

Business Risk Assessment

A review of the risk factors that impact the marketability and valuation of your business.

Business risk score

Business risk score

Estimated impact of risk on value

Moderate

4-6%

Component business risk factors

Owner dependency risk

High

Key employee dependency risk

High

Revenue quality risk

High

Liquidity risk

Moderate

Financial practice risks

Moderate

Customer concentration risk

Moderate

Supplier diversity risk

Low

Leverage risk

Low

Delegate strategically, build process, and empower your team.

It is likely that profitability declines if you leave the business today. Delegating responsibilities, documenting processes, and empowering your team fosters a more sustainable and marketable business.

Take steps to retain key employees and reduce dependency on them.

Explore executive benefits plans for retention and consider Key Person Insurance to safeguard your business's continuity.

Explore ways to increase the repeatability of your revenue streams.

The majority of your revenue is from one-time sales. Finding ways to encourage repeat sales enhances the stability and marketability of your business.

Review your short-term liquidity.

Assets that can be easily converted to cash are slightly more than liabilities due in the next year. Consider speeding up receivables, renegotiating liability terms, and streamlining operations where possible to optimize your short-term financial strategy.

Partner with a bookkeeper and CPA to maintain your financial records.

Working with accounting professionals to maintain disciplined financial records ensures compliance and enhances the marketability of your business to potential buyers or investors.

Expand and diversify your customer base.

Relying heavily on a few customers for the majority of revenue increases business vulnerability. Diversify your customer base to enhance stability, mitigate risks, and fortify your business against potential fluctuations.

Continue working with multiple suppliers and vendors.

Your business has a diversified supplier base and is not overly reliant on one vendor. Maintaining a diversified supplier base enhances stability and fortifies against potential supplier disruptions.

Your Debt to Estimated Equity Valuation is 0.17.

A debt-to-equity ratio between 1 and 2 is considered healthy for small businesses. This may vary significantly based on industry, business goals, and risk tolerance.



Protecting the value of your equity

Why it matters to you

You have worked hard to make your business what it is today. An updated buy-sell arrangement protects the value of the equity you own in the event of death, disability, or dispute.

Benefits to you, your family, and your business

- Protects the value you have built
- Protects the longevity and continuity of the business
- May open opportunities to optimize estate tax

How it works

Buy-sell arrangements consist of the following two components.

1. A legal agreement

A legally binding contract among business owners is required to govern how equity is valued and what happens to your equity in the event of death, disability, retirement, or voluntary exit.

2. A funding mechanism or insurance policy

In order to be viable when triggered, buy-sell agreements must be backed by funding. Common vehicles include life insurance, disability insurance, or cash reserves.

Work with your advisor

Work with your financial advisor to review the status of your buy-sell agreement.

Maintaining an up-to-date buy-sell arrangement

- Agreement and insurance should be reviewed annually.
- Valuation methodology is clearly listed in the agreement, typically via an attached Schedule A.
- Funding levels reflect recent business valuation estimates.
- Insurance policies cover unforeseen events.

Value of equity owned

\$43,817,787

Risk to equity owned



Status of buy-sell arrangement

Not in place

Example buy-sell structures



Cross-purchase plans

Each owner purchases an insurance policy on the other owner(s) to fund the buy-sell arrangement.



Entity redemption plans

Business buys separate insurance contracts on the owners, pays the premiums, and is the beneficiary.



Special purpose entities

In some cases, a new entity may be created to buy separate insurance contracts on the owners, pay the premiums, and act as the beneficiary.