
 - Control vs. Minority platform
 - Depends on the numerator
 - Most, if not all, of the difference in minority or control freely-traded value as a platform rests with whether the future benefit stream has been adjusted for control perquisites



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Valuation Platforms
 - Income Approach
 - Capitalized returns
 - · Discounted future returns
 - Minority or control freely-traded value



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CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

• Valuation Platforms Example (Control vs. Minority)

	Control	Minority
Benefit Stream (numerator)	1,000	700
Capitalization Rate (denominator)	.20	.20
Value	5,000	3,500
	1,500 Discount 30%	



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Valuation Platforms
 - Market Approach
 - Guideline company method: minority/control freely-traded value
 - Merger and acquisition method: control marketable value



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

- Valuation Platforms
 - Asset-Based Approach
 - · Net asset value method
 - Excess earnings method
 - · Control marketable value



CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

- Measuring minority interests
 - Three general methodologies
 - · Horizontal method
 - · Top-down method
 - · Bottom-up method



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CONTROL PREMIUMS AND MINORITY DISCOUNTS

CONTROL

100% Equity Ownership Position
Control Interest with Liquidating Control
51% Operating Control
Two equity holders, each with 50% interest
Minority with largest block of equity interest
Minority with "swing vote" attributes
Minority with "cumulative voting" rights
Pure minority interest – no control features

MINORITY



IRS POSITION ON FAMILY ATTRIBUTION

- Revenue Ruling 93-12
 - Replaces Revenue Ruling 81-253
 - Represents IRS acquiescence on numerous cases
 - Provides taxpayer with an opening to apply a discount for lack of control (minority) in family-related stock ownership situations
 - Does NOT guarantee a discount



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IRS POSITION ON FAMILY ATTRIBUTION

- "Swing vote" qualities
 - TAM 9436005 & TAM 9449001
 - Consider element of value attributable to joining two blocks of ownership together to attain a different level of control
 - Recognize that, for gift tax purposes, value is determined with regard to donee (minority) rather than donor (majority)
 - Swing Vote premium will almost always be smaller than the minority interest discount



LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS





Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS

- Definition of marketability
 - The ability to convert the business ownership interest (at whatever ownership level) to cash quickly, with minimum transaction and administrative costs in so doing and with a high degree of certainty of realizing the expected amount of net proceeds



LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS

- Theoretical support for use of discount
 - Risks associated with potential sale of interest
 - · Uncertain time horizon to complete the offering or sale
 - · Cost to prepare for and execute the offering or sale
 - Risk as to eventual sale price
 - Non-cash and deferred transaction proceeds
 - Inability to hypothecate (or inability to borrow against the estimated value of stock)



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS

- Factors that increase discounts
 - Restrictions on transfers of stock
 - Little or no dividends or partnership pay-out
 - Little or no prospect of either a public offering or sale of the company
 - Limited access to financial information



LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS

- Factors that <u>decrease</u> discounts
 - Presence of "put" options
 - Presence of a limited market (i.e. ESOP)
 - Imminent IPO or company sale
 - High cash pay-out history



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

LACK OF MARKETABILITY (LIQUIDITY) DISCOUNTS

- Factors that increase or decrease discounts
 - Size of block (depends on size and facts)
 - Presence of a buy/sell agreement



EMPIRICAL STUDIES





Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

- Restricted Stock Studies
- Initial Public Offering (IPO) Studies
- Summary of Results of Various Studies:
 - Restricted stock studies Range From 10%-90% with averages ranging from 25%-45%
 - IPO studies Range Approximately 43%-54%

THERE ARE NO PROXY LEVELS!



EMPIRICAL STUDIES

• Observations and conclusions

- The smaller the company (revenues, earnings, market capitalization), the larger the DLOM
- Issuers of restricted stock are generally considered good credit risks and have an active market for their stock– not true of a closely held business
- Owners of stock in a closely held business have no access to an active market for their stock



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

• Observations and conclusions

- Publicly traded companies offer annual dividends and/or established record of capital appreciation in share price – closely held businesses seldom offer either
- Institutional investors purchase restricted stock with investment goals and criteria which is far different from the individual purchaser of a closely held business



EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Observations and conclusions

- Purchasers of restricted securities have different levels of risk perception and risk tolerance than purchasers of closely held businesses
- Purchasers of restricted securities understand that a ready market will exist for the securities; purchasers of closely held business stock have little or no expectation of such a market



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

• Observations and conclusions

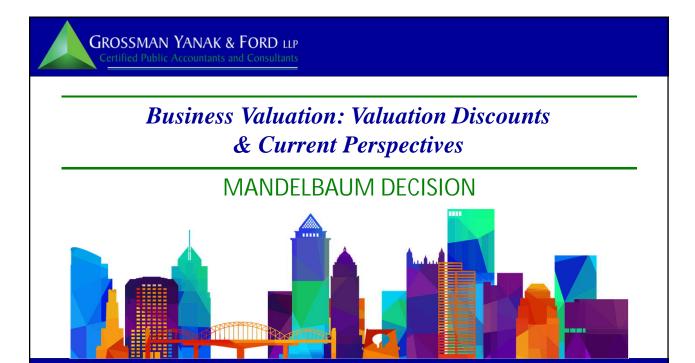
- Use of discounts from restricted stock studies infer that publicly traded issuers of restricted stock are "comparable" to closely held business, which may not be the case
- Blind reliance on empirical studies or discounts allowed by the courts in other cases is dangerous, as each valuation has its own unique facts



EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Observations and conclusions

- Valuation analysts who rely solely upon empirical studies often understate discounts and overstate value
- Valuation analysts often fail to adequately support specific discounts with sound reasoning
- Regardless of method used, an intimate knowledge of the study and relationship of specific attributes to the subject company is crucial





MANDELBAUM DECISION

- 9 factors considered
 - 1. Financial statement analysis
 - 2. Dividend policy
 - 3. Nature of the company, its history, position in the industry, and its economic outlook
 - 4. Management



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MANDELBAUM DECISION

- 9 factors considered
 - 5. Amount of control in the transferred shares
 - 6. Restrictions on transferability of the stock
 - 7. Holding period for the stock
 - 8. Company's redemption policy
 - 9. Costs associated with a public offering



CURRENT ISSUES





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CURRENT ISSUES

- COVID impact on marketability of a business
- Decreased number of transactions reported to valuation databases does this infer less marketability of privately held businesses?



CURRENT ISSUES

- Adjustments must be made to base discounts determined through empirical data
- Specific company factors must be considered in determining level of discounts and adjustments to base discounts



Business Valuation: Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

CONCLUSION & PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS





CONCLUSION AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Valuation discounts are a result of two factors
 - The characteristics of the subject interest under consideration
 - The purpose and standard of value associated with the attendant valuation analysis
- Empirical data provides a starting point for quantifying valuation discounts



Understanding Valuation Discounts & Current Perspectives

CONCLUSION AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Due care must be taken to assure the magnitude of valuation discounts is appropriate
- Adjustments to base discounts must be made in consideration of Date of Valuation specific issues including COVID-related issues and the impact of changes to tax laws and regulations